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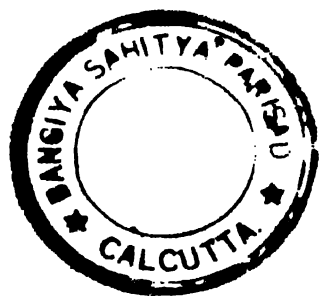
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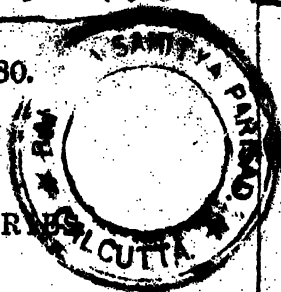
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER 1830.

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Letters from Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

Our Reader and *An Old Indian Officer* shall appear in the next Number.

Several books are preparing. Mrs. Colonel Elwood's Narrative and *his Dernier Mot* will be reviewed next Month.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE CHINA TRADE.—NO. II.

AFTER reading the astounding facts stated in our last article—facts so decidedly adverse to the case of the free-traders, and conceded, sometimes reluctantly, by their own witnesses—men of cool heads and sober understandings may begin to ask, from what materials can the honest portion of the anti-charter party have manufactured the fallacies with which they have first imposed upon themselves, and then endeavoured to delude the public, upon this important question. The truth is, that most of these individuals are theorists, who, having persuaded themselves of the truth of some extravagant proposition, contrive to deduce their conclusions from thence as logically as they may; or they are persons who invert the process of ratiocination, and having determined to adopt a convenient conclusion, they trouble themselves very little about majors and minors.

Long ago, as soon as the “note of preparation” was heard of hostilities against the Company, we were struck with the strange incongruity of the views of their antagonists; and we remarked,* that it would afford us some amusement, at a future period, when the question came before the public in a specific shape, to expose some of the discordancies which they manifested, to show how they counteracted the manœuvres of each other, and the similar conclusions which they ingeniously contrived to draw from opposite and contradictory premises.

For example: the theory on which Mr. Rickards builds his opinion of the impolicy of continuing to the Company their monopoly of the China trade—for, he it observed, he affirms that they constitute the best organ that can be employed for the future political administration of India†—is, that that trade is a losing one; that so far from their gaining by the China commerce, the dividends upon the Company’s capital must be either paid out of the Indian revenue (which yields little or no surplus), or the Company are, *pro tanto*, insolvent. “I do lament most sincerely,” he adds, “that they should ever think it necessary to mix up a commercial character with their political one, inasmuch as I conscientiously believe their commerce to be their bane.” He is asked at the outset of his examination:

Q. What opinion generally have you formed of the result of the sea-trade carried on by the Company with China?—A. I formed a decided opinion, in the year 1813, that the received notion, at that time, of the profits of the Company’s China trade being their only means of paying their dividends and interest upon their home bond debt, was altogether erroneous. I was then firmly convinced, and I gave my reasons for the conviction, that on a fair mercantile statement of their commercial operations, the profits, if any, would be found altogether insufficient to pay their dividends in this country, and from the papers which have been printed and laid before the public since that period, I am *still further* confirmed in that belief.

Q. Do you include the trade to China, as well as the trade to India, in your opinion?—A. I include in this opinion the trade to China *more particularly*.

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 651.

† Commons Ev., 350 a.

because it is now pretty generally asserted and believed to be the only source of commercial profit.

Q. Are the committee to understand, that in the number of years which have elapsed since 1812, all the documents that have come to your knowledge have confirmed your opinion, that the trade to China has not been the means of paying the dividends, as is generally supposed?—*A. Certainly.**

We quote this passage in order that there should be no suspicion that we misunderstand and misrepresent Mr. Rickards. It follows, if this theory of his be false—and that it is so has been amply demonstrated by Mr. Melvill—that Mr. Rickards is bound to become a determined advocate of the Company's China privileges, inasmuch as he has declared that there is no other organ whereby India can be so well governed, and that they have no other source of commercial profit, whence their dividends can be paid, besides the China trade.

Mr. John Aken, another free-trade witness, and a trader with China, on the contrary, founds his opinion of the impolicy of the Company's monopoly upon their exorbitant profits, which he says are cent. per cent. clear!

Q. Do you know now what the profit is which the Company makes?—*A.* The Company make, I believe, a hundred per cent.

Q. Comparing the prices at the India sales with the prime cost at Canton, should you say that they gain 100 per cent. clear profit, after deducting charges?—*A. I have no doubt of it!*

Q. Is not your assertion that you could sell cheaper than the Company founded upon your belief that they make a hundred per cent.?—*A. It is!†*

There can be no misunderstanding here. No one can attempt to reconcile these two conflicting theories, by supposing that extravagant charges swallow up the Company's profits, and leave their commercial transactions profitless; because the witness states that the 100 per cent. profit is clear of all charges; and he founds his belief that the free-traders could compete with the Company solely upon this hypothesis. He elsewhere says that the difference between the transactions of the Company and the free-traders is only 10 per cent.; so that if it could be shown that the Company's clear profit on tea is—not a minus quantity, as Mr. Rickards asserts—but only 89 per cent., the free trader would be unable to contend with them. Now, an official account was laid before the House of Commons, during the late session,‡ of the original cost prices, as well as the quantities, of the teas imported by the Company from Canton for several years, and we defy any person to shew that the profit—in the aggregate, or in any one item,—was half that amount.

Mr. Aken is not the only witness who testifies his belief of the extravagant profits of the Company on their tea. Mr. Bates states that the teas now brought by the Company cost the country about a million and a half more than they would if brought on private account.

Q. Do you mean to say that the India Company derive a profit of a million

* *Commons Ev.*, 3428 a.—3430 a.

† *Commons Ev.*, 2169, 2174, 2177.

‡ Account of the Quantity of Tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton; ordered to be printed 18th March 1836.

and a half beyond what you consider would be a fair mercantile profit?—*A.* Beyond a fair mercantile profit.*

The theories upon which Mr. Crawford has constructed his arguments are of a like visionary and baseless kind, and are dissipated by the testimony of the free-trade witnesses themselves. This gentleman has had, indeed, the singular advantage, or disadvantage, of being the demolisher of his own theories; yet this fact does not seem to restrain his passion for “spinning the slight self-pleasing thread again.” In his examination before the Lords Committee on Trade, in 1820, he stated that there were no impediments to direct trade with Cochin China and Siam, save what arose from the misconduct of Europeans in former times; that a free intercourse would restore commerce in those countries, and that judicious diplomatic arrangements would pave the way to it. His suggestions were adopted; he was himself appointed ambassador to those countries; and what was the result? We find it acknowledged in his own journal of his embassy, that his attempts in Siam, notwithstanding his civilities to the white elephants and white monkeys, were utterly unavailing, and that no embassy is likely to be attended with better success. “In consequence of the expectation of extending British commerce with Siam,” he adds, “some intelligent, enterprising, and extensive efforts were made with this view by the merchants of Singapore, backed by the capital of London and Liverpool. They may be said, however, to have totally failed, and one establishment, after an experience of two or three years’ actual residence, has recently, and *since the date of the last treaty*, abandoned the undertaking as hopeless.” In Cochin China, Mr. Crawford seems, at first, to have fancied the prospects to be brighter; and depending upon the empty professions of the king’s foreign minister, he furnished the supracargo of a British merchant ship with a letter of introduction to that minister; the latter declared this to be a violation of the laws of the kingdom, and threatened the bearer with capital punishment! No advantage can result, in Mr. Crawford’s *present* opinion, from a perseverance in attempts to maintain a diplomatic intercourse with Cochin China, and “the most prudent, if not the most profitable, mode of conducting the trade, will be *through the channel of the Chinese junks*.” This is Mr. Crawford’s candid testimony to the value of his own opinions!

This experiment is evidently considered by some of the free-trade partisans, as, indeed, it ought to be considered, as affording a pretty strong proof of what may be expected from the Chinese government, if the intervention of the East-India Company should be withdrawn, and trade be put upon the same footing in China as in the adjoining countries. It is clear to us that the discerning part of the free-trade advocates look to a total derangement of our relations with China as the certain result of such a change of system, out of which derangement they *hope* a better order of things may ultimately grow. This theory is distinctly enunciated by Mr. W. S. Davidson, one of the ablest, most practical, and most candid of the witnesses adverse to the Company. This gentleman, a man of the highest

respectability, personally acquainted with the commerce of every part of Asia, and senior partner of one of the two leading houses of business in Canton, thus develops the views to which we have referred; and we entreat our readers to ponder upon his sentiments :

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the result of the withdrawal of the East-India Company from China, and of an open trade to that country?—

A. I conceive the result would, sooner or later, be *a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin*; unless the Chinese government be previously either coaxed by discreet, or coerced by energetic negotiation, into that amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations, which *every civilized state is bound by the dictates of nature to cultivate with its neighbours.*

Q. You have stated, as the result of your experience in the trade of China, that you hoped to see the time when the trade of that country should be put upon a footing which you would consider more consonant to the interests and dignity of this country, by which all monopoly would be done away; have the goodness to state to the committee what your idea is of this perfect state of the trade with China which you should wish to see established?—**A.** In doing so, I feel that I must consider China as a civilized nation; and I therefore can entertain no doubt that vigorous negotiation would obtain Great Britain all the privileges she can seek to enjoy in such a distant and peculiar country. The only basis on which I think the trade with that country could be carried on with safety to this country, and with comfort to the individuals who embark, is that of a treaty of commerce, wherein the duties of the foreigners who visit China shall be clearly and distinctly defined, wherein their rights, in return, shall be acknowledged, and the whole connexion proceed upon the sanction of such laws and regulations as I cannot doubt (it being always assumed that China is civilized) this country is in a state to *exact*. At the present moment the government of China admit us to hold intercourse with them. We take to them those articles which they require, and we receive in return the surplus of their productions; a state of things which I hold to be the most wholesome and consonant possible with the interests of both countries; and I read, in an author of celebrity, under the head of “Rights of all Nations against one that openly despises Justice,” that “if by her constant maxims, and by the whole tenour of her conduct, she evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition; if she regards no right as sacred, the safety of the human race requires she should be repressed:” and again: “to despise justice in general is doing an injury to all nations.” Vattel is my authority.

Q. And you are of opinion that this better state of things in China might be brought about by a more vigorous exercise of authority on the part of this country?—**A.** I do not entertain a doubt of it.

Q. Do you think it might be brought about by a mere withholding of trade, or that it would require any more vigorous measure to produce it?—**A.** I consider that a vigorous negotiation, accompanied by *a threat* that the King of England would no longer consent to hold intercourse with China on the degrading footing on which it has hitherto been carried on, would altogether alter the tone of the government of Peking.

Q. When you state that you expected successful results from a more vigorous negotiation, did you contemplate coercion by war?—**A.** I stated, I think, in a former answer, that what I meant by coercion, in the first instance, was

a threat that the King of England could no longer tolerate the degraded vassalage in which his subjects were held in China, without privileges, without protection, without safety, either to persons or property.

Q. Do you think that such threat, unaccompanied by force, would produce the effect which you expect upon the government of China?—*A.* *I confess I must entertain doubts whether it would.*

Q. Then your ultimate view would be, that, supposing such an attempt were to be made by the King of England, that attempt, in its ultimate result, must contemplate the sending a force, and in fact, going to war?—*A.* *That is just the point to which I come,* provided I be justified in stating what, I believe, I have already done, in a previous answer, that the common right of all civilized states to insist on holding reasonable intercourse with each other is acknowledged by the best writers on the law of nations.

Q. Putting the right out of the question, what rational expectation would be formed of any warfare carried on against a nation, of a population so immense?—*A.* During many years' residence in China, *the subject was constantly discussed.* We had the information derived from the first embassy as well as the last, and I never heard any man who had given his mind to the subject but came to this conclusion, that although the population of China may be 250,000,000, twenty thousand British troops might march from Canton to Peking, at any moment, without any hindrance or molestation.*

Without expatiating upon the extraordinary character of this theory, deduced from a *dictum* of a jurist which has no possible relation to the circumstances of the case; without inquiring into the justice of one nation assuming, before all the world, a right to force its trade upon another, at the point of the bayonet; we put the matter upon a very simple issue:—if the cause here recommended be just, and if the Legislature of this country is prepared to adopt it, we will give up the cause which we are defending, for the grounds of our objection to an open trade with China would then be wholly removed; but if the course be unjust, if it would be, as we think, a more monstrous deed of arbitrary wrong than was ever committed even by the Chinese government itself, then it follows that things ought to remain as they are. Mr. Davidson says, in so many words, that the result of an open trade with China and the withdrawal of the East-India Company, would be “a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin;” and when he is asked, “If it should be found impracticable to coerce the Chinese government, in the manner you have stated, do you think the mode in which the trade is carried on now is the most beneficial and secure?” he answers, frankly, “Unquestionably, if I connect the beneficial with the secure consideration.” And again :

Q. Supposing the Company to continue to trade there, and supposing the trade thrown open to other Englishmen, with liberty to settle and reside at Canton, do you foresee any difficulties in carrying on the trade at Canton?—*A.* I foresee that many may arise.

Q. Will you state what difficulties you anticipate?—*A.* I believe that individuals would conduct themselves so irregularly, that they would quickly become embroiled with the Chinese.

Here, then, we have an example of a strong antagonist of the Company's monopoly, building his opinion upon a theory which he expressly declares to be essential to it, and admitting,—not, as in the former cases, leaving it to be inferred,—that the failure of his theory, either from its intrinsic unsoundness or its ill-success in practice, must place him in the foremost rank of the defenders of that monopoly!

We might go through the whole of the evidence adduced by the free-traders, and point out, in many other parts of it, instances of similar prepossessions. But the very principle upon which their whole case rests is fallacious. They argue upon the assumption that the Chinese government,—averse by habit and policy to intercourse with foreigners,—whose written law declares all other nations enemies to China, and all natives who trade with foreigners, except such as are licensed by the government, traitors,—would be induced to change their policy, for the sake of benefiting foreigners alone. The free-trade partizans assume that, in the event of an open traffic, we should supply the Chinese people with woollens, cottons, metals, and other manufactures, for which they would be content to barter tea, drugs, and crude productions. The mode by which Mr. Crawford, in his pamphlet, acted upon the interested passions of the weavers and manufacturers of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, was by representing to them the prodigious demand which an open trade would create for their goods in the mighty empire of China; and all the petitioners from the manufacturing districts dilate upon the immense and inexhaustible market which that empire would open to their woollens and cottons. Now, this can only be effected by displacing so much labour in the factories of China; the Chinese having a sufficient supply of woollens and cottons of their own, if they are tempted to buy ours by their cheapness (though they are cunning enough to prefer durability to cheapness),* their manufactures must gradually become extinct. This is the prospect which is plainly contemplated by the free traders, from their triumphant appeals to India, where the experiment is producing that result. But these theorists overlook the utter dissimilarity between the two cases:—the one an anti-commercial foreign country, the other a part of our own dominions!

This question was submitted by the Commons' Committee to Mr. Rickards, and it is amusing to observe how actively that gentleman escapes from fact into the wilds of theory. We request attention to the following passages in his evidence, though they are long; the theory of this gentleman is not to be collected from detached passages:

Q. Are you not aware of many severe losses incurred in the export trade to India?—**A.** I have heard of losses, and I have no doubt that many losses have been incurred, but I am not *particularly* acquainted with any.

Q. Are you not aware of many consignments to Calcutta having been sold under European prime cost on many occasions?—**A.** In large branches of trade, like that between India and England, consignments will often be sent to India that are ill-calculated for the Indian market. At the first opening of the

* "Do you think that the Chinese population attend most to the cheapness or the durability of the article that they purchase?—I think they would attend to the durability; they are very exact judges of quality."—*Mr. Bates' Evidence before the Lords*, 5298.

trade, several *manufacturers* in this country, and *other speculators*, anxious to get rid of old stocks, sent out those stocks to India, in utter ignorance as to whether they were or were not fit for the Indian market. *Many of these consignments certainly sold at a considerable loss* ;* but where goods are sent out to India well suited to the market (and many of such goods have passed through my hands), I know, and speak positively, to their being attended with profit to the consigners.

Q. Do you know that the prices of these articles (cottons) has been greatly reduced in this country since it was partially opened?—A. I do know it.

Q. Has not that been the means of spreading our manufactures in India to the detriment of the manufactures in that country?—A. It has been the means of widely spreading the use of British manufactures !

Q. Have not the muslins of Glasgow superseded, in a great degree, muslins the manufacture of India?—A. They have ; but, *according to my view of the case*, greatly to the advantage of India !

Q. Do you think it would be of advantage to India that the whole of that class of weavers should be deprived of their employment?—A. I think that India is now in that state in which it would be most for its advantage *to have its industry directed to the raising of raw produce*, instead of the production of dear manufactures.

Q. And to have no manufactures?—A. If the native Indians can be supplied with manufactures at a cheaper rate by England than they can manufacture them at home, I think it is decidedly for their advantage to take our manufactures in preference.

Q. Can you state how many millions of weavers there are in India?—A. I cannot.

Q. Do not you know that they are a very numerous class?—A. They are a numerous class ; but the larger proportion of them are cultivators also.†

A conclusion so opposed to his notions of abstract justice, would lead a man of plain sense, untinctured with the spirit of free-trade philosophy, to be sure that some fallacy lurked here. But it is a necessary *point d'appui* of Mr. Rickards' theory in respect to the Chinese trade, and he has, therefore, no doubt honestly and disinterestedly, persuaded himself that there is no fallacy at all in it. He does not seem to be aware, that the ruin of the Indian manufactures by the British, owing to the latter being sold under prime cost, is not the fair effect of equal competition, but, according to his own view, a kind of sacrifice in order to give the British a future monopoly of that branch of trade. He does not appear to have perceived, though a warm advocate for Hindu amelioration, that if the poor people are in such "a state," that they produce "dear manufactures," it would be a more philanthropical measure to introduce steam-engines and machinery amongst them, whereby they may produce cheaper, than to annihilate their manufactures altogether, and reduce "a very numerous class" of industrious manufacturers to the condition of peasants, and thereby preclude them from the possibility of future improvement. But having established his principle, he thus applies it to China :

* These facts, which have been impudently denied, over and over again, by some of the free-trade partizans, are now established by the confession of a large factor and consignee. They afford an instructive comment upon the boasted increase of exports of British manufactures to India !

† Commons Ev., 3819 a, &c.

Q. You have stated, that in your opinion, the great introduction of cotton manufactures into India has superseded the manufactures of India; do you suppose that the government of China would allow the introduction of articles into that country which should supersede the manufactures of their own inhabitants?—**A.** The government of China would, in my opinion, act *very absurdly*, if they interpose their authority to prevent the introduction of a commodity into China, which was to benefit their own subjects, and improve their own revenue.

Q. From your own knowledge of the government of China, whether absurdly or not, do you believe that they would interpose to prevent the large introduction of such manufactures?—**A.** I know nothing of the present intentions or motives of the government of China! I can only reason on the improbability of the thing, from its being so obviously at variance with the interest not only of the people, but of the government itself.*

In other words, Mr. Rickards shuts his eyes upon notorious facts, and takes refuge in a theory, founded upon the assumption that it is to the advantage of the people of India, *ergo*, of China, to become mere raisers of raw produce, and to depend entirely, for the common articles of clothing, upon a country 15,000 miles off!

Mr. Rickards' discernment is darkened by his theoretical prejudices to such a degree, that he cannot perceive that his principle, if applicable at all, is as applicable now as at a future time. Is it not now as much the interest of the people and of the government of China to promote foreign commerce, as it would be in the event of the opening of the trade? If so, why has every attempt which has been made to call that principle of interest into operation—from the time of Captain Weddell's first experiment, in 1637, up to the present moment, when the whole of the European and American traders at Canton have been compelled to resort to something like compulsory measures, in order to procure a release from odious shackles,—been unsuccessful? Why should a sensible and practical Canton merchant declare that, in the event of an open trade, it would be necessary to march 30,000 British troops from Canton to Peking, if the interest of the Chinese government would render it, as Mr. Rickards elsewhere assures the committee it would, desirous of free trade?† What hinders the Japanese, a very enlightened people, from acting upon the same principle?

Mr. Rickards is, no doubt, of opinion that the Chinese government would think it obviously to the advantage of the people and of itself, if their coasting trade, and the traffic from port to port in the islands, were to be engrossed by the British. This result of an open trade is alleged by some of the anti-charter witnesses, Mr. Bates, for example,‡ as a recommendation of the measure. "The Chinese junks," says that gentleman, "only go at particular seasons of the year; British vessels, from their particular construction, would sail frequently against the monsoon, in that quarter of the world, so that *they would soon destroy any profitable trade by the Chinese.*" This destruction of all profitable trade would, as a matter of

* Commons Ev. 3832a, 3833a.

† "I have no idea that the Chinese would have the least objection to the opening of the trade." Commons Ev., 3499a.

‡ Lords Ev., 5237, 5231.

course, be regarded, by the clear-sighted government of China, as beneficial to its subjects, and productive of increment to the revenue.

When a witness, who has suffered his mind to become too familiar with these free-trade paradoxes, but is not an incorrigible theorist, admits the light of common sense into the avenues of his understanding, it is wonderful how soon he finds them melt into air—"into thin air." Mr. Stewart, the member for Beverley, a person locally acquainted with the trade of Canton, has come forward as a witness upon the free-trade interest; and we shall lay before the reader a brief epitome of the main points of his examination* and cross-examination, as illustrating the remark we have just made.

Mr. Stewart was of opinion, in his first examination, that the effect of opening the trade with China would be most beneficial, inasmuch as there would be a far greater consumption there of the staples and manufactures of this country, particularly woollens and metals, "which would be consumed to a very great extent indeed;" that China would take off a great deal of iron, copper, tin, and also woollens and cottons, "the consumption of all which is on the increase;" that China, in its varied productions, would afford the means of making returns direct to this country in goods without loss. He goes on to state, that the effect of such a trade would increase the exports of the produce of India to China. "In connection with that part of the question which relates to the trade from this country, perhaps the most profitable mode of carrying on trade with China, if it were perfectly free, would be circuitously, by India—sending a ship's cargo out to India, to be sold there, and the proceeds invested in the produce of India, to be carried into China, and the returns brought home direct from China."

When Mr. Stewart is cross-examined (we use the phrase perhaps somewhat irregularly), it is plain that he founded his opinions upon erroneous data, or upon entire ignorance of the results of actual experiments. He was not aware that British manufactures, especially woollens, have been so cheap in India, that they could have been exported by the country traders from India to China, if there had been a demand there, at a less price than from England. He was not aware that British goods might have been sent direct from England to Singapore, and taken up, by British ships, from thence to China. He thought the price of British goods sufficiently low to justify the expectation that the Chinese would purchase them to a considerable extent; and he concludes that the Americans had increased their export trade in such goods proportionally. He admits that, if the fact be otherwise, the natural inference is, that there has not been a demand for a greater quantity of British woollens and cottons, notwithstanding a diminution in their price of late years to the extent of about fifty per cent. He acknowledges that there is every facility for introducing metals, by means of the country trade; but he finds, from being shown the official documents, that the importation of tin, by country ships, into China, has very considerably fallen off since the year 1817-18, and that the Company have exported none since 1822-23, leading to the conclusion, as he says, that

* *Lords Ev.*, p. 684 *et seq.* *Commons Ev.*, p. 430 *et seq.*

the trade in that metal yielded no profit; and he discovers ample reason to draw the same conclusion regarding iron. Mr. Stewart is then requested to specify the articles of China produce which, in his opinion, could be obtained in China, in case of any great extension of trade. He mentions silk (raw and manufactured), drugs, nankeens, and sugar. He is then referred to an official return of the quantities of these identical articles exported from Canton by the Americans for European consumption, and he finds, to his apparent astonishment, that they have also *fallen off*; one of them, nankeens, which he assumed would be “an article of considerable export,” has “fallen off very considerably.”

In our apprehension, the result of Mr. Stewart's examination must have wrought a very important revolution in his own sentiments: for from the tenour of his later answers, it is apparent that he was totally unprepared for, and not a little surprised at, the facts which stared him so uncourtously in the face. Having neither an obstinate predilection for a theory which had been a pet for seventeen or eighteen years, nor any direct interest which would be assuredly promoted by an open trade to China, Mr. Stewart was not above disclosing symptoms of a consciousness of having been deceived.

It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon impartial persons, who weigh the evidence on this great question, that some of the free-trade witnesses are very peculiarly interested in it. Mr. Rickards, for example, as a large East-India consignee and factor, must be personally interested in immediately augmenting the extent of the trade, no matter whether profitable or not, his commission being computed not upon profits but upon principal. We distinctly disavow any belief, and even suspicion, that Mr. Rickards—a gentleman, we sincerely believe, of the most upright and honourable character—would *knowingly* suffer his evidence to be biassed by a sordid regard to his own interest. But men are often unconsciously biassed, on such occasions, as a very limited intercourse with the trading world will abundantly show; and really, when we read some of the opinions and hypotheses of Mr. Rickards, so peculiar to himself, and so utterly at variance even with the testimony of his own party, we are irresistibly reminded of the old axiom,

Facillimè homines id quod volunt credunt.

Before we conclude this chapter of theories, it may be worth while to advert to one or two others, whereby attempts are made to get rid of facts which are very distressing to the free-trade partizans. We subjoin the following passage, in Mr. Bates's evidence, where that gentleman ingeniously assigns reasons for the diminution of the American eastern trade.

Q. It appears by the return, page 53, in these papers before you, that in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, the tonnage cleared out from the United States for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was respectively 35,253, 39,169, and 36,586; and in the three years 1826, 1827, and 1828, the tonnage amounted only to 19,070, 17,078, and 14,112; can you explain the causes which have occasioned so very great a diminution in the amount of tonnage clearing out for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and can you state what part of the trade, which the Americans possessed beyond the

Cape of Good Hope, has failed since the last period?—*A.* I should say it might be accounted for on general principles. Peace having taken place, the trade naturally went into those channels to which it properly belonged; the Americans having, in former times, from their neutrality, carried on a considerable portion of the India trade, they continued their expeditions afterwards, and that they found their mistake in about the year 1818; or perhaps the opening the trade to India might have some effect. I do not remember the precise period of that; but the American trade to Bengal is now confined to the consumption of the United States; there are no longer importations with a view to exportation to different parts of Europe; even a portion of their supply of Bengal produce is drawn from London to the United States in a variety of articles. A portion of that tonnage was employed in the trade to Batavia; the Dutch have made regulations which have destroyed their trade there; that will account for a portion of it.

Q. It appears by the account at page 28, that in the years subsequent to the opening of the trade with India, namely 1816-17, 1817-18, and 1818-19, respectively, the tonnage of vessels clearing out from British ports in India for America was 15,145, 18,003, and 23,944, and that in the three last years, 1824-25, 1825-26, and 1826-27, respectively, the tonnage of American ships clearing out from India for America has been 3,067, 5,743, and 2,389; do you know to what circumstance is to be attributed that great falling-off in the American trade with India since the year 1818-19?—*A.* I should attribute the falling-off to the circumstance that in time of peace all goods must go to the place of consumption in the most economical manner, and that America being a place of small consumption, they can afford to bring only the goods which they want; it will not any longer answer to export the goods to America for the purpose of being re-exported to the European markets, where they will be consumed.*

This, in homely language, means nothing more than that the Americans have found the eastern trade a losing one, and they are gradually reducing it. If Mr. Bates had given this succinct answer, he could have spared details which must shame those writers and speakers who have extolled the prodigious dimensions of the American Eastern trade, its profits, its continued increase, and the mighty advantages from which their monopoly of supply to the continent shuts out British merchants. It now appears, from Mr. Bates' acknowledgment, that they not only do not and cannot supply the continental market, but that "a portion of their own supply of Bengal produce is drawn even from *London* to the United States, in a variety of articles!" We may thank Mr. Bates for thus demolishing, at one stroke, the theory upon which so many skins and quires of petitions have been wasted.

Mr. C. Everett, indeed, has discovered another reason why the American trade has not increased; it is not the want of demand, the effects of the peace, or of the opening of the India trade, or because they can afford to bring only the few goods they want; it is want of capital. The trade, according to Mr. Everett, is very profitable, but although so profitable, and although the American government do not exact the duties till a year, perhaps, after the profits upon the adventure are realized, yet for want of capital, the American eastern trade has diminished from 39,000 tons in

1817, to 14,112 tons in 1828! The following questions were then put, and the succeeding very amusing answers returned:

Q. Had the trade been very profitable, do you not imagine the Americans would have found capital to have carried it on to a greater extent; that they would have borrowed capital?—A. *They may not have been aware that it was profitable!*

Q. If that had been the case, however, do you not think it would have become known?—A. *I cannot say!**

As Mr. Everett is put forward rather prominently by the free-traders, and has produced a variety of accounts, got up for the purpose of showing the wonderful augmentation and extent of the American shipments of British woollens and cottons to Canton, we will look a little further into his evidence explanatory of these accounts. He is insisting upon the immense increase, and the profitable increase, in these exports; when he is asked, apparently by a sanguine member of the Lords' Committee: "Has the export of British manufactures to China been doubled in quantity since the year 1821?" He answers: "The statements I have handed in, when compared with the reports from those three houses to which I have referred, will show your lordships that exactly." He then delivers an account of the quantity and value of cloths, camlets, long ells, cottons, and other manufactured goods purchased by him for the China trade from 1818 to 1828, whence it appears, upon close examination, that the exports in the year 1822, so dexterously chosen as the point of comparison, amounted to about one-fifth part of the exports of 1820, and one-fourth of those in the year 1821! The average of the two last years in the account (1827 and 1828) shows an actual *bonâ fide* falling off in the value of the exports, as compared with 1820, of nearly two-thirds. He is then asked as to the items of the quantities:

Q. By that statement it appears that, in the year 1820, the number of pieces of cloths shipped was 3,494; in the year 1821, 3,570. It appears, by another statement of yours, that since those years, the price of cloths has been diminished nearly fifty per cent.; but in the year 1827, it appears that only 508 pieces of cloth were exported, and in the year 1828 only 1,300: can you explain from what circumstance that arose?—A. *They may have been a part of finer cloth by the early vendis!*

Q. Does that appear on reference to the comparative prices?—A. There is certainly a great irregularity in the quantity shipped. Of these shipments in 1826, one-half of the goods were bought in 1825.†

Q. Will you look to the article of camlets; that appears to have diminished in price from forty-two to forty-five per cent. since the year 1821; and the number of pieces of camlet exported in the year 1820 was 9,246, in the year 1821, 2,863; whereas in the last two years, notwithstanding the great diminution of price, the number in 1827 was only 1,200, and in 1828, 2,700: can you account for that?—A. *It may have been that there were too many sent the year previous!*

Q. In the year 1826 it appears that only 2,310 were sent, and in the year 1825 none at all were sent?—A. The shipments in 1825 were delayed till 1826.

Q. The shipment of 1826, which is 2,310, must be divided then, between the two years, 1825 and 1826?—A. Yes, it should be so divided!

* Lords L^{ts}. 5349, 5350.

† There were none at all exported in 1825!

So that the reason why only 1,200 were sent in 1827 (there being 9,246 sent in 1820, when they were forty per cent. dearer) is the excessive quantity sent the previous year, which vast quantity was 1,455 pieces ! But a few other interrogatories show completely that Mr. Everett had never given the subject upon which he came to be examined, any previous consideration.

Q. The export of British goods on American account from this country having, according to your account, increased very largely during the last three or four years, how do you account for the diminution in the sale-value of merchandize imported by Americans into China, in the course of these three or four years, 1824-5, 1825-6, and 1826-7?—*A.* That *may be* accounted for by the cargoes having been sent to Manilla or elsewhere after touching at Lintin !

So here is a person at first affirming the extent of the trade with China, and then *accounting* for its diminution by telling you that “the cargoes” may never have gone to China at all ! One of the most ingenious attempts ever made, probably, to reconcile theory and facts.

Q. The account to which the question refers, which is No. 25 of the Papers presented to Parliament in the year 1829, refers to the sale-value of merchandize actually imported into China. By that it appears, that in the year 1824-5 the sale value was 2,439,545 dollars ; in 1825-6, 2,050,831 dollars ; and in 1826-7, 2,002,549 dollars ; thus showing a gradual decrease in the value of merchandize imported into China by the Americans in those three years. If the export of British manufactures has increased in those three years, in what articles do you apprehend that the export of the Americans has fallen off?—*A.* *I cannot answer that question exactly !**

Surely it is not too much to repeat—after this additional specimen of the evidence adduced by the free-traders—that their own witnesses have put them out of court. At all events, their wild theories, incredible in themselves and incongruous with each other, the contradictions between their facts and their opinions, inspire little confidence in their testimony. But we have not done with their evidence yet.

Before we bring this article to a conclusion, we would subjoin the opinions of Mr. Davidson (of the firm of Davidson and Co., at Canton) on two heads ; first, the smuggling trade ; and secondly, the utility of the Company’s factory at Canton as a medium of the British trade with that port.

Mr. Davidson candidly acknowledges that he entered very largely into the smuggling trade at Canton, confining his transactions, however, to opium in the import trade, and silver in the export ; his rule being “to smuggle those articles which were prohibited, but not those upon which a direct duty was laid.” His description of this trade is, that it was a constant sea of trouble. “Constant interruptions, owing to the exactions of the mandarins, which stopped the sales altogether, in some instances ; on other occasions, after the parties who bought the opium of me had paid down the money, and had got their orders, it could not be delivered, and I was obliged to refund, because they could not make their arrangements ;

and as parties in those circumstances are sometimes very unreasonable, in some instances they wanted me to indemnify them for the profits they might have got, when it was, in fact, their own government which impeded them." He added, that he risked, every day, fines and unlimited imprisonment.

In respect to the utility of the Company's factory, he states that the facilities of doing business in the port of Canton are very great, and when asked to what cause he ascribed those facilities, he says frankly, "privileges obtained by the exertions of the East-India Company's Select Committee;" in which, he adds, the Americans and all other foreigners participate.* Upon a subsequent examination, he is desired to enumerate the advantages and disadvantages which result to the British trade generally in China from the existence of the East-India Company under the present regulations.

The disadvantages, he acknowledges, "are both few and unimportant." Their servants may stop all British trade, which power may be exercised injudiciously, and for speculative good: the witness had suffered from this cause. Another disadvantage was, the jealousy entertained by the Company respecting woollens and worsteds, which prevented his exporting from Bengal in a ship with himself, a couple of carpets for the use of his house at Canton. We cannot find any others enumerated.

The advantages, he says, are of two kinds, commercial and political. Amongst the first he includes the counterpoise, "of inestimable value," which the Company's influence forms against the Hong monopoly, and which individuals could not resist; the absence of this counterpoise, he adds, "would have the direct effect of decreasing the prices given for all the imports, and of increasing the prices demanded for all the exports." Another advantage is found in the Company's support of bankrupt merchants, whereby the country and other traders have been enabled, however paradoxical it may seem, to deal with bankrupts on better terms than with solvent merchants, because "the extortions of the Chinese government are always proportioned to the wealth of the party who secures the ship." Another advantage was, the facility of remittance offered by the Company by means of bills on their Indian government. Lastly, a public body, having eighteen or twenty ships of force at their command, was a great security to British persons and property. In the political advantages, he places in the first rank the independent tone which the Company have held towards the Chinese government, and the refusal of their servants to perform degrading acts of reverence. He verily believes that, if the *ko-tow* had been performed by Lord Amherst, "the China trade would not have been in existence at this day."

SONGS OF THE ANCIENT TIME.

No. V.

A NIGHT MARCH OF AN ANCIENT BRITON.

It was a dreary night,
 In the autumn of the year,
 We had miles to march ere the dawn of light,
 The foe was in our rear.
 Coldly the black mist swept
 Along our scattered train,
 And pale with fear the little one crept
 To its mother's knee again.
 The tomb-like air was damp,
 And the thick light on each face
 Was ghastly and dim, as a dying lamp
 In a lone death-struck place.
 We heard a mighty dash,
 As of a spirit's plume ;
 We saw the steed fling past, by the flash
 Of the stirrups in the moon.
 One pallid gleam did break
 From the moon in darkness hid,
 Like the light that creeps on a shrouded cheek
 Through the coffin's broken lid.
 Some were struggling with death,
 As with an armed guest ;
 Some turn'd their faces to the earth,
 Like a child unto its rest.
 Upon the brow of one the stain
 Of rage had left its trace ;
 He had flung his head with a plunge of pain,
 From the touch of the Roman's face.*
 By the corpse a young girl knelt,
 Her gasping lips she fann'd ;
 She could not see the face, but she felt
 The cold blood on her hand.
 Over the girl I bow'd,
 The face was haggard and wild,
 I saw by a beam through a passing cloud
 One I had known a child.
 And in our boyhood time,
 When our hearts and feet were free,
 He was unto me a blessed chime,
 Yea, a glad-bird unto me.
 His mother's strength was spent,
 For she was a wasted one,
 And she could not walk, save when she leant
 Her arm upon her son.

* Alluding to his repentance, and the aversion to the stranger, for whom he had forsaken his country and friends, which naturally accompanied it.

The Chiefs of Little Bucharïa.

Our elders look'd and said,
 As they turned their heads to greet,
 "That boy will be, when her light is fled,
 A lantern to her feet!"

But years pass'd by, and pride
 Came over that sunny boy;
 We saw that his careless hand had dried
 The widow's cruse of joy.

We heard that his plume of fight
 By the southern breeze was fann'd,
 And his name to the soul was a word of light,
 Afar in the stranger's land.

But his mother sat alone,
 By the tree at her cottage-door;
 She could not walk to the druid mount,
 And she wasted more and more.

And there was *one*—oh, brighter
 Than all our forest-girls,
 The dew-bird's feet were never lighter
 Than the dancing of her curls.

Her bosom was the nest
 Of some sweet bird-like thing,
 And Hope and Joy a song of rest
 Unto her heart did sing.

Death gathered on her face
 A shadowing of grief,
 Like the dark light in a secret place,
 Upon a violet leaf.

But my heart goes back again
 Unto my boyhood glee,
 And my early friend, with his joyful strain,
 Is looking up to me.

"My spirit waxeth faint,
 My weary eyes grow dim—
 I cannot tell of *her* resting-place,
 I cannot tell of *him*!"

THE HARKOVIAN.

THE CHIEFS OF LITTLE BUCHARIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

The *Canton Register*, from which your estimable Journal gives, from time to time, very interesting extracts, always entitles the chiefs of Little Bucharïa, *pachas*. This is a mistake: the Turkestani word, which the Chinese transcribe by 克伯 *pñh-kñh*, is not the Persian term پاشا *pāshā*, but the Turkish word بك *bek*, which signifies "prince."

KLAPROTH.

TRAVELS TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.*

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, whose travels in Ava, Persia,† and Turkey we noticed three years ago,‡ has now presented us with the fruit of his observations, made in a pretty extensive journey through Russia, the Crimea, and the Turkish provinces in Europe, during the interesting period when those provinces were the seat of hostilities between Russia and the Porte.

The indefatigable zeal with which this young officer avails himself of every opportunity to enlarge his observation and professional knowledge, by observing *mores multorum et urbes*, and the details of foreign service, is highly commendable. A year's leave of absence was sufficient to enable him to visit St. Petersburg and Moscow, view the most remarkable objects in those capitals, cross the Seythian steppes to the Crimea, make a tour of its southern coast, join the Russian fleet in the Black Sea (the operations of which had so important an influence upon the movements of the Russian army, after it crossed the Balkan), and lastly, to join the head-quarters of General Diebitch, at Adrianople. By an unfortunate accident, namely, the malicious accusation of a Russian officer, who charged Capt. Alexander with being an English spy, he was placed under temporary restraint, and prevented from executing the ulterior part of his scheme, that of visiting Constantinople, and returning to England by way of Egypt and Italy.

Although the sketches of Capt. Alexander are necessarily rapid, they are not the superficial notes of a mere idler, who expels *ennui* by galloping along the high road—

——— to Amiens and Chantilly,
All in a line, as strait as Piccadilly.

His experience in travel, the equanimity with which he submits to all its unavoidable inconveniences and mishaps, his readiness to adopt the customs and habits of the people with whom he is temporarily domiciled, and not to look upon the dark side of their character alone, are securities for the fidelity of the descriptions, which his professional character and other recommendations afforded him great facilities for making.

His delineations of Russia, of its government and people, are decidedly, upon the whole, favourable. He observes, that “Russia must not be judged by the standard of other countries; it is as yet but a new country in civilization, and the governments are yet in their infancy. Government is under the simplest form, that of the father of a family in the person of the Czar.” Capt. Alexander, though he mixed with the higher classes, has judiciously endeavoured to complete his picture by studying the traits of the inferior class. He has been induced by better information even to recant the opinion, which he gave in his former work, of the ambitious views of the Russian government on Persia, which he acquired from the partial representations made to him in the latter country.

* Travels to the Seat of War in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829; with Sketches of the Imperial Fleet and Army, Personal Adventures, and Characteristic Anecdotes. By Captain J. E. Alexander, (late) 16th Lancers, K.L.S., M.R.A.S., &c. London, 1830, 2 vols. Colburn and Bentley.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxiii. p. 640.

He does not find the morals of the people so lax as some travellers have represented them. Though the Russians are fond of strong liquors to excess, this vice has not the serious concomitants which aggravate it in other countries. An inebriated Russian is always in good humour, and our author says he never saw a drunken "set-to" in the country. Murders are sometimes frequent, and he says that the *isvostehicks*, or drosky-drivers, have an ill-reputation for making away with people in the winter; when crossing the frozen river, they will, now and then, plunder their fare, and then pop him into a hole in the ice, under which the body would be carried by the current to the Baltic. Among the *mooziks*, or peasants, a species of delinquency is prevalent, which political economists might be tempted not to stigmatise with the harsh name of vice, because it swells the scanty population of Russia: the foundling hospitals, which are numerous and extensive, receive large annual supplies from this source; in that of Moscow there are sometimes 4,000 foundlings received in one year.

The prodigious activity and perfection of the Russian police, is perhaps one instrument of correcting the morals of the people. Our traveller relates surprising proofs of the vigilance of its officers; and he says that such is its efficiency, that "a single unarmed traveller may pass from Petersburg to Odessa without interruption."

Dr. Clarke and some succeeding writers have denounced the Russian inns. Capt. Alexander is more liberal. "Unlike some travellers in Russia," he says, "who will hardly allow 'any good thing' to be found in it, and who seem to take a pleasure in exaggerating the want of those comforts to which they have been accustomed at home (and where they had much better remain, than visit foreign countries to look at them through a medium of prejudice), we found at every stage the *trackteers*,* or inns, abundantly supplied with wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of hunger; and not only excellent food, but clean and well-dressed dishes." He inserts an amusing dialogue between the passengers of a diligence and a host, in bargaining for the price of the dishes; the latter, like all tradesmen in Russia, invariably asking *le double* of what he will take for his commodities.

The diligence, a heavy vehicle, dragged sometimes by nine horses, driven often by children of only ten or twelve years old, our traveller found "roomy and comfortable." The country, from St. Petersburg to Novogorod, is flat, with forests of fir and birch. The stillness of the night was occasionally interrupted by a courier dashing past at full gallop, in his *pavosky*, or four-wheeled car without springs, whooping and hallooing to clear the way. Throughout Russia, there is a great facility of communication by post: the journey from Odessa to Petersburg, a distance of 2,300 *versts*, is accomplished by couriers, according to our author, in the almost incredibly short space of seven days, that is, at the rate of about 230 miles a day! The scenes on the road were occasionally of an amusing kind. "At the *trackteers* and post-houses, the servants and unemployed *isvostehicks* might be seen lying about at night on the steps of the door and in the passages, in their sheep-skin *shuabs*: a pig would occasionally occupy a berth near them, and a hen come and perch on their nose." Delightful simplicity!

* *Quasi* traiteurs.

Some of the customs of the lower orders in Russia exhibit proofs of the connexion which this vast empire forms between the antipodean systems of civilization of China and ancient Rome. The *geleika*, or double flute, the two mouth-pieces of which are inserted into the mouth together, whilst the tubes are held apart, and which our traveller saw played by boys at the doors of the cottages in the road to Moscow, is the Roman double-pipe, or *tibia paves*; and the *stchoti*, or Russian reckoning-board, is the Chinese *suanpan*. The Romans had also their *abacus*.

The aspect of Moscow is thus described :

As we advanced, we gradually descried, stretching across the plain towards which we were descending, the great city; domes and spires rose frequent among the trees; then the churches themselves appeared, and the white walls of the Kremlé (Kremlin) and Beligorod, with Ivan Veliki towering above the rest, its golden domes burnished with the first rays of the sun. As we neared Moscow, piles of building seemed to stretch on each side of us to the verge of the horizon, among which there were every where seen fantastic arabesque cupolas. We passed through the eagle-surmounted pillars of the barrier, and entered the wide streets. Not like Clarke, did we look around, after driving some distance, and ask, "where was the city?" and instead of finding ourselves in the midst of widely-scattered huts and palaces, large open spaces, and confusion of arrangement, we were agreeably surprised by the sight of spacious streets very clean, and neither ruins of any kind, nor the least appearance of the dreadful visitation of 1812. Though the houses in the first streets through which we passed were not continuous, yet they were all connected, one with another, as at Novogorod, with gardens enclosed with ochre-painted walls. Churches with glittering and gaily painted domes, and of every variety of architecture, continually arrested our attention.

At Moscow our traveller, unexpectedly, encountered the embassy of the Persian prince Khoosroo Mirza, despatched in consequence of the murder of the Russian ambassador Gribaedoff, at Tehran. Capt. Alexander renewed his acquaintance with some of the individuals composing the embassy, whom he had known in Persia, and from them he collected the real facts of that transaction. The Russian ambassador was a man of great natural abilities, a linguist and a poet; but he wanted the address to conciliate the Persians, by humouring their prejudices. By his incautious, and even culpable conduct, with respect to two Armenian women, he roused the indignation of the populace in the Persian capital to a degree which rendered even the Shah's interference unavailable.

Capt. Alexander relates a love affair between the young prince and a Mademoiselle Demidoff, attended by whimsical circumstances.

In crossing the steppes between the Dnieper and the Crimea, the author fell in with parties of the Nogay Tartars, in their *arbas* or waggons, described by Herodotus. On arriving at Perecop, the prospect of a transition from deserts of sand to a terrestrial paradise—the Crimean peninsula—was delightful. But it is the southern coast alone which deserves this denomination; the greater part of Crim Tartary is a flat steppe. At Sympheropol, its capital, the change began. Green hills rose on either side; in the valleys ran clear streams, the banks adorned with gardens. Sevastopol,

the new port of the Crimea, and now the Portsmouth of the Euxine, is also delightfully situated, and as the country—the ancient Chersonesus Taurica—abounds with remains of antiquity, this circumstance affords a new source of gratification to the traveller of taste.

Capt. Alexander has given, in an appendix to his first volume, a short catalogue, accompanied by etchings, of antiquities found in the steppes near the Euxine, which abound with such remains of the greatest interest. Captain Alexander has not, probably, directed his attention very closely to these archaeological pursuits, or he would not have rendered the words "*Diis Manibus*," the usual dedication to the infernal deities prefixed to Roman epitaphs on Sarcophagi, "in the hands of the Gods." His explanations of the Greek inscriptions are far from satisfactory.

The great object of our traveller was to be permitted to join the Russian army in the field, and to "witness the operations of the contending powers." When he arrived at St. Petersburg, the Emperor was absent at Warsaw, in consequence of the coronation; but through Sir James Wylic, he obtained, after some delay, a sanction from the Grand Duke Michael for his joining the guards at Tulchin, which it was fortunate he declined doing, as they took no share in the campaign. When he arrived at Sympheropol, all his friends there, conscious of the jealousy of the Russians on this point, declared that it was impossible he ever should obtain permission to join either the fleet or army, for that "all foreigners had been refused permission that campaign."

Capt. Alexander, however, relied upon his influence with Admiral Greig, the commander-in-chief of the Russian Black Sea fleet, and by the intervention of Count Woronzoff, he procured an order to join the fleet. He accordingly proceeded to the *Paris*, three-decker, and experienced a hearty welcome from the Admiral.

Sir Alexis Greig, knight of several Russian orders, was born at Cronstadt. His father, who was also commander of the Black Sea fleet, was a native of Inverkeithing in Scotland, and distinguished himself in the reign of the Empress Catherine. The present Admiral was educated in Edinburgh, and entered the British navy, where he served as an officer for several years. On his return to Russia he was rapidly promoted. Capt. Alexander sums up his character in a few words: "to the most unbending integrity and honourable bearing, he unites a truly amiable and warm-hearted disposition; and besides possessing a highly-cultivated mind, he is quite master of his profession, in all its details; and withal his appearance is noble, and his manners those of a perfect gentleman."

In the preceding campaign, of 1828, the port of Varna, celebrated in the annals of Turkish warfare, had been taken by the Russians, under the eye of the Emperor, who was on board Admiral Greig's ship for forty days, till the place surrendered. In the year 1829, the Admiral determined to clear the coast of Roumelia by the capture of all the strong places from Varna to the Bosphorus. He accordingly attacked, and took in succession, Sizeopoli, Misemvria, Ahio, Burgas, Vassilico, Agatopol, Iniada, and Media. Some of these places were defended by the Turks

with resolution; Iniada, for example, the works of which are described as very perfect. In most places, however, their resistance was comparatively feeble. They seem to have been impressed with the belief that they were predestined to fall, and this relaxed their energies. An intercepted letter from the pacha of Iniada to his wife at Constantinople, confirms this fact.

“The great Ullah, the disposer of events, has now abandoned us to our hard destiny. The Russians drive us from one place to another, and I can get no rest. I am now in Media; but may perhaps be obliged to flee again, as my people are panic-struck. They say that, since the infidels have crossed the Balkan, of what use is it fighting, when we see that it has been written in the book of fate that we must be defeated? What can I then do, but endeavour to save the wreck of my property? and trust that one day the troubles which now encompass me may cease; and that my beard may be allowed to grow grey in quiet?”

A similar sentiment was expressed by the commandant of a little fort in the gulf of Burgas, who, when asked why he did not make a better defence, replied: “what use would it have been, and of what advantage is it for us to contend against our destiny? You have got to the south of the Balkan; we are driven from place to place; our holy Prophet is offended with us for the change of dress and the drill introduced by the Sultan; he will not intercede for us with Ullah!”

The passage of the Balkan appears to have been effected by General Diebitch with great skill. After the defeat of the Grand Vizier at Kooleffchick, whose army was then shut up in Schoumla, the victorious Russian division from Silistria relieved the troops in camp before the former place, and the General immediately directed his march to the coast, in order to attempt the passage of the Balkan by the Kempelick pass.

The Turks were completely taken by surprise, for they never imagined that this route would be tried: the passes in sight of the Euxine were, therefore, left comparatively defenceless; and, after a slight opposition, Diebitch Zabalkansky fully succeeded in his masterly manœuvre, and one morning his army, of 30,000 men, was seen winding along the hills in view of the fleet. First a few Cossacs appeared on the top of a ridge, distinguished by their long spears; then the glittering arms of the infantry followed, guarding a long train of artillery, and supported by lancers and hussars. It was a most interesting sight, as they passed along the face of the rugged shore, and pitched their white tents on the plain to the north of Mismevria.

Expecting that great events would take place in the plains of Roumelia, Capt. Alexander was impatient to join the head-quarters of the army; and by the kindness of the Admiral he was enabled to gratify his wish. He set off from Burgas, in a post-car, with a courier, to Adrianople, where he found the war was over.

Count Diebitch, on crossing the Balkan, had pressed on at the rate of thirty versts a day, with an army of 30,000 men, to Adrianople, which, being an open city, in a vast plain, and containing only 3,000 regular troops, could make no defence. The rest is well known.

When our author reached the head-quarters of the grand army, he was conducted into the presence of General Danileffsky, chief of the executive,

who could hardly conceive it possible that an English officer had travelled all the way from St. Petersburg *merely* to join the army in the field. "You must be attached to an English embassy," said he, "and have some other business here." Capt. A. was then cross-examined by other officers, separately; and when they left him, he felt himself in rather an uneasy situation, expecting every moment to see a *felt yezer*, a government courier, to conduct him across the frontier, or something worse; instead of which, he received, by an aide-de-camp, a polite message from the Count, requesting his company to dinner at *twelve*.

Field Marshal Count Diebitch Zabalkansky has become a personage of considerable fame, or at least notoriety; the reader will therefore be pleased at an introduction to him:

After making myself as smart as the uniform of the 16th would enable me, I proceeded to the residence of Diebitch, who occupied a suite of apartments in the same house to which I had been conducted in the morning. On mounting the staircase I was shown into a large hall, open on one side; in this about a dozen officers were promenading, dressed in their green surtouts and epaulets, and wearing their swords. Several came up and spoke to me, and examined my regimentals with great minuteness. In a few minutes a side-door opened, and a personage advanced towards us; on seeing whom all the officers fell back to attention, and saluted him with repeated bows. The object of their respect was a little man with an aquiline nose and florid complexion; his hair was dishevelled, and streamed from his head like a meteor. He also was dressed in a green double-breasted surtout and trousers, and wore round his neck the cross of St. Andrew, and at his button-hole the black and yellow riband of St. George. Advancing towards me, bowing, he said he was happy to see me in camp. This was Diebitch Zabalkansky.

Zabalkansky is considered by the Russian officers as a *petit Napoleon*, who will one day be either king of Greece, or perpetual Hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia. To considerable talents as an engineer, he adds, they say, the activity and decision of a great general. He is, perhaps, indebted for many of the high qualities with which his admirers invest him to success, and that success was owing, in a great degree, to the condition of the Turkish army.

The military and moral strength of the Ottoman empire, in the opinion of Capt. Alexander, has been undermined by the reforms of the reigning sultan, who, like reformers in general, has proceeded too hastily. His annihilation of the Janissaries, he says, though it has secured, for a time, to himself and his family, the Turkish throne, has enfeebled the empire, of which that brave though turbulent corps constituted the defence. He condemns strongly the change of dress, and the attempt to introduce European tactics into the Turkish army. The irregular troops he considers as good troops, but of the tactics he speaks disparagingly.

Still the termination of the war was a happy event for the Russians, who were as tired of it as the Turks, and had ample reason to be so. The mortality in the Russian army was frightful. In his journey towards the head-quarters, our traveller found at all the stations soldiers dying with fever and ague. Sick officers were continually met with on their route to

969/26, 315/62.

the coast. "Disease and death were seen on all sides; every one was pale and haggard with care and suffering." In the beginning of October, there were only 8,000 effective men with the head-quarters. "Of the 30,000 to the south of the Balkan, at least 9,000 were sick, and dying with the plague and fever. The supposed loss this year," it is added, "was 100,000 men; and last year more, principally during the siege of Varna."

The Russian officers, who served in the campaigns against the Swedes and French, complained that the hardships of these were nothing in comparison with those they were subjected to in the Turkish war. The country was a difficult one for the passage of troops, and the population was scanty; provisions were scarce, fevers thinned the ranks, and the dreadful plague raged, which makes a man suspect his friend, and hardens the heart against the best feelings of our nature: besides, if an individual was wounded and left on the field, his head would be cut off to ornament the gate of the seraglio at Constantinople. Altogether it was a harassing warfare, and every one prayed that it might speedily terminate.

Notwithstanding the provocations to excess, the Russian troops evinced great forbearance, the result of strict discipline. It seems to have been the policy of the Russian government in the last campaign, and the great aim of Diebitch, to conciliate the Turks, and make a favourable impression upon them. Accordingly, the inhabitants were invited to remain in their habitations, and impartial justice was administered in case of complaint against the Russians. "Sufficient praise," says our author, "cannot be given to the Russians for their excellent discipline, and the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves in the conquered provinces." Even the Cossacks seem to have been patterns of sobriety and continence.

Captain Alexander gives the following opinion of the Russian army:

As the question has often been put to me, "what do you think of the Russian army?" I shall here shortly answer it. The Russians, in general, are deserving of the highest praise for their anxiety to advance themselves in civilization; besides, it is a great object of ambition with them to appear to advantage in the eyes of foreigners. In no respect do they appear with better effect than in their army: the greatest and the most unremitting attention is paid by the Emperor, his imperial brothers, and the generals, to render the troops perfect; they are both well-dressed and well-drilled, and a uniform system pervades the whole: no deviation from standing orders is ever once thought of. The officer who ventures to wear any part of his uniform differing in the slightest degree from the regulations, is immediately put under arrest; and the soldiers, being careful of their clothes, always look smart on parade. The evolutions are performed with precision, but not with that rapidity which now characterizes English manœuvres. The cavalry move slowly compared with the impetuosity of English dragoons; but the Russian horse-artillery in celerity are inferior to none. The common soldiers are patient under fatigue and privation, and, from their submission to their superiors, they without hesitation follow wherever they are led, and, unflinching, will stand exposed to the severest fire. Still, from the indifferent food on which they are accustomed to subsist, they are much inferior in physical strength to our men.

Here we must bring our notice of this work to a conclusion. On returning to the coast, with the intention of preceeding to Constantinople, our

traveller was detained in quarantine at Sevastopol, where, owing to a casual communication with the officers of the *Blonde*, British frigate, he excited suspicions which led to his detention and subsequent transmission, as a prisoner, to St. Petersburg, in the midst of winter. He returned to England by Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, &c.

We can truly say that we have been much pleased with Captain Alexander's book, which is perhaps the more interesting from the absence of all laborious efforts to render it so. The ample details of a military nature, with which the work abounds,—from the shape of a chako to the plan of a fortress,—will probably not prove its least recommendations to professional readers.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL LAWS OF CHINA.

It is almost unnecessary to insist, previous to offering a few cursory remarks upon the code of China, that the laws of a nation not only form, as Gibbon says, "the most instructive portion of its history," but afford a sure avenue to at least an elementary knowledge of the character and manners of the people. "The mind, the soul, the intentions, the opinions of a state," says Cicero, "are expressed in its laws." Perhaps there is no nation, not excepting the Hindus and the Hebrews, whose laws are more closely connected with their ancient history, their civil, political, and ceremonial institutions, than the Chinese.

In examining Sir George Staunton's excellent translation of the *Ta-tsing-leu-lee*,* or Digest of the (*leu*) fundamental and (*lee*) supplementary laws of the Chinese empire, compiled under the sanction of the reigning dynasty, the writer of these remarks was struck with certain peculiarities, which are probably but little known, as that valuable but voluminous work is not very captivating to general readers.

Before pointing out such of these passages in the Chinese code as appear likely to interest the reader, it may be expedient to premise some observations upon the fundamental principle of the Chinese government, which cannot be better expressed than in the following passage of the translator's preface. Sir George—after remarking that no direct objection can be maintained, on the ground of the irreconcilableness of the professedly authentic history of the Chinese with the data concerning the re-peopling of the world in the Sacred Scriptures, it seems impossible to resist the inference, that they must have segregated themselves from the rest of mankind before the patriarchal system was superseded by other forms of government—thus expresses himself:—

We do not indeed recognize, in the Chinese constitution, which the lapse of so many ages has refined and consolidated, and which has been necessarily moulded to the various purposes of a great and powerful monarchy, that original form of the patriarchal government which subsisted in detached families, and among wandering tribes, in the rude and simple ages of antiquity.

* *Ta-tsing-leu-lee*, being the Fundamental Laws, and a Selection from the Supplementary Statutes, of the Penal Code of China. Translated from the Chinese, by SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. London, 1810.

But there is every reason to consider the foundation to be the same in both cases. The vital and universally operating principle of the Chinese government is the duty of submission to parental authority, whether vested in the parents themselves, or in their representatives, and which, although usually described under the pleasing appellation of "filial piety," is much more properly to be considered as a general rule of action, than as the expression of any particular sentiment of affection. It may be easily traced even in the earliest of their records; it is inculcated with the greatest force in the writings of the first of their philosophers and legislators; it has survived each successive dynasty, and all the various changes and revolutions which the state has undergone; and it continues to this day powerfully enforced, both by positive laws and by public opinion.

A government, constituted upon the basis of parental authority, thus highly estimated and extensively applied, has certainly the advantage of being directly sanctioned by the immutable and ever-operating laws of Nature, and must thereby acquire a degree of firmness and durability, to which governments founded on the fortuitous superiority of particular individuals, either in strength or abilities, and continued only through the hereditary influence of particular families, can never be expected to attain. Parental authority and prerogative seem to be, obviously, the most respectable of titles, and parental regard and affection, the most amiable of characters, with which sovereign or magisterial power can be invested, and are those under which, it is natural to suppose, it may most easily be perpetuated.

By such principles the Chinese have been distinguished ever since their first existence as a nation, by such ties, the vast and increasing population of China is still united as one people, subject to one supreme government, and uniform in its habits, manners, and language. In this state, in spite of every internal and external convulsion, it may possibly very long continue.

The first division, consisting of "Preliminary Regulations," bearing the character of "General Laws," will be the subject of the present paper.

These preliminary regulations commence with a concise description of the ordinary punishments. The lowest degree is "a moderate correction inflicted with the lesser bamboo,* in order that the transgressor of the law may entertain a sense of shame for his past, and receive a salutary admonition with respect to his future conduct." The degrees are five, varying from ten to fifty blows, *nominally*, but from four to twenty blows only are to be inflicted. The second division comprehends a scale of from sixty to one hundred blows, *nominally*, but from twenty to forty, really, with the larger bamboo. The third division adds to the foregoing, temporary banishment, from one to three years, to a distance of about 150 geographical miles, "with the view of affording an opportunity of repentance and amendment." Perpetual banishment to distances varying from 600 to 900 miles, with 100 blows with the bamboo, is the fourth degree of punishment; the fifth and ultimate is death, by strangulation or decollation.

* This important instrument of government is directed to be a straight polished piece of bamboo, the branches cut away, and reduced to the following dimensions: the *lesser*, about five feet three-quarters in length; its breadth at the extremity, two inches, by an inch and a quarter; the weight not to exceed two pounds English: the *greater* is to be of the same length as the other, but a little thicker at the extremity, and about two-thirds of a pound heavier.

It appears, from a preface to the Code, published by the emperor Shun-chee, the first of the present dynasty, that, anciently, owing to the simplicity of the people, with the exception of crimes of extraordinary enormity, no punishments were inflicted besides those of the whip and the bamboo. At the present day, the whip is appropriated to the Tartar inhabitants, the bamboo to the Chinese.

The supplementary law adds the power of employing instruments of torture upon investigating charges of robbery and homicide: "the offender, whenever he contumaciously refuses to confess the truth,* shall forthwith be put to the question by torture; and it shall be lawful to repeat the operation a second time if the criminal still refuses to make a confession." The instruments are of two kinds, one for compressing the ankle-bones by means of a kind of double lever; the other, consisting of five small round sticks, for compressing the fingers. There are, however, it is believed, in practice, other instruments of a still more painful kind.

Generally speaking, it appears that the execution of the law is lenient in comparison with its literal interpretation. The scale of reduction of blows, from the number awarded by the law, is, according to the translator, the result of a design on the part of the framers of the code to combine, as much as possible, "the opposite advantages of severity in denunciation and lenity in execution." He observes, that the cruel tortures which have been represented as practised in China, have no place in the ordinary course of justice; and that neither the whip or the bamboo, nor any other corporal punishments, are in such universal use, or administered with such undistinguishing severity, as has sometimes been imagined.

The next section of the fundamental law relates to the important subject of treasonable offences. These offences are arranged under ten heads, styled, in the original, "the ten abominations:" first, *rebellion*, an attempt to violate the divine order of things on earth, a disturbance of the peace of the universe by resisting and conspiring against the sovereign, who is "the sacred successor to the seat of his ancestors;" secondly, *disloyalty*, an attempt to destroy the imperial temples, tombs or palaces, which are sacred and inviolable; thirdly, *desertion*, quitting or betraying the interests of the empire, giving up a military post, exciting the people to emigration; fourthly, *paricide*, the murder of a father, mother, uncle, aunt, grandfather, or grandmother; fifthly, *massacre*, the murder of three or more persons in one family, and other such sanguinary and enormous crimes; sixthly, *sacrilege*, stealing consecrated articles from the temples, or any article in the immediate use of the sovereign, counterfeiting the imperial seal, administering to him improper medicines, or any *error* or *negligence*, whereby the safety of his sacred person may be endangered; seventhly, *impiety*, disrespect or negligence towards those to whom we owe our being, and by whom we have been educated and protected, and refusing to mourn for their death, and show respect for their memory; eighthly, *discord* in families, the breach of the legal or natural ties of blood or marriage, evinced in killing, wounding, or maltreating any of those relations or connexions to whom, when dead, the ceremony of mourning is legally due; ninthly, *insubordination*, the rising against a magistrate by an inferior, insurrection; lastly, *incest*, the cohabitation or promiscuous intercourse of persons related in any of the degrees within which marriage is prohibited.

This comprehensive section, the crimes included in which are always

* It is difficult to imagine that the rudest legislator must not have perceived, that if the truth was known, torture was unnecessary; and if not known, the person tortured might be innocent.

punished with the utmost rigour, and when capital, excepted from any act of general pardon, illustrates very fully the essential character of the Chinese theory of government, as laid down by Sir George Staunton.

The privileged classes are next defined; they are privileged either by connection by blood with the imperial family; by long and honourable service; by illustrious actions; by extraordinary wisdom and virtue; by great abilities; by zeal and assiduity; by nobility, including those of the first rank in the empire, and those in the second and third, when employed; and by birth; which latter privilege descends to the second and third generations. In practice, the imperial family and the nobles are almost the only privileged classes. The trial of privileged persons, and of their relations, as well as of government officers, is to be referred to the emperor.

The punishment of civil and military officers of rank in the government, when guilty of offences connected with their public duties, and not of a personal nature, is commutable from corporal chastisement to fine or degradation, according to a regular scale, *e.g.*: instead of the nominal ten blows, a forfeiture of one month's salary, and instead of 100 blows, degradation four degrees and removal. Offences committed by such officers unconnected with their public functions, or of a private and personal nature, are commuted to double the foregoing measure of punishment.

Tartar subjects are to be corporally punished with the whip instead of the bamboo; and instead of banishment they are to wear the *cangue*, or moveable pillory,* for a number of days proportioned to the periods of banishment, varying from twenty days to ninety days.

Degraded civil and military officers are to be deprived of the patent of rank granted to their families; and all priests of Fo-hi, or of Taou-tsze, convicted and banished for any offence, lose their license, and are divested of their sacred character.

It is provided in another section, that the Taou-tsze and the Neu-quan, like the priests of Fo-hi (all of whom are merely tolerated by the government, there being no ecclesiastical establishment in China) are regulated by the same laws: "the right and authority of masters and superiors, and the duty of submission and subordination on the part of those who are legally admitted as apprentices or disciples, shall be the same as that established between uncles and nephews in all ordinary cases."

It is remarkable that, in China, persons who are ennobled (for life only) appear to reflect back rank upon their parents. In the event of a divorce, wives forfeit the rank derived from their husbands; "but this circumstance," says the code, "shall not deprive them of any rank derived from their children, with whom, notwithstanding such divorce of the parents, the original connection shall be held to subsist."

The wives of banished criminals must follow them into exile; the parents, grand-parents, children, and grand-children of exiles, may follow them or not, according to their own choice.

The following section is entirely in harmony with a patriarchal theory of

* Properly *kia*, a square frame of dry wood, three feet and a quarter long, three feet broad, and ordinarily weighing 31lb.

government: "when any offender, under sentence of death, for an offence not excluded from the contingent benefit of an act of grace, shall have parents or grand-parents who are sick, infirm, or aged above seventy years, and who have no other male child or grandchild, above the age of sixteen, to support them, beside such capitally convicted offender, this circumstance, after having been investigated and ascertained by the magistrate of the district, shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of his imperial majesty." A sentence of banishment against such an offender may be commuted for 100 blows and a redemption-fine.

For a reason analogous, the members of the astronomical board, or tribunal of mathematics, at Pekin (consisting of seven members, of whom heretofore three were Europeans, and the president always a prince of blood), and other persons recognized as astronomers or observers of the heavenly bodies, convicted of offences punishable with banishment (except treason or crimes exposing the party to be branded), shall only suffer 100 blows, and redeem themselves from further punishment by the customary fine. This exemption Sir George Staunton considers an honourable tribute to the excellence and utility of the science of astronomy, and a proof that its cultivation is still considered in China an object of national importance.

In the next section, however, a similar indulgence is granted to artificers, musicians, and women: music, indeed, was anciently held in high estimation, and the musical board is at present one of the public offices at the capital, and under the direction of a prince of the blood.

Another criterion of the principles of the Chinese government is the indulgence authorised by the law to offenders in consideration of their age, youth, or infirmities. In such cases, the punishment is mitigated; and offenders whose age is not more than seven, nor less than ninety years, are not to suffer punishment in any case, except that of treason or rebellion. This is, perhaps, pushing indulgence to a dangerous length.

The law of restitution and forfeiture is just. When a person has dispossessed another of property, it shall be restored to the owner: when there has been an illegal transfer of property, and both parties are guilty, the property shall be forfeited to the state. In case an available pardon arrives before the execution of corporal punishment on an individual, but after the property has been sequestered on account of government, the property if not sequestered shall be restored; or even after the execution of corporal punishment, if the fine has not been actually levied. If the offence arises from the unlawful possession of any property which is still in existence, it shall be transferred, and when of a productive nature, with all its produce, to the rightful owner. If, however, the unlawful possessor dies after wasting the property, his heir shall not be compelled to make it good. When the offence arises from circumstances of a different nature, the fine shall be strictly levied, unless it be the wages of labour. In estimating the amount of the property and of the charges to be made good, the articles are to be rated at the price they bore at the time and place in which they were unlawfully acquired: the wages of labour are to be estimated at about 7d. for each man per day.

Voluntary confession ensures pardon. All persons who surrender and make a voluntary acknowledgment of guilt before a magistrate are freely pardoned, except as to claims of government or individuals on their property. If an offender charged with one offence shall confess himself guilty of a greater, or if it shall be discovered, without torture, that an accused is guilty of other offences, he shall only suffer for the offence charged. If an offender makes a timely confession through the intervention of another person, or if he is accused by and through the ill-will of his junior relations or dependents, he shall, in all cases not expressly excepted, receive full pardon. If the voluntary confession be inaccurate and imperfect, the offender is liable to punishment for as much of the offence committed by him as he had endeavoured to conceal. If the confession is delayed till the offender is informed that a charge is preparing against him, or if he previously absconds, the punishment shall be remitted two degrees. If the robber, thief, or swindler, repenting of his conduct, restores the plunder to the persons from whom he took it, or if the corrupt officer returns the amount of the bribe to the person from whom he received it, the restitution is equal to confession, and entitles the offender to pardon. These and other similar provisions are remarkable instances of the patriarchal character of the Chinese theory of government.

The same observation can scarcely be made, however, upon a peculiarity in the section respecting offences committed by members of public departments and tribunals in their official capacity. "In all cases of officers of government associated in one department or tribunal, and committing offences against the laws as a public body, by false or erroneous decisions and investigations, the clerk of the department or tribunal shall be punished as the principal offender; the punishment of the several deputies or executive officers shall be less by one degree, that of the assessors less by another degree, and that of the presiding magistrate less by a third degree." The explanation offered by Sir George Staunton of this anomaly, whereby the lowest officer incurs the largest share of responsibility, does not appear very satisfactory. He says that, this being confined to offences by implication only, and the offence not being directly imputable to a particular individual, it is not extraordinary that that member should be subjected to the largest share of punishment by whose suggestion and instrumentality the business had been conducted, and "whose inferior station might be supposed to have enabled him to gain a more accurate knowledge of the circumstances upon which the justice or injustice of the decision depended, than was likely to have been in the power of his superiors." This explanation would have been more satisfactory if the clerk was the only officer liable to an unequal share of the penalty; but as there is an apportionment of the punishment according to a scale in an inverse ratio to the rank of the officers, some other solution is required.

The clerk, or executive officer, is responsible for delays in a greater degree than the members of a department. "An extraordinary delay in issuing public orders from any tribunal of justice or other public department, renders all the members liable to punishment; but if any one of

them voluntarily interferes, and prevents any further delay from taking place, all the magistrates or officers of that tribunal or department shall be pardoned; but the clerk shall incur the full punishment, except he had himself acknowledged the impropriety of the delay, and interposed to prevent its continuance, in which case his punishment shall be *reduced two degrees*.* This is inexplicable.

There is a provision, in the section respecting the distinction between principals and accessaries, with regard to offences in the same family, which has a relation to the patriarchal theory. When the parties to an offence are members of one family, the senior and chief member of the family is alone punishable, unless he be more than eighty, or totally disabled by infirmities, in which case the punishment falls upon the next in succession. If a man engages a stranger to strike his elder brother, he is punishable with ninety blows and banishment, just as if he had struck the blow himself; the stranger being liable to twenty blows, the penalty of a common assault. On the other hand, if a younger relation introduces a stranger to steal the amount of ten ounces of silver of the family property, he shall only be punished for wasting, or disposing of without leave, the family property to that extent; whereas the stranger is punishable as a thief.

Another paternal provision is this: all relations connected in the first and second degree,* and living under the same roof, when mutually assisting each other, and concealing the others, one of another, and moreover, slaves and hired servants assisting their masters and concealing their offences, are not, in any such cases, punishable for so doing. Relations in the third and fourth degrees, so acting, are liable to only a proportion (three degrees less)† of the punishment inflicted on strangers.

If a nephew, being educated at a distance from his uncle, and not knowing his person, strikes him in an affray, it shall be judged to be only an ordinary case of assault; or if a thief steals any articles which are sacred or imperial, without knowing them to be so, it shall be adjudged to be an ordinary instance of theft, and not sacrilege. On the other hand, if the offence is committed under palliating circumstances, which legally reduce the amount of the punishment, the offender is to have the full advantage thereof: as, when a father strikes a person whom he supposes to be a stranger, but who in fact was his son.

The section respecting "offences committed by foreigners" is important, because, as Sir George Staunton states, it has been quoted by the provincial government of Canton and applied to the case of foreigners residing there and at Macao for the purposes of trade. Sir George adds: "the laws of China have never, however, been attempted to be enforced against those foreigners, except with considerable allowances in their favour, although, on the other hand, they are restricted and circumscribed in such a manner that a transgression on their part of any specific article of the

* Legal relationship in China is of a very comprehensive character: it is carefully ascertained, with a view of regulating the periods of mourning, as well as other legal incidents, and tables of consanguinity are drawn up with great precision. The first degree includes twenty-four relationships; the second, fourteen; the third, twenty-one; and the fourth, or remotest, forty-two. Step-fathers are included in the second degree; and a deceased father's second wife's second husband is considered a step-father!

† Degrees are ascertained by the section entitled "Rules relative to the increase and diminution of Punishments."

laws can scarcely occur, at least, not without, at the same time, implicating and involving in their guilt some of the natives, who thus, in most cases, become the principal victims of offended justice."

The section is as follows: "In general, all foreigners who shall come to submit themselves to the government of the empire, shall, when guilty of offences, be tried and sentenced according to the established laws."

In the appendix to his excellent translation, Sir George Staunton has inserted a variety of documents illustrative of the mode of applying this law to the case of Europeans. He observes, "it is one of the necessary, but embarrassing consequences of the footing upon which foreigners are at present received in China, that they can neither consider themselves as wholly subject to, or as wholly independent of, the laws of the country they live in. When unfortunately involved in contentions with the government, there is generally a line, on one side of which submission is disgraceful, and on the other resistance is justifiable; but this line being uncertain and undefined, it is not surprising that a want of confidence should sometimes have led to a surrender of just and reasonable privileges; or that at other times, an excess of it should have brought the whole of this valuable trade, and of the property embarked in it, to the brink of destruction."

The second document is an imperial edict relative to an attempt made by the Russians, in 1806, to open a trade at Canton, in which trade by sea with Russia is interdicted, as well as with "any other nation besides those which have customarily frequented the ports of China." The fourth and last relates to an affair which involved the East-India Company's representatives in very embarrassing negotiations with the government. The facts were as follows: some English seamen had been engaged in a scuffle with the Chinese populace at Canton, in the course of which one of the natives received a blow which occasioned his death. The actual perpetrator being unknown, one of the seamen, who had been active in the scuffle, was seized by the Chinese government-officers to answer for the homicide. He was eventually released by means of a fictitious account of the mode in which the deceased came by his death, which was concocted by the officers, in concert with the relatives of the deceased, who were compensated. The story represented to the emperor was, that the deceased, happening to pass under a warehouse, from the window of which the culprit dropped a stick, the deceased was struck upon the temple, and died of the wound! The emperor decided that the act was one of those "of the consequences of which neither sight, hearing, or reflection could have given a previous warning;" and premising that "in all instances of offences committed under what the laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable, the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country," he sentences the sailor to pay a fine of £4. 3s. 4d. to the relations of the deceased, and then "be dismissed to be governed in an orderly manner in his own country."

RAMBLING NOTICES.

No. II.

PSALMODY.—SAVERIO MATTEI.

ONE of the most affecting specimens of sublimity I remember is the formula in which the Abbé of La Trappe announces the death of the father of any one of the community:—*mes frères, l'un d'entre nous a perdu son père*, "brethren, one amongst us hath lost his father." The grief of the brothers is at once universal and individual, and the very vagueness and uncertainty of the announcement invest it with a sublime mystery. The Scriptures present innumerable instances of this quality; there is an ethereal subtilty about the images which it is scarcely possible to preserve in any translation, certainly not in a metrical one. The poetry of Greece, though from a very different cause, is alike incapable of translation—in the Hebrew this is produced by a wild and infinite sublimity; in the Greek by the dreamy and unsubstantiated beauty of its visionings. The mind of the Hebrew poet presents the idea of a vast and magnificent temple, where the eye beholds, "as through a glass darkly," the flashings of ten thousand jewelled heads, and embroidered garments, and the ear gathers a sound of melody, as from a thousand tabors; but the glow of the vestments, and the breath of flowers, and the hymns of the harpers, seem to mingle in one dark, thick, yet beautiful twilight. The spirit of eastern poetry, indeed, dwells alone;—it is self-dependent and self-existent. The affecting simile given by Sir William Jones in the *Moállakât*—"Death stumbling like a blind camel"—is a perfect specimen of Oriental imagery. It is not sufficiently remembered, that many parts of the sacred writings were composed in metre. A German, J. L. Saalschnetz (I hope I spell his name right), in a work on Hebrew poetry, after examining the numberless opinions which have been published on the subject since the time of the Fathers, comes to the conclusion that the Hebrews made use of three sorts of feet in their metrical system—the *trochee*, the *spondee*, and the *dactyl*. I once heard a gentleman remark, that Job might be turned into very good poetry; he thought the sacred melodies of Byron superior to the beautiful lamentations of the Hebrew mourner. One would think that a similar opinion must have been entertained by men of real talent, from the many futile attempts which have been made at versions of the Scriptures. Samuel Wesley, it may be recollected, published a poetical translation of the Old and New Testament, a labour as deserving of praise for the persevering ardour by which it was accomplished, as of blame for the ridiculous idea which projected it. I wonder Mrs. Wesley, a woman, it is said, of considerable ability, did not dissuade him from the attempt.*

Crashaw's quaint yet touching saying, "the wounded is the wounding heart," is peculiarly applicable to the elegiac poetry of the Hebrews, and to that portion, especially, denominated the Psalms. The minstrel does not seek to allure us with sweet fictions frequently meaning nothing, which

* This is supposing it to have been composed after his marriage, of which, as I speak from memory, I am not certain.

Bishop Taylor, in his odd way, calls "gay tulips and useless daffodils;" we perceive in a moment that he is in earnest, that his words are the shadows of his thoughts. It must be their inability to identify their own feelings with those of their original which has caused so many of the distinguished of all countries to fail in their renderings of sacred poetry. From the long-drawn sweetness of Sternhold and Hopkins, to the Songs of Sion by James Montgomery, we find no collection approaching to our standard of excellence: some have been more successful than others, yet the highest praise we can offer to any is the having "done better than his rivals, what no man has done well." I have often thought, it may be wrongly, that some of the gentleness breathed over Buchanan's version of the Psalms might be attributed to the tone of his mind in the prison at Coimbra, in Portugal, where he commenced it. A want of pathos, indeed, can scarcely be assigned as a cause of failure. Milton, and Klopstock, and Watts, and Heber, and Montgomery, all are pathetic in a greater or less degree, and, when their hearts were really touched, have written in the purest spirit of pathetic poetry. Milton, I think, possessed few qualifications for a metrical renderer of the Psalms; he never wrote an occasional poem in his life, with the exception of a sonnet to a "virtuous young lady," to which the humblest muse-follower of the present day would affix his name.* The loftiness of diction, which Algarotti styles the *gigantesca sublimità Miltoniana*, offered no meet accompaniment to the dovelike footsteps of the muse of Psalmody. I cannot conceive how Johnson, with the Songs of David before him, could have said that short compositions could commonly attain nothing but "neatness and elegance."

The most delightful specimens of our imaginative literature are contained in poems not exceeding six or seven stanzas; but Johnson lived in an age which, however fruitful it might have been in works of wit, and powerful and argumentative philosophy, was almost entirely destitute of any thing like real beauty of thought; and there was an unconscious—perhaps?—flattery of his self-love in calling the author of *Paradise Lost*, "a lion who had no skill in dandling the kid." The Psalms, and I do not include the 114th and 136th, composed by Milton in his sixteenth year, are probably among the worst specimens of sacred minstrelsy extant. Dr. Watts, again, a man in some respects better calculated than Milton for the attempt, has contrived, in his imitation of the Psalms, to lose almost entirely the splendour and majesty of the original. A perusal of the preface to the *Horæ Sacre* would lead one to expect a production of far greater interest. But the tone of the religious world, in the days of Watts, was peculiarly adverse to any improvement in Psalmody. Pastoral allegory had become the fashion among the religious of all denominations, and the ingenuity of the preacher was shewn in the adaptation of the most voluptuous images of the Song of Solomon to the church of God. There has ever appeared something, to me, very disgusting in this sensualizing of the spirit of Christ. Watts, in his earlier years, was infected with this strange

* Of course I do not include the *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, which, as they consist of 150 and 170 lines each, can scarcely be called occasional poetry.

enthusiasm; we meet, in the poems *peculiarly dedicated to divine love*, such lines addressed to our Saviour as

Come let me love : or is thy mind
Hardened to stone, or froze to ice?

and such titles as the "*Heart given away*," and "*Mutual love* (applied to the Deity) *stronger than death!*" But these were the errors of the age, not of the man; and I rejoice exceedingly that Watts' mild remonstrance induced Pope to erase his name from the unenviable place it occupied in an early edition of the *Dunciad*. It would indeed have been a "burning sin" that Isaac Watts, the most harmless and amiable of men, should have gone down to posterity arm in arm with Dennis, and Cibber, and "Chartres and the devil."

The French, who, according to their critic, La Harpe, are a more thinking nation than either the Italians or the Greeks, have made several attempts at a translation of the Psalms; Clement Marôt, the lively Branger of the fifteenth century, has left some very charming passages in his version. There is a sweet plaintiveness in the following lines from the 33d Psalm:—

*Sur la douce harpe,
Penduc en escharpe,
Le Seigneur louez
De luts et d'espinettes,
Saintes chansonnettes,
A son nom jouez.*

Perhaps few writers have been less successful than Lefranc de Pompignan in his collection of the Psalms. My readers may remember Voltaire's bitter sarcasm when some one spoke to him of the *Poésies Sacrées*, then in high repute. "*Oui, elles sont sacrées sans doute*," replied the poignant author of *Candide*, "*car personne n'y touche*;"—"yes, they are *sacred* in all truth, for no man touches them." Voltaire's criticism was frequently the effect of spleen, not of meditation upon the subject; and he thought more of saying a witty thing, than of the disgrace attendant upon saying an untrue thing. They, who tell the anecdote, add that, from the utterance of that ill-natured jest, the works of Pompignan were never mentioned except for the sake of repeating the satire.

There are many passages in Lefranc's *Cantiques*, particularly the one from Ezekiel, describing the destruction of Tyre, which would confer lustre upon any literature. We have instances in our own country of the mean advantage, ill-will, assisted by power, will take over the gifted and the weak. The inhuman treatment of the unfortunate John Keats, in a publication, the most influential of that period, is not by any means a singular example.

I think there have been few individuals possessing more qualifications for a translator of the Psalms than Richard Crashaw, from whose splendid version of part of Marino's *Sospetto d'Herode*, Milton has evidently borrowed. The poetry of Crashaw is like the soft singing in some hamlet-

church; it is the thankfulness of a heart whose song is a prayer. How very touching are the following lines from the *Charitas Nimia*!

Alas, sweet Lord, what wert to thee,
If there were no such worms as we?
Should mankind dwell
In deepest hell;
What have his woes to do with thee?
Let him go weep.
O'er his own wounds
Seraphims will not sleep,
Nor spheres let fall their faithful rounds.
Still would the youthful spirits sing,
And still thy spacious palace ring;
Still would those beauteous ministers of light
Burn all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still thrones and dominations would adore thee;
Still would those ever-wakeful sons of fire
Keep warm thy praise,
Both nights and days,
And teach thy lov'd name to their noble lyre.

The elegiac tenderness of the Italian affords it many facilities in translation. Saverio Mattei has availed himself of the variety of its metres in his version of the Psalms. The learned Italian had probably more Hebrew than poetry in his mind; but some passages are exceedingly beautiful. I could extract many fine lines from David's Song for Solomon, in the 72d Psalm, but I prefer giving a specimen from that pathetic lay, the 77th.

1.

Nè giorni torbidi, fra pene amare
A Dio ricorro! comincio a piangere,
E queste lagrime già son pur care.

2.

Se stendo supplice ver lui la mano,
D'oscuro notte nel gran silenzio,
Non mai si spargono preghiere invano

3.

Ah! che quest' anima non è capace.
Più di consuolo: nè in me ritrovasi
La mia dolcissima, l'antica pace.

4.

Perduto ho l'unico mio caro bene,
Da lui lontano non posso vivere,
Non posso vivere fra tante pene.

5.

Ah! la memoria già non perdei,
Ma del penduto ben la memoria
Forse fa crescere già affanni miei.

6.

Per me non requie, non v'è riposo,
Non viene il sonno mai gli occhi a chi udermi
Son quasi stupido, parlar non oso.

7.

Ove fuggirono quei giorni, ed anni
Che non pareva che mai finissero
Sceveri d'angustie, scevri d'affanni?

8.

E tu mia cetena dove pur sei?
T'avessi in questa mea solitudine
Almen questa anima consolerei.

The version I am about to offer is from the Italian, and it should be remembered that Mattei's interpretation is very different from the one in use in our churches :

In the stormy days, mine eyes
Are dim with many a tear,
To God I flee—my spirit weepeth ;
Unto him my sighs are dear.
If in the hushed dark I kneel,
A suppliant in the hour of pain,
With out-stretched hands, my lowly pray'r
Never goeth forth in vain.
Alas, my sad heart heedeth not
The song of comfort more,
My sweetest one I cannot find,
My peacefulness of yore !
Yea, I have lost my dearest joy,
My bosom's beauty-spell ;
Amid such woes I cannot live,
Apart from him I cannot dwell.
Ah, no ! the light hath not departed
Of those days, my memory liveth,
Yea, for those gleeful days, the tear
Unto mine eye that memory giveth !
With tearful watchings in the night
My eyes are tired and weak,
To me nor dream, nor slumber cometh,
My thoughts are dark—I dare not speak.
Whither are the mornings flown
That shone with so divine a light,
My joyful heart could never deem,
They would darken with the night.
And where art thou, my gentle lyre,
With thy soft and soothing tone ?
If I had thee in my mourning,
My heart would not be all alone.

At length the shadows pass away
From my soul, and in my eyes
The song of comfort wakes, as thoughts
Of nobler aim begin to rise.

I say it cannot be, my Lord,
My prayers, my weepings hath forgot,
His first, and his most tender love,
The blessed one remembereth not !

Shall thy tenderness for aye,
From our tears and mourning be,
And my early hope be vain,
I have treasured up in thee ?

No, no, my spirit, kneel and pray,
And the mighty hand, that shed
The thunder-storm upon the earth,
Shall fold in peace upon thy head.

Lord ! my memory recalleth
The wonders thou hast done,
And the glory of thy wisdom,
And the fights thine arm hath won.

I cannot look upon thy face,
Thy secret thoughts I cannot see,
But they are true—hath heaven or earth
Another god like thee ?

Wonderful and Holy One !
The voice of Time hath told
The glories of thine arm, thy deeds,
Unto the men of old.

The waters saw thee, and they shook ;
The waters saw thee, and the wave
Fled before thy breath of wrath,
Sunk into its ocean-cave.

The curtains of the clouds are scattered,
The rain descends—the hailstone boundeth,
A dark voice speaketh, with the cry
The heaven resoundeth !

The air doth glimmer with the flame,
And its breath is thick and slow ;
The timid earth doth quail before thee,
And it bendeth to and fro.

Thou walkest on the sea,
As on the meadow land,
Thy footstep passeth, and it closeth
At the lifting of thy hand.

It is a curious fact, that the touching expression "*I call to remembrance my song,*" so charmingly paraphrased by Mattei in the eighth stanza, is altogether omitted in the Greek version of the Common Prayer. This is one among many instances of similar negligence. The seventh verse has

recalled to my mind the pathetic line of Simonides, descriptive of the undimmed feelings of youth :

ὅστι γὰρ ἐλπιδ' ἔχει γηράσσομαι, ὅστι, δάμνησθαι.

It is certainly no slight recommendation of the labours of Mattei that Metastasio expressed his high approbation of them. Many of the translations are certainly excellent, but my praise must be given individually, not generally. When I see a version of the Psalms composed in the spirit which dictated the delightful Bishop Horne's introductory remarks, I shall be satisfied that the work is accomplished. He who can affirm with truth, that he rose fresh as the morning to his task ; that the silence of the night invited him to pursue it, not desiring rest or food before it,* *he* may be assured that his labour is not in vain. The study of the Psalms is of itself reward sufficient ; their tenderness and love will hang about the heart like a sister's memory, and if the writer of this paper may presume to speak of his youthful experience, the fragrance which they "leave upon the mind," will be as lasting as the "remembrance of them is sweet."

THE HARROVIAN.

* Horne.

MEMOIRS OF A MALAYAN FAMILY.*

THE annals of autobiography in Europe never, perhaps, received a more curious addition than by this little history of an interesting family, belonging to an Eastern people, whose literature is but seldom heard of in the West. The memoirs seem to be of the nature of an ample journal of the family events, drawn up by a member of it, as he states at the conclusion, "for the information of all respectable persons who may be desirous of knowing their story." Mr. Marsden observes that the principal merit of the work is "that of exhibiting a genuine picture, by a native hand, of Malayan manners and dispositions, more forcibly, and it may be said, more dramatically, represented, than they could be drawn by the pencil of any stranger." Moreover, it affords a specimen of simple narrative, forming a contrast to the extravagant and romantic style of Eastern writing in general.

There is no date to the original manuscript, but from the allusions in the narrative to political events, it is clearly ascertained to have been written somewhere about the year 1788 ; it was sent to England in 1791. The writer states that it was transcribed for the information, and at the desire,† of the chief of Laye (Mr. B. Hunnings), a settlement on the south-west coast of Sumatra, about thirty miles from Bencoolen.

The males of this family were *Nakhodas*, a respectable class, who are owners and navigators of trading vessels : the designation the Malays have

* *Memoirs of a Malayan Family*, written by Themselves, and translated from the Original, by W. MARSDEN, F.R.S., &c. &c. London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1830.

† It would appear, however, from an intimation of the writer, that the Memoirs were composed long before.

borrowed from the Persian *ناخدا*. The head of the family, Nakhoda Mūda, was settled at Piabong, in the Lampong country, in Sumatra, where his father had fixed himself, amongst a colony of Malays, after being expelled from Borneo by the Būgis. This person, who lived in great esteem with the Pangerans and his countrymen in general, gave his son Mūda a good education, that is, "he taught him to repeat the formularies of religion, and afterwards to write." For seven years the youth visited different countries, and then was recommended by his father to apply himself to business, by making trips between Piabong and Bantam, in Java, with cargoes of pepper, and in the intervals cultivating a rice-plantation at home.

The supply of pepper to Bantam was in pursuance of a contract with the Dutch East-India Company, who paid the sultan of Bantam twenty dollars per bahar (five cwt.); he purchased it of the nakhodas for twelve dollars; its price in the country was six dollars.

Nakhoda Mūda had been engaged in this pursuit for four or five years, when his father died, urging his son, with his latest breath, to avoid contracting debts. "If your capital," said the prudent man, "should be insufficient for your employing it in mercantile adventures, cut timber in the woods, dispose of it, and raise capital; catch fish in the sea, dispose of them and raise capital; but do not dare to run in debt, either to the sultan, the Company, or to any individual:"—an injunction which was faithfully, and even scrupulously, observed.

About three years after this event, Nakhoda Mūda married the daughter of a nakhoda of Samangka, the exact situation of which (in Sumatra) is not ascertained. This led to his changing his residence thither; and he continued to carry on his pepper trade between Samangka and Bantam, where, it appears, he married another wife. In process of time, his aggregate family amounted to ten children, besides three by concubines.

The first striking event in the history of the family is the part taken by the Nakhoda in the expulsion of a savage native tribe called Abūng, who, lived beyond the hills. This tribe had a custom, described as a "singular" one by the writer, but which, we know, prevails, or has prevailed, in the interior of Sumatra and Borneo. When their young men proposed to marry, they underwent a year's probation before their offers could be accepted, which was employed in collecting as many of the skulls as they could of persons they murdered. They formed parties of about ten, each individual armed with a spear, a sword, and a kris, and of such straggling passengers as they met with on the road, they cut off the heads.

As soon as the invading party met with success in obtaining heads, they returned homeward. In the mean time, their countrymen, expecting their approach, prepared coco-nut shells filled with milk, and placed in the paths through which they must pass to their respective villages. Such of the youths as were provided with trophies passed on to their houses, escorted by a numerous band of young women, who met them on the road, and with every demonstration of joy, shewed their willingness to become the wives of the fortunate adventurers. Those, on the contrary, who returned empty-handed, were deterred by shame from entering the villages, when they perceived the

ranges of coco-nut shells filled with milk ; because the ceremony implied that they were to be looked upon and fed as dogs :* and it sometimes happened that, to the hour of their death, these never revisited their homes. The use to which the skulls were subsequently applied was this: the young man who was about to marry put into his trophy some gold or silver, in order to present it to the parent of his intended wife, and when the nuptial ceremony was to be performed, the skull was filled with toddy of the palm tree, of which the bride and bridegroom alternately drank. The rites were then complete ; whereas, if this were neglected, such an imperfect marriage would be regarded only as a state of concubinage, and the women would not receive the respect paid to a lawful wife.

In pursuit of these nuptial presents, the Abūng swains were sometimes led to the neighbourhood of Samangka, and scarcely a month passed without some of the inhabitants losing their lives ; their bodies remaining headless in the woods, their skulls being converted into potation-cups. At length it became dangerous to visit the rice-plantations, or to fell timber, unless the Malays proceeded in a party.

Nakhoda Mūda, considering that, without some vigorous measure, the settlement would be ruined by these man-hunters, proposed to Kiria Mingan, agent to the sultan of Bantam, and the four pangerans, or Malay chiefs, to attack the Abūng villages. The project was agreed to ; the Nakhoda was appointed leader, and the Abūngs, terrified by the fire-arms, abandoned their villages, and fled to the opposite side of the island.

When the Nakhoda next visited Bantam with his customary supply of pepper, he mentioned this incident to the sultan's chief and confidential minister, whose title was Pangeran Kasūma Ningrat. The minister reported it to the sultan, and before the Nakhoda's departure, he was invested, as a reward for this service, with a kind of judicial office, empowering him to adjust petty disputes and to survey pepper-plantations, in conjunction with the sultan's officers.

Samangka became, in process of time, a growing place ; its population and commerce increased, and Nakhoda Mūda seems to have grown with its growth : he was appointed to receive the passes of the praws sailing between Samangka and Bantam ; " he advanced in personal consequence, and rose in the esteem of the inhabitants of the place ; the native Lampongs, the Javans, and the Malays, were equally attached to him."

Meantime, an insurrection broke out in Bantam, and the sultan's authority began to totter. Kiria Minjan, the sultan's agent at Samangka, embraced the cause of the insurgent chief ; but his attempts to debauch the fidelity of the pangerans was defeated by Nakhoda Mūda, who convened the other nakhodas, and represented to them, that so long as the Dutch East-India Company held footing at Batavia it would be imprudent to abandon the sultan, and recommended them to resist Kiria Minjan. This being agreed to, he took measures accordingly, transmitting to the sultan and to the Dutch resident or governor (whom the writer calls " Mynheer Sambirik"), intelligence of the agent's treachery. A force of Europeans

* The Malays neither drink milk nor make butter.

and Bugis were immediately sent to Samangka, which soon put the traitor to flight.

The Dutch commanding officer now desired Nakhoda Mūda to convene the pangerans and proatins (heads of villages), and to inquire of them whether they were really inclined to adhere to their allegiance to the sultan and the Company. The chiefs accordingly assembled, with their dependents, in the Malay town, and "such was the number of these servants of God, that the place was not sufficient to contain them." They professed their loyalty; but the Dutch commander, with some warmth, asked why, then, they had admitted the treacherous agent, knowing him to be the enemy of the sultan and the Company, into their villages. The answer of the pangerans was as irrefragable as it was frank: "Sir, we are all here like women, in respect to our powers of resistance, and the sole occupation allowed us, by the orders of the sultan and the Company, is that of cultivating our plantations of pepper!"

The insurrection in Bantam was put down; large cargoes of pepper floated to Bantam; the sultan was pleased, and "Mynheer S." was pleased. The poor Nakhoda, however, in his next voyage, met with foul weather, and his prau, with its cargo, was wholly lost on the coast of Java. He reached Bantam in a sampan (canoe), and told the Dutch governor of his disaster. The Dutchman, with characteristic phlegm, replied that "there was no help for it; the Nakhoda was out of luck." The sultan, more compassionate, gave him a small vessel, and offered him, if he was in want of funds for commercial dealings, a loan for whatever amount his occasions might require. The Nakhoda, mindful of his father's dying injunction, declined the sultan's offer, alleging, to the minister who made it, that "he was apprehensive that, in the event of his death, it might be the occasion of trouble to his children." The minister comforted this honest man in these words: "good and ill fortune proceed from God, and do not you, Nakhoda, be the less disposed, on this account, to place your trust in him."

He soon recovered this stroke, and contemplating the relinquishment of a seafaring life to his sons, he built a house, which must have been of some splendour as well as magnitude, for it was built of teak; it took two years in building, and cost 1,000 Spanish dollars.

Before he fulfilled his intention, Nakhoda Mūda received from the sultan, in recompense of his services to him and the Company, the title of *Kei Damang Perwasūdana*, borne by some of the nobles of Java. The ceremonies attending the Nakhoda's inauguration are related by his son with very excusable prolixity. This was not all. On visiting the Dutch governor, Mynheer S. was pleased to say, that if the sultan had not conferred a title on the Nakhoda, he should have done so; and he then produced a double-barrel gun, and a pair of double-barrel pistols. "How much, sir," asked the Kei Damang, whose eyes probably sparkled at such objects, "may be the price of these arms?" The governor replied: "it is not my design to sell them, but to present them to you as a gift." Nor was this all. On reaching his vessel, he found a boat alongside with a barrel of gun-

powder and a cask of bullets. This was another gift from "the captain of the guard."

The ennobled nakhoda bore his honours very meekly. When he took leave of the governor, he received some wholesome advice from him, as to his conduct towards the Lampong chiefs, the Dutchman not forgetting the main-chance: his last admonition was—"and when their pepper is sufficiently dried, do not suffer them to keep it unnecessarily long in the country."

About three years after this occurrence, which, from what follows, must have been about the year 1757, some Englishmen, from the settlement of Croce, on the south-western part of Sumatra, took refuge at Samangka, in consequence of the French capturing Bencoolen: they were hospitably received by Kei Damang. This seems to have led to commercial dealings with the English, and when Bencoolen was recovered, two praws from Samangka carried pepper to that settlement, contrary to the earnest desire of Kei Damang, who represented that it was against the orders of the Dutch Company. It is remarked by Mr. Marsden, that "at this period, and ever since the formation of establishments by the English in these parts, an underhand hostility had prevailed between the servants of the Dutch and English Companies, which manifested itself in constant reciprocity of ill-offices."

Governor Sambirik had been removed, by this time, from Bantam to Samarang, and was succeeded by Mynheer Poer, who learned,—by the spiteful industry of a half-caste officer, named Si-Talib, an enemy of Kei Damang, a man who had been nobody under the administration of the former governor, but who was the *factotum* of Mynheer Poer,—the circumstance of two praws laden with pepper having sailed from Samangka to Bencoolen. The story was told with every possible exaggeration. The informer declared that it was the constant practice for praws to slip out from Samangka to supply the English at Bencoolen; that the two praws had been despatched thither by the head man at Samangka, who had had a title conferred upon him by the sultan and the late governor as a reward for preventing this intercourse; but he was now so wealthy and powerful that no one could cope with him. The governor, thereupon, levied a fine of 200 dollars upon Kei Damang, which, in spite of his protestations of innocence, he was compelled to pay. Not content with this, the governor sent on board the fleet of praws some Dutchmen, who conducted themselves with great harshness and insolence towards the Malays at Samangka, where they were ordered to remain.

A year and a half after this, an English vessel came to the anchorage; it was commanded by Captain Thomas Forrest, so well known by his nautical publications. He was supplied with articles of food, of which he was in need, by Kei Damang, with the full consent of the Dutch serjeant in command at Samangka, and soon departed. This simple occurrence was the ruin of the family.

A few days after the sailing of the English vessel, the half-caste officer, Si-Talib, arrived at Samangka, in charge of a cargo of damaged rice from

Bantam, which he obliged the Malay people to take at an arbitrary price. During his residence here, he took a great liking to the place, and finding that Kei Damáng was in high esteem among the people, he concerted a plot, with the serjeant of the Dutch guard, for the ruin of the Kei, whereby he, Si-Tálib, and the serjeant, would be able to rule the country between them. The plan was this: the serjeant was to write to the Dutch governor at Bantam, that Kei Damáng, in spite of his remonstrances, had lately sold pepper to an English ship that touched at Samangka, and to refer, in confirmation of his statement, to Si Tálib, who forthwith sailed for Java. The plot succeeded; Mynheer Poer was the dupe of the conspirators, and the Malay family were marked as victims.

Shortly after, a ketch was despatched to Samangka, and by artifice Kei Damáng and his sons were inveigled into it, and induced to divest themselves of their krises. When they were assembled in the cabin, the captain informed them they were prisoners; that he had the governor's orders to carry them away, and that he had come thither for no other purpose. Kei Damáng replied: "it is well, sir; but you took unnecessary trouble in coming here for the purpose; because a mere slip of paper transmitted to me would have met with implicit obedience from one who has ever considered himself as being under the control of the Company." When he heard the nature of the charge against him, he felt strong in the consciousness of innocence, and with a resigned air, declared, "I trust in the protection of the Almighty; if I am to be ruined, I shall still be found innocent in the sight of God."

His four sons, however, now his fellow prisoners, could not so patiently brook the indignity. They heard from the other nakhodas that all their property on shore had been seized; and they had been subjected to outrages which their haughty Malay spirit could not endure. They resolved, therefore, to attack the Hollanders; and they succeeded, but with great difficulty, in prevailing upon their father to sanction the undertaking, by pointing out the probability that they should be all made slaves, or employed in twisting cordage with Dutch criminals. Their friends contrived to send them krises concealed in a basket of boiled rice. The sons watched their opportunity; and although there were eight Dutch seamen on board, besides Javans, they "ran a-muck," *مغامق* and slew all the Europeans. They then went on shore, it being night, and with the assistance of their friends, attacked the Dutchmen in the house of Kei-Damáng (fourteen in number), who were unprepared for such a visitation, and despatched them. Five Dutch soldiers in the guard-room made their escape. "With the exception of these," says the biographer, with a kind of fustious piety, "all the Europeans were killed, by the blessing and through the assistance of God."

Flight was now expedient, and the whole of the Malay traders agreed to accompany the Kei. Before he departed, however, he wrote a letter to the Sultan and the Dutch governor, which is really a fine specimen of temperate and dignified remonstrance:

" Kei Damang Perwāsīdana, in the Country of Lampong-Samangka, to his Honour the Governor and to his Highness the Sultan.

" Respecting the circumstance of my quitting this place, together with all the Malays who have been settled here, the occasion is, our being no longer able to endure the conduct of the Hollanders towards us. Whether it was or was not by the orders of their superiors I cannot tell; but I have been treated by them like a dog; all my effects have been pillaged, my house has been taken possession of, and I have myself been confined as a prisoner. I am not conscious of having incurred any debt either to the sultan or the Company, even to the amount of the smallest coin; and during the whole time that I have been a sojourner in this land, I have never in any instance defrauded or injured them. I now humbly acquaint them, that I shall never again have the opportunity of paying my duty to the sultan, or of appearing in the presence of the (representative of the) Company. I was, some time since, honoured by Governor S. with the gift of a double-barrel gun and a pair of double-barrel pistols, both of which I now deliver into the hands of Agas Jamāli (the sultan's agent), together with the Company's ketch; and all the praws belonging to the Malay traders we leave behind us, taking with us only such articles as may be conveyed by travellers on foot. I am yet undetermined with respect to the route we may pursue, but I shall resign myself with confidence to the direction of God, who knows the future destiny of his servants."

This epistle breathes the very soul of honour, integrity, and calm resignation under unmerited wrong.

The party, consisting of about 400 souls, men, women, and children, proceeded towards the English settlement of Croce, where they petitioned for an asylum, or at least a passage to some other place. The English chief at Croce received these poor people hospitably, and transmitted their application to the governor and council of Bencoolen, which consisted (as the writer very accurately relates) of Mr. Carter, the governor, who was in that capacity till 1766, and Messrs. Wyatt, Darval, Hay, Nairne, and Stuart. The Governor in council sent for Nakhoda Lella, one of the sons of the old refugee, to Bencoolen, and interrogated him as to the cause of the massacre, the governor expressing doubts whether there had not been some provocation for the measures of the Dutch government. Fortunately for this unhappy family, Captain Forrest was at Bencoolen; and when Lella related the incident of his visiting Samangka, and the accusation which the Dutch had founded upon it, the Captain was immediately sent for, and he detailed the facts of his visit just as Lella had related them. Upon consideration, he recognized Lella; he denied having sold any goods or purchased pepper at Samangka, and assured the governor that the Malays must have been provoked to do what they had done by the insufferable tyranny of the Dutch. "As to the idea that their debts might have been a motive, it is by no means probable," said he, "nor would thousands of dollars be equivalent to them for leaving their establishment at Samangka."

To make short of the sequel, the English government not only granted them leave to settle where they pleased, but assured them of their protection against the Dutch.

The fortunes of the family, however, were ruined. Kei Damang died,

—his death perhaps hastened by grief—before the return of his son from Bantam; and the family union was dissolved by the loss of its head. The sons were separated and scattered over different countries, to which chance happened to lead them. Some remained in Sumatra, some went to Bali, and others to the parts of Java without the jurisdiction of the Dutch. The youngest son, Inclī Ia-uddin, the writer of the memoirs, became a juratolis, or native writer, at Palli. “Like birds, they directed their flight to wherever the trees of the forest presented them with edible fruit, and there they alighted. When it was their chance to meet with people who were inclined to shew them compassion, to those they devoted their services. Such has been the condition of Kei Damáng’s children since their parent’s death. But God Almighty it is who alone knows what is good and evil for his servants in this world.”

Thus ends the history of this Malayan family. Its details will serve to illustrate the character of the Malays, and place it perhaps in a more favourable point of view than it is generally regarded in. In the words of the able translator of this curious tract, it “may serve as an useful warning to all persons who, in those countries, are placed in situations of discretionary controul, to be just, as well as cautious, in their proceedings with a high-spirited and adventurous race of people, who have strong feelings of independance, are impatient of injury, jealous of insult, and who consider the indulgence of revenge as a duty, at least, if not a virtue.”

ON FATHER HYACINTH’S “HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS.”

BY M. KLAPROTH.*

EUROPE is already acquainted with what is contained in these two works, through the labours of Visdelou, Gaubil, De Guignes, sen., and Mailla, who resorted to the same Chinese texts which Father Hyacinth has adopted as his basis. It is obvious, after this statement, that we are not to expect, in these two works, a plentiful harvest of new facts; but it is mortifying to be obliged to state, that they must tend to disseminate a number of mistakes likely to involve the history of Middle Asia in fresh confusion: a history which had scarcely been sufficiently cleared up by the labours of Gaubil, De Guignes, sen., the learned president of our Society, and others competent to consult the Chinese originals. It is not, however, to ignorance of the Chinese language, that the errors of Father Hyacinth are attributable, but to his blind confidence in the later editions of the texts he has translated; for these editions are accompanied by commentaries replete with the most extravagant hypotheses.

When, towards the middle of the last century, the emperor Kéen-lung had conquered Dzungaria and Little Bucharía, and extended the western frontiers of his empire as far as the sources of the Jihoon and the Syr-daria, he caused an exact chart of those countries to be drawn up. Soon perceiving the difficulty of expressing foreign names in Chinese characters, this great monarch appointed, in 1763, a commission for the purpose of collecting all the geographical denominations of Tibet, Little Bucharía, and Dzungaria, as well as the

* Abridged from his “Rapport sur les Ouvrages du P. Hyacinthe Bitchourinski, relatifs à l’histoire des Mongols,” in the *Journal Asiatique* for July. The works of Father Hyacinth here referred to are his *Notes on Mongolia*, St. Petersburg, 1820; and his *History of the First Four Khans of the House of Genghis*, St. Petersburg, 1820.

names of chiefs and magistrates of the country, which he directed to be translated and transcribed in the characters of the six following tongues; namely, Chinese, Manchoo, Mongol, Calmuck, Tibetan, and Turkestani. The commission fulfilled this task with zeal, and published the result of their labours in a work entitled *Se-yih-tung-wän-che*.^{*} Notwithstanding some hypothetical explanations, and a good many historical errors, this work is a very useful one: the only ground of reproach against the commissioners is their having concluded that they were bound to explain *every thing*, because the emperor had so ordered.

It would appear that this work was highly satisfactory to the Chinese monarch, and that it suggested to him the idea of having interpreted, by the same commission, the proper names which occur in the Chinese histories of the dynasties of Leaou, that of Kin, and that of Yuen, or the Mongols who have reigned in China. This second work appeared under the title of *Leaou-kin-yuen-kwö-yu-keae*.^{*} This task, however, was too difficult for a few Mongol and Tibetan priests, there being a vast difference between translating the geographical denominations existing in a country with which and with whose language the translators are familiar, and reforming ancient names, altered by transcription into Chinese, and the meaning of which is not given by those authors who have preserved the names in their works.

The Chinese pursue, indeed, a systematic plan in transcribing foreign names, and when this plan is well-understood, it is not always impracticable to restore their orthography: when the language to which the words disfigured by the Chinese is ascertained, a considerable number of them may easily be recovered.

The commission of K'een-lung was in this predicament with regard to the Mongol names under the Yuen dynasty; yet many of their explanations appear forced and erroneous. With respect to the Kins, we know that they belonged to the same stock as the Manchooks of the present day; the words of their language, preserved by Chinese authors along with their signification, occur, for the greatest part, and with slight variation, in the Manchoo. These same authors have transmitted but a few terms in the dialect of the Leaous or Khitans, with their explanations; they bear no resemblance either to the Mongol or the Manchoo, and appear to belong to a language essentially different from these, and which no longer exists. The members of K'een-lung's commission also left them unexplained; but, in return, they interpreted all the proper names of the Kins and the Leaous, with the aid of the Manchoo and Mongol.

The court of Peking, however, seems to have taken a liking to the labours of the commission; its members, or their pupils, appear to have been ordered to go still farther, and to explain, not only, by help of the Mongol and the Manchoo, the proper names in the history of the Leaous, the Kins, and the Yuens, but to ascend higher, and subject to the same process those of the Too-kwei, the Heung-noo, the S'een-pe, the Jüh-jan, the Ouigours, and all the races which, from the most remote ages, have figured in Middle Asia.

The persons entrusted with this office executed it without considering that the greater part of these nations had, or might have, descended from an origin altogether distinct from the Mongols and the Manchooks; and without being aware that they belonged, for the greater part, to the Turk family, whose language has but a very slight affinity with the Mongol and the Tungsoo dialects.

When an attempt is made to apply etymology to foreign words, the meaning

▷ "Topographical Account of the Western Regions."

† "Explanation of the Names of the Leaous, Kins, and Yuens."

of which is not known, nor even the particular language to which they belong, the experiment is generally very unfortunate. This, however, was the course pursued, in their notes, by the editors of the Chinese texts, which constitute the foundation of Father Hyacinth's labours. Assuming this false principle, that all the people who have heretofore inhabited Mongolia were Mongols, and spoke the Mongol language, these editors adapted all the proper names to that tongue. They acted as those persons would act who should explain in French the geographical names of German origin occurring in those French provinces which were inhabited formerly by Germans, because French is the language now spoken there.

It is to be regretted that Father Hyacinth should have adopted, as verities, all the blunders of the editors of the historical books which appeared in the latter portion of the reign of K'ien-lung. He has not only retained them, but he has even availed himself of them in order to construct a new ethnographical system for Central Asia, whereby all its people are to be made Mongols. He begins the history of the Heung-noos in these words: "at the period of the political changes which took place in China in the third and fourth century before our era, Mongolia took insensibly a new shape; three powerful khanats were formed there by the successive union of the tribes; that of the Tung-hoos, in eastern Mongolia, that of the Heung-noos in the present country of the Ordos, and the Khalkhas, and that of the Yue-ches, to the west of the Ordos." All the Chinese historians, however, agree in stating, that these three races spoke different languages; and M. Abel Rémusat and I have demonstrated that the Tung-hoos were Tungoosians; the Heung-noos, Turks; and the Yue-ches, or rather Yue-tes, the nation which, in the early ages subsequent to our era, conquered a part of northern Hindustan, principally the country watered by the Indus: they were known to the ancients under the name of Indo-Scythes, and their progeny still exist in those countries under the name of Yuts or Juts.

(The learned author then adduces a variety of examples in which Father Hyacinth has been misled by the etymological vagaries of the Chinese commissioners.)

Chinese history speaks, for the first time, A.D. 545, of the nation denomination Turks, or Too-ken, according to Chinese orthography. "At this period," it is said, "Yu-wan-tai, minister of the emperor Heaou-tsing-te, of the dynasty of the eastern Wei, despatched Gan-no-pai-to, of the tribe of the barbarians of Tsicou-tseuen (*houl.* Kan-chow, in the Chinese province of Kun-suh) as the first ambassador to the Too-ken. These people trace their descent from a small tribe in the western countries; the family of their chiefs was Aszuna (or Achina); it inhabited, some generations back, the southern face of Mount Kin-shan (the Altaï). These Turks were the blacksmiths of the Juh-jans, until their chief, Tumen, began to grow powerful, and made some incursions across the western frontiers of the Wei. When Gan-no-pai arrived in their country they were all delighted, and said, 'an ambassador of the great empire has come, the power of our kingdom cannot but augment.'" At a later period the Turks emancipated themselves from the subjection in which they had been held by the Juh-jans, destroyed their empire, and became the preponderating nation of middle Asia, from the borders of the Upper Amoor to those of the Caspian Sea. Chinese authors say that they received the name of Turk (or Too-ken) from a mountain at the foot of which their chief camp was situated, and that this mountain, having the shape of a helmet, was called *Too-ken*, which signified "helmet," in the language of that people.

Now we find that a helmet still bears in the Turkish, the Persian, and even the Arabic tongue, the name of *Turk*. The words of the Too-keus, preserved by Chinese authors, are in fact Turki, not Mongol, as I have elsewhere demonstrated.

Father Hyacinth, in blindly following all the reveries of Këen-lung's commissioners, changes the term Too-keu into Tulga, which signifies a "helmet" in Mongol. He alleges that Too-ken is the Chinese corruption of that term, although the Chinese never disfigure foreign words which they can easily express by their own characters, and nothing prevented their representing the word *Tulga* by *Too-urh-ken*, if this had been really the name of the nation in question. *Turk* was a much more difficult name for them to write, because the *k* follows immediately after the *r*; they therefore preferred rejecting the latter altogether, as they are accustomed to do in similar cases.

With respect to the Ouigours, it appears that the commission of Këen-lung baptized them *Koikhor*, for Father Hyacinth gives them this name. He adds, in a note, without citing any authority, "*Koikhor* is the Mongol denomination of this tribe; the Turkestani name them Ouigours. The Chinese have rendered the Mongol denomination by Hwuy-hih or Hwuy-hoo, and the Turkestani name by Wei-woo-urh, &c." He makes Mongols of them, and does not concur upon this point with Mr. Schmidt of St. Petersburg, who wants to make Tibetans of the Ouigours. As it has been sufficiently proved that this people were Turks, and spoke a dialect of the Turkish language, I shall not stop to consider either of the foregoing hypotheses, which are entirely undeserving of attention.

Respecting the origin of the Khitans, Father Hyacinth says: "the house of Ke-dan is an offset of the ancient eastern Mongols, denominated Tung-hoos. It shewed itself, for the first time, under this denomination, in 479. At that period it occupied the country now the hordes of the Kortsin, the Doorbots, and the Jalots (read Jarots). Their sovereign, Dakhoori, had a force of 40,000 men divided into eight tribes, and was under the suzerainty of the house of Tulga (read Too-keu, or the Turks)."

Father Hyacinth is mistaken if he supposes that the name of the Khitans does not occur in Chinese history before A.D. 479. He will meet with it in the Annals of China in the year 405: "the Khi-tans are a tribe of the Tung-hoos, or eastern barbarians. Their ancestors were defeated by the Heung-noos and took refuge in the mountain of Sean-pe, under the Wei dynasty (A.D. 233-236). Their chief, Ko-pe-ning, became powerful, and excited disorders, and he was killed by Wang-heung, commandant of Yeu-chow. All these tribes were then conquered, and fled to the south of the river Hwang-shwuy (the Sira-muren of D'Anville), to the north of Hwang-lung. At a later period they assumed the honorific name of Khi-tan, and their horde continued very powerful till He (or Moo-yung-he), king of the Hw-yans, attacked them (about A.D. 406)."

As to the assertion of Father Hyacinth, that the Tung-hoos, and consequently the Khitans, who descended from them, were Mongols, it appears groundless. The Tung-hoos were probably a nation more closely connected with the Tungsosian race than with the Mongols. Of the few Khitan words preserved by the Chinese historians, many bear a greater resemblance to the Manchoo than to the Mongol.

Anciently, the Chinese gave to the people who dwelt to the north of the desert of Cobi the general name of *Pih-teih*,* that is, "barbarians of the

† It is *Teih-peth* in the original Chinese, but the characters are probably accidentally misplaced in M. Klaproth's printed report.

north." The word *teih* originally designated "the northern regions." It consequently applied vaguely to the Mongol and Tungoosian tribes, and principally those that encamped in the territory situated to the north of the country traversed by the river Sira-muren, or Hwang-ho, "the Yellow River;"* and round Keroolan, the Argun and the affluents of the Upper Amoor. In later times, this country being more peopled by Mongol nomades than by Tungoosians, the name of Pih-teih attached to the former. The Tibetans appear to have borrowed the name from the Chinese, for, in their historical books, they give to the Mongols the name of Be-da, or Ba-da, which, as M. Schmidt conjectures, is only the transcription, with a slight alteration, of Pih-teih.

The name of *Mongol* is also very ancient; it belonged formerly to one of the great branches of the Mongol nation, mingled, probably, even at a very remote period, with some of the Tungoosian tribes. There is every reason to think that this branch is the same which the Chinese knew as far back as the sixth, and in the seventh and eighth centuries, under the name of *Mö-hö*, which apparently is only an imperfect transcription of *Mongol*.

A branch of the *Mö-hö* nation was known in the eighth century under the name of *Tä-tä* (or *Tä-tö*). This people dwelt at first to the north-east of the He and the Khitans (these two people occupied the country situated on the north of the present Chinese provinces of Chih-le and Shing-king), but, having been vanquished by the latter, their hordes dispersed, part being subjected by the Khitans, and part by the Poo-hae. Other of the tribes took up their dwelling in the chain of mountains called Yin-shan, the higher range of mountains which begin to the north of the country of the Ordos, or southernmost bend of the Yellow River, and extends to the east as far as the sources of the rivers which disemboque into the western part of the Gulf of Peking. These last-mentioned tribes retained the honorific name of their nation, *Tä-ta*. It was at the conclusion of the Tang dynasty, says the Chinese historian whom I cite, that this name was common in China.

The name of *Tä-tä* is but a Chinese corruption of that of Tatar, by which the whole of the Mongol tribes were soon after designated, who did not re-assume till a later period their ancient denomination of Mongol. The word *Tä-ta* was originally written with the two characters 韃達, the former

(last in order) of which is pronounced only *tä*, with the short accent; the second has only two pronunciations, *tä* short and *chě* short; it signifies "soft leather." The oldest Chinese dictionary, the *Shuo-wün*, explains it thus: "jow *k'ih* yah tsung 'k'ih' 'tan,' shing che jě tsü;" that is, "soft leather, which is compounded of *k'ih* 'leather,' and the group *tan*, to be pronounced by cutting the *che* and *jě* (which makes *chě*)."

It hence appears that this letter, in the time of the Han dynasty, had only the pronunciation of *chě*. Another dictionary, the *Yüeh-p'hiên*, composed A.D. 543 and revised in 674, explains the same character by "soft leather," and it determines the double pronunciation in the manner following: "to ta che lěü *urh* tsü;" that is, "it has two pronunciations, cut to and ta (which makes *tä*), and che and lěü (which makes *chě*)."

The dictionary *Kwang-yun*, revised A.D. 1011, gives likewise only the two pronunciations of *tä* and *chě* to this character. It is in the dictionary *Tsü-yun*, composed A.D. 1037, that we find, for the first time, a third pronunciation given, that of *tan*. There is every reason to believe that this is an error proceeding from the circumstance of the group on the right hand of the cha-

* Not the Great Yellow River, also named Hwang-ho, but written differently.

racter *ta*, being pronounced *tan*, when isolated, but which changes this pronunciation into *tā* short, when united with certain radicals.

As the pronunciation *tan* of the character *tā* dates only from the eleventh century, it cannot exist in the composition of the word *tā-tā*, which the Chinese employed in the eighth century to express the name of Tatar, the Mō-hō or Mongol tribe, which had come to dwell in the mountains of Yin-shan. The commissioners of Kēen-lung, however, thought proper to adopt this paradox, and to call the Mongols *Ta-tan* instead of *Tatar*.

Father Hyacinth, never subjecting this notion of the commissioners to critical scrutiny, adopts it without hesitation, and calls the dynasty of Genghiz Khan "the house of Tatan." This mistake is the more serious, inasmuch as, although the Mongols were at that period pretty generally known to their neighbours under their ancient denomination of Tatars, Genghiz Khan had nevertheless revived amongst them that of Mongols, which, in point of fact, is that of one of the ancient branches of their nation, the Mō-hō, met with in the Chinese annals anterior to Genghiz, but written *Mungke*.

After the time of Genghiz, the Chinese added to the first character of the word *Tā-ta* the radical *kīh*, "leather," and then wrote it as has been already shown. The best Chinese dictionaries explain the word, thus altered, by "*Tatur*, the general name of all the Peih-teih, or barbarians of the north (i.e. the Mongols);" or by "*Tatar*, the general designation of the northern frontiers of the empire."

In fact, in the Ouigour-Chinese and the Persian-Chinese dictionaries, at Peking, edited at the beginning of the fifteenth century, under the Ming dynasty, the names of *Mongol* and *Mogul* are explained by *Tū-tā*.

With respect to the history of the first four khans of the house of Genghiz, it contains some useful materials. Father Hyacinth has procured them from the private or particular history of the Mongol Chinese dynasty of Yuen, and from the Chinese annals. His translation is, in general, carefully made. He has conceived the happy idea of forbearing to compile a history of his own out of these materials, but to be content to give them just as he found them in the originals, without even incorporating them together; so that the reader has before him, under each year, first the text of the history of the Yuens, and then that of the annals.

The Chinese history of the Yuens speaks of the subjection of the Russians and Muscovites by the Mongols, in the year 1237. It says: "in the ninth year of the reign of Ogodai Khan (corresponding to A.D. 1237), in the spring, Mung-ko attacked the Kin-chā (the inhabitants of Kipchak), entirely defeated them, and took prisoner their chief Pā-chih-man; he then entered the country and besieged the Wō-lo-sze (Russians); all the tribes of Me-kē-sze (read Me-sze-kē, i.e. Moscow) submitted."

In point of fact, it was in 1237 that Batoo-khan, then under the orders of Mung-ko, or Mangoo, completed the conquest of Russia, marched from the Dnieper to the Vistula, and founded the Mongol empire of Kipchak.

Father Hyacinth has incorrectly translated the character *Wō* by *Kan* or *Gan*; he writes for *Wō-lo-sze*, or O-roos (Russians) *Gan-lo-sze*. He likewise makes *Gan-lo-sze* and *Me-sze-kē*, towns, whereas the original speaks of them as *poo*, or tribes!

It cannot be denied that Father Hyacinth has evinced zeal and assiduity; but it must be confessed that he has discovered a total absence of critical judgment, in not rejecting the hypotheses of a few Mongol priests and literati of Peking, calculated only to import into history a lamentable confusion.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. II.

It may not probably be forgotten that, in a former article upon this subject, we attempted a faint and rapid sketch of two or three interesting lineaments in the female society of the English residents in India; and amongst these, the constancy of wedded attachments held a conspicuous place. Our task would have been but imperfectly executed, had we neglected to give due emphasis to one of the most honourable among the moral causes which have stamped a bright and distinguishing colour upon the domestic life of our countrywomen in those distant regions. We traced also that splendid peculiarity in the social intercourse of the East to the very singular circumstances by which it was impressed. We have not, however, done with the theme (its fertility is inexhaustible); for the most potent influences that shape and fashion all the societies of the earth are female influences, and they are incessantly at work to produce the most striking modifications of character, which can interest the student of our common nature in his researches.

It was observed also, or rather hinted, that in our Anglo-Indian communities, there was no coterie of virginity which had passed the matrimonial Rubicon. The absence of this moral cause, which at home is in active and hourly operation, is itself a most important peculiarity, and must have a pretty perceptible effect upon the temper, and manners, and feelings of the Anglo-Indians. What a world of acerbities, of bickerings, of satirical reflections, of petty strifes and emulations, is superseded by this single circumstance! Yet, although no reasoning can be accurate or philosophical without general propositions, all general propositions are limited by sundry exceptions, perhaps not occurring so frequently as to destroy the value of the proposition. For, in our English societies in India, are occasionally to be seen about half a dozen spinsters, pale as the ghosts on the shores of that fabled stream, whose surly ferry-man has refused to carry them over, and wearing in their complexions the livery of "the hope deferred, that maketh the heart sick:" not indeed to be called old maids without the grossest perversion of language; faded rather than withered;—for those eyes, with their languid and bedimmed brightness, tell us most intelligibly, that they were not long since the lamps of joy, and were intended to be the lamps of love, had not the wayward perverseness of fortune thwarted the kind destinations of nature. It is not that time has yet begun to revel amidst the wrecks of their beauty. No such thing, Sir. Not one of them has yet seen her ten lustres; but the work of Time, in the devastations he so much delights in, has been taken off his hands by an artist quite as expert, and in that climate much more expeditious; by sorrow,—not loud but deep,—not breathing itself out into friendly ears, nor easing its load by confidential communications;—but cherished, silent sorrow, indulged in secrecy and solitude, finding no communion but with the midnight gloom, or the pale moonlight shadows, which throw over the earth a congenial sadness. Then arise the images of departed years;—the familiar groupes

of childhood;—thoughts, feelings, passions, come rushing around their couch, as with the sound of innumerable wings. And to be the subject of scorn to those who have played with better cards—scorn, indeed, more in apprehension than reality, for, bad as our nature is, we seldom cast aside our respect for misfortune. Yes, it is misfortune, the disappointment of hopes “too fondly nursed, too rudely crossed,” and there is none incident to humanity which has a better title to commiseration, and would meet with it more, were not these instances in which it is indelicate and cruel to commiserate. It is, however, natural for persons thus self-humbled, to take every smile or whisper for the complacent commentary of selfishness and contempt, even where no scornful feeling existed, and where the hearts of those who were thus unjustly suspected were much too pure and generous to triumph for a moment over those whom they had distanced in the race.

I knew one neglected beauty, for she certainly was beautiful, who felt—not her matrimonial disappointment, but the destitution to which the circumstance of not being married had consigned her—with peculiar intensity. The nerve was waked in this interesting creature, where “agonies are born.” Her meditations upon her almost insulated condition, in a society to which she was allied by no natural ties beyond those of gratitude for kindness and hospitality, cast as it were the shroud of death over every scene and object; and she sometimes sat as motionless and insensate in the lighted ball-room, amid the glare of lamps and the revelry of music, as if she had already reached the stillness of that sepulchral abode, where her sorrows not long afterwards found repose. But the error was not her’s—alas! the miseries of that error were her’s, and her’s exclusively. She had been sent out to take her chance, in common with other accomplished and amiable creatures, of meeting with a respectable husband, and a comfortable establishment;—but it was an injudicious step on the part of those who over-ruled her own instinctive reluctance to the adventure. They had not penetration enough to see something in her character, her affections, her habitual turn of thought, her high-toned romantic sense of all that is right and dignified, which boded little success to the speculation.

Poor Isabel W——! No persons gave themselves the trouble of inquiring whether on this orb, which you hardly seemed to tread, there are not some spirits so refined above every gross and earthly ambition:—thine, dear girl, was eminently so—so dedicated to the love of all that is good or beautiful, whether in nature or in virtue, and so entranced in those mysterious but hallowed musings of the soul in which that love is fed and cherished,—as to have as little leisure as aptitude for the day-dreams and speculations, in which the greater part of the sex are immersed from morn to night. Yet such spirits there are—rare indeed, and twinkling like solitary stars on the extreme boundary of the horizon, whose wanderings no eye can follow, or note when they go or when they return. Isabel’s mind and its peculiar genius were quite overlooked by people who, with the best intentions in the world, were in the habit of computing human beings in the lump, and classing all alike with natures with which they have neither kindred nor analogy. What unhappy mistakes are constantly occurring, in this world

of ours, for want of a distinctive classification of the minds and temperaments over whose destinies we usurp an authority, which nature refuses to sanction; and this, because we still persist, right or wrong, in classing individuals by wholesale catalogues! Never was the mistake more wofully illustrated than in the case of Isabel. Here, Mr. Editor, was a soul of etherial temper, "finely touched and to fine issues." Yet from the gross misdirection of those, who should have watched its wanderings, or rather have studied its aspirations, it was rudely transplanted from the quiet spot in which it was embedded,—the home of its purest joys, its unpolluted affections,—from the dear familiar scenes of youth,—from the stream or grove or valley, among which it delighted to wander;—from rich landscapes fresh with verdure, and rejoicing with nature in their richest attire, where her eye never failed to trace or create new beauty, as it paused to meditate or admire,—transplanted, I say, to the cheerless, and sterile, and parched soil of a burning clime, where nature rather languishes than reposes; where her beloved melodies of birds, and of cool refreshing breezes, and of gushing brooks, are heard no more; and there is no walking by the side of fragrant hedgerows, or under the shade of embowering elms. Such a being, endued with sensibilities attuned to every noble emotion, ever in extremes, and vibrating with extacy, whether of gladness or sorrow, was unfitted for Anglo-Indian society, where no feeling is allowed to exceed its statutable limits, no sympathy to burst the bounds of that conventional complacency of look, thought, manner,—and that subdued, disciplined state of feeling, which receives with unfluttered pulse alike the imparted joy or the revealed sorrow. In such a society, by such a mind, how much was to be endured, to which, unfortunately, it had been never trained! But Isabel, chained to that insipid converse, from which there is no flight—and especially during that part of an Indian *soirée*, when the ladies leave the table, and indulge themselves in the habitual topics furnished by the domestic events of the settlement, the suspected flirtation, the reprehended coquetry,—and others equally interesting and equally stale from daily recurrence and endless repetition—and her fear of imputed pedantry, should she attempt the introduction of subjects more familiar to her by thought or reading,—felt unutterable torture, and the more acutely as she was constrained to dissemble it. Now and then, indeed, a rebuke of female inanity did escape her; and it was felt the more acutely because it was expressed, not with bitterness or a contemptuous sense of superiority, but pointedly and eloquently. The women leagued in a society of sneer and sarcasm against her; and, without suspecting it, she found herself engaged in that warfare, *ἡ μάχη τῶν γλῶσσων*, that war of tongues in which no one is invincible.

Isabel W—— was the most beautiful and sylph-like female of the lesser order of figure my eyes ever beheld. Her step was graceful beyond any thing I had heretofore witnessed; it was winged rather than pedestrian: she seemed to hover about you, rather than to stand near you; and, after half-an-hour's converse with her, such was the celestial airiness of her form, and such the silver sound of her voice, which seemed like notes

struck from an angel's lyre, and such (probably her personal fascinations should incline me to mistrust my own estimate)—such the wisdom that welled forth, pure bright and unaffected, from her lips, I always felt as if I had been conversing for that short period, with some vision indulged to us as a specimen from the world of better and happier spirits. Yet all her feelings were feminine; her perceptions of feminine propriety instinctively keen; and, in one word, it would have been almost a pardonable idolatry to have fallen down and worshipped her as the living image of Virtue. What did this avail in the society of Madras? It is certainly true, that she created a considerable sensation (to use an unmeaning, but common phrase) upon her first arrival; and many of the *eligibles* flocked around her. The kind friends, with whom she was domiciled, gave her the usual *catalogue raisonné* of the unmarried members of the civil and military services. As to the latter, except in the case of a few lucrative staff situations, they are universally sneered at. Majors, captains, and lieutenant-colonels, are only the sad refuge of desponding virgins—the straws caught hold of in the last paroxysms of despair. Moreover, the same friendly monitors could enumerate within a few fanams the amount of their respective salaries, and all their brilliant expectancies in the background;—to what Mr. B***, the Collector of Tanjore, would probably be appointed, as soon as Mr. W**** of the Revenue Board, who was happily in the last stage of a liver complaint, should make room for him; or the cholera morbus make a few fortunate inroads upon the Sudder-ul-Dawlet, or Mr. C***, the Resident at Hyderabad, fall by the tusks of a wild boar, the only event that could possibly wean him from the dangerous amusement of the boar-hunt—either of which auspicious incidents would double, or treble Mr. B***'s salary:—besides this, the good friend who was thus pulling up the curtain of futurity to her young charge, pointed out to her, and in no very distant perspective, a seat in council for Mr. B***, that *ultima Thule* of a civilian's ambition. Never did the chapter of human accidents unfold so many delightful promises. To be sure, there was a *per contra creditor* to all this; for Mr. B*** was a very dull and a very cross man, and exceedingly penurious withal, and his servants in their English jargon, used to call him “a make-afraid man,” because he was in the habit of beating them, or pulling off their turbans, when they could not understand his bad Hindostannee. A gentleman so peevish and tyrannical was not indeed exactly cut out for the fairest, the gentlest, the kindest of created beings. Added to this, Mr. B*** was very middling in point either of intellect or acquisitions; but instead of being humbled by the consciousness of his inferiority, he was weak enough to think that it would not be discerned by others, provided he could assume the bearing and consequence of a man whose knowledge was universal. He proposed to Isabel, and was feelingly and kindly refused.

Good heavens! what, after this, could be thought of Isabel in the coteries of the settlement! Deluded girl, was it for this that thou wert arrayed by nature with all this prodigality of charms, both of mind and person, and fitted out for India with so much cost to thy friends? Mr.

B***'s failure did not discourage other suitors. They came, and were repulsed. Seeing this, the rest of the eligibles kept aloof, and poor Isabel sat through the tediousness of the ball-room and the concert quite unmolested, unless perchance a straggling aid-de-camp or two in the course of a saunter through the room, ventured to expend upon her the vapid nothings of his famished intellect. Now all this on Isabel's part was error,—error fatal at length to her happiness. Oh, that she could have lowered her lofty and towering, but visionary ideas of what a husband ought to be, or what he might be made, down to the concert pitch of the world as it is;—that she had learned, by being more conversant with mediocrity, to have been more tolerant towards it;—that, instead of struggling and panting after ideal excellence, she had found out that the happiest and best of unions are rather compromises between what we expect and what we find, than the entire fulfilment of what fancy and hope are so wont to dream of! Then she might have wedded well and respectably, and in the course of things have produced children, and run the ordinary round of conjugal happiness, and in the fulness of time, have returned home, and graced the first societies of England, of which she was in every respect worthy. But she could not listen with feigned attention, scarcely with patience, to commonplace remarks propounded with as much gravity as if they were philosophical discoveries. She could take no part in the pointless satire, the stale jest, and the prosy narratives, that necessarily constitute the essence of Anglo-Indian conversation. Her's were no vulgar endowments. A large expanded soul, a cultured mind, that comprehended very considerable stores of acquired knowledge, taste, feeling, a green flourishing memory, pregnant with inexhaustible stores of entertainment and reflexion,—a perpetual stream of fresh ideas, and a voice to give them utterance that fell upon your ear as the genuine music of the heart;—with so many gifts and such natural powers, let those who know India, and the English society of India, judge whether they, who disposed of poor Isabel's destiny, acted wisely and judiciously. There was a restless pining constantly going on in her mind for the country she had quitted, the dear scenes of her childhood and her youth, and the groupe of happy faces, which fancy conjured up to her remembrance. She indulged a great deal too much that silent anguish, which is felt so acutely when the soul has no affinities, no fellowships, in the crowd of vacant faces that surround it;—but for ever was she stealing in vision to the vales, hills, woods, streams, of her native place—the modest mansion the home of her modest affections, the seat of her purest joys, and the blue wreath of smoke that curled from its roof, as if to warn her after her return from a prolonged walk, of the lateness of the hour, and the sweet affectionate chidings that rebuked her delay. From all this, the world of waters had severed her, perhaps for ever; but the chain which bound her to that spot, though lengthened by distance, was never broken. She felt its force to the last. Thus occupied, she would weep alone, benighted in her soul's gloom, for whole days and nights.

Soon after her refusal of Mr. B***, her parents had died, and Isabel, through some untoward domestic circumstance, was left without one natural

protector, save the kind friends with whom she found an asylum in India. And most affectionately was it accorded to her; for so powerful are the influences of beauty, goodness, and virtue,—virtue too enshrined in the fairest of forms,—that every one of those selfish every-day feelings, which are so apt to break out, where there is no considerable enlargement or cultivation of the mind, was restrained, and nothing was said not even by a look, that served to remind her for one moment of her destitution and dependence. Isabel however felt them; and her beauty withered, and her smile, though as delightful and interesting as ever, was mingled more and more with a languor that betokened inward suffering; and she went the unmeaning round of Anglo-Indian visits, tiffins, balls, assemblies, dinners, and listened to idle ridicule and empty gossip, and sate at feasts where daily hecatombs were offered up to vanity and ostentation,

——“joyless all, and unendeared;”

but no amusements, scarcely her own insatiable thirst for literature, could fill up the cheerless void which existed in the bosom of one who was made to love, but who could not live where she found nothing lovely. Yet what false interpretations pass amongst the ladies and gentlemen of this world for profound commentaries—what gross blunders for sagacious truths! No person thought it worth while to penetrate into the real causes of the decay of that beauteous frame. The easiest solution, and the most in unison with their own sentiments and habitudes of thought, was at hand, and they adopted it. Isaiel, they took it for granted, was wasted with disappointment, because no offers were made her, and with regrets for having refused Mr. B***, who on the very day, perhaps the very hour of his rejection, had made another offer to another lady, which was accepted, that lady being luckily of a disposition and temperament not liable to be shocked by Mr. B***'s flogging his black servants, because they could not comprehend his broken Hindostannee; and gifted with an understanding that tamely brooked the usurped superiority of that of her husband. Moreover, as if to heighten poor Isabel's disappointment, there was a conspiracy of the accidents of life, and every thing happened to Mr. B*** as had been predicted. The small residue of Mr. W****'s liver soon gave way, and made the happy vacancy at the Board of Revenue; the cholera morbus did its duty at the Sudder-ul-Dawlet court, and Mr. B*** had only to wait another propitious death to arrive at the consummation of his hopes, the seat in council. But they knew her not, nor was it possible they should. She was far too high-minded for such vulgar disquietudes, and she had little in common with the minds which they agitate. Her fine frame and generous heart had been overmastered by feelings of another kind; and she was universally deemed a martyr to disappointed hopes of marriage, when those hopes were the most abhorrent from her nature. She was fascinating and instructive, even whilst she was sinking into the grave, and her wonted smile lingered on her face in death. A memorial was rudely sculptured on her grave-stone, at the expense of one who knew her well. It was borrowed from the pathetic epitaph of Shenstone on Maria, and ran thus:

Vale, vale, Isabella,
 Quam melius est tui meminisse,
 Quam cum reliquis versari !

But this is a melancholy theme. Yet, spite of every wish and every effort to change the strain, I find the thing impossible, and the chord being once touched, I must go on. Recollections "sicklied o'er with the same pale cast," continue to haunt me, strive as much as I will to oppose or divert their current. And thus it must ever be so long as this orb of sorrow revolves on its axis, that he who unclasps the volume of his life, will start with horror at the sad and painful world of remembrances he evokes from their graves. Thoughts are awakened, whether of yourself or of others, that as they rush with hideous yell from the cells of memory, tear and agitate you like furies. The English society into which you are thrown whilst in India, becomes after a few years a gallery of dismal portraits, out of whose histories the tragic muse might weave many a mournful drama of real woe; and he who can meditate with a heart at ease upon the manifold chronicles registered in his mind, of vanished hopes, of disappointed ambition, of friendships passed away, of early loves buried in sudden clouds, or thrown prostrate by overwhelming storms, and can calmly pick up the links of the broken chain without grief and shuddering, is a being belonging to another nature, with whom we have nothing in common beyond the form and configuration of humanity. Amongst the specific train of causes, however, by which these unhappy results have for the most part been brought about, and which the careful observer of society and manners will not fail to have noted down minutely,—he cannot overlook, as he unfolds his tablets, the havoc, disorder, and wretchedness, superinduced in Anglo-Indian life over the other ills to which we are heirs, by the mania for ostentatious expense, which is the most fatal epidemic, whether of the country or the climate. It pervades all orders and classes, and drives on young and old indiscriminately to their ruin. Strange indeed it must seem, and it is an anomaly that baffles all set reasoning, that execrating the climate as everybody does from morning to night,—panting beneath the hot fumes of the land-winds, which it would be no poetic exaggeration to term "blasts from hell,"—punctured from top to toe with the prickly heat, a sensation that teaches you, without any help from the fancy, precisely what you would feel were your body stretched on a bed of upraised pins,—awakened in the sultry stillness of the night-watches out of some delightful dream of England and of home by musquitoes buzzing in the ear, or meeting each other by appointment on the tip of the nose,—cursing in querulous anguish the dull sameness and unvaried vapidness of existence,—compelled every returning eve to take the self-same ride or drive along the self-same road, through the same monotonous vista of trees,—to meet for ever the same faces, and reciprocate the same cold and unheartfelt greetings,—and when the nightly *promenade* is concluded, to sit down without appetite to the same bill of fare, of which that of to-day is the exact fac-simile of that of yesterday, the eternal pig with the lime in his mouth, the unfailing mulligatawny, the never-

ending rice and curry, with the same oft-repeated topics, bad puns, and tasteless reflexions; that enduring these incommodities, and whilst every one is beating his wings against the bars and wires of his cage, from which, in due course of time, a little worldly prudence would have delivered him;—that, all this while, nearly the whole Anglo-Indian world should be busied in schemes of throwing away the means which can alone ferry them back again to the land of their fathers, is, I repeat, a most perplexing paradox.

But so it is. The climate, it is true, renders many things, which elsewhere would be termed luxuries, absolute necessities. Horses, carriages, servants, unavoidably multitudinous from the endless divisions and subdivisions of employment, palanquins, garden-houses,—all, or some of these, are perhaps requisite to mitigate the inconveniences of a clime, which forbids bodily exertion. But it is not merely the indulgencies, without which nature would sicken and languish,

Quæis humana sibi doleat natura negatis,

it is not in these that European fortunes are engulfed and lost. There are other “Serbonian bogs,” in which gold mohurs and rupees sink as fast, often faster, than they are obtained. There are horse-racings, horse-breeding, horse-trainings, equipages ostentatiously swelled beyond every domestic need, carriages gorgeously splendid, postillions and even horse-keepers extravagantly liveried, and tables, on which a very few simple condiments would represent all the actual comforts of the whole bazaar, not only crammed with a superfluous heap of provisions, but glittering with a costly shew of plate, gold and silver. Add to this, that your capricious and pompous civilian, or your brief-proud lawyer, whose fees in Westminster-hall could not keep his washerwoman in good humour, but which in India have descended upon him in showers, cannot content himself with a mansion of modest proportions. No: he must roam through long suites of elegantly furnished apartments. He erects, therefore, a palace, which as it rises out of the earth like an exhalation, so it often disappears like an exhalation;—for the sun and the monsoons with their united strength are rapid artificers of ruin, and these being helped in their work of destruction by the puny industry of their active *collaborateur*, the white ant, in a few very short years, the master-pieces of domestic architecture crumble to their foundations. Yet to rear these transitory emblems of human pride and human folly, he squanders sums, which, on his return to his native land, might have repaired the ancient hall of his ancestors, redeemed the mortgaged acres, or erected a mansion anew, to illustrate him as the first founder of a name and family. Such are the riddles which vanity is perpetually framing to perplex and humble us.

The fretfulness for surpassing those among whom we live, is at all times a passion, which it requires no little philosophy to subdue; and perhaps the entire extinction of it would not be desirable, were it possible. It is in its misdirections that it works so much mischief and folly, and becomes the most sordid thing imaginable, and leads to the most sordid results, especially when it takes the mean, pitiful turn of vying in pursuits after the veriest

trifles and gew-gaws of existence; and in little societies, like those of our Anglo-Indian settlements, this paltry misdirection of a feeling which would be a noble one in its right course, may in ten cases out of twelve be with tolerable certainty calculated on. In a wider sphere of intercommunion, all this would find wholesome and natural correctives. The influence of better example would incite to worthier competitions, perhaps to literary or philosophical ones, and there is no mind, after it has acquired knowledge, but swells out to the requisite dimensions of what it contains, and becoming enlarged and lofty, looks down with disdain upon the puny emulations, in which so many foolish creatures sacrifice fortune, fame, happiness. At our Indian presidencies, moreover, there is scarce an individual of any rank or station, that, like the citizen in the *Spectator*, who kept a journal of his life, is not of greater consequence in his own thoughts than in the eyes of the world, and therefore imagines that he is watched in all his movements, his exits and entrances, and thus trains himself to a false theatrical appearance in society, and walks perpetually on the stilts of the most absurd and despicable of all the prides that infest our nature. I believe from my heart that poor R*****, who in a very few years contrived to spend in mere external shew, not only his own accumulations, but the hoards of others, was infected with no other vice but this. He was a vain, but in every other respect, a strictly honourable man, kind, humane, generous to excess, passionately fond of horses, and determined not to be surpassed in the stateliness of his mansion, the splendour of his table, and the excellence of his stud. His legitimate emoluments as the Registrar of the Supreme Court were considerable, but not adequate to a style of living that put to the blush the establishment of the Governor-General. It is the first step which it is so difficult to retrace. On one side of a given line lay good fame, competence, domestic peace, inward satisfaction,—on the other side of it, was a tinsel candle-light happiness that would not bear a day-light inspection, hosts of acquaintances, who grinned with envy at his hollow magnificence, or watched with delight the progress of his ruin; a heart cankered with care, and slumbers broken by fear. This line he had passed. As registrar, he was the official administrator of the property of intestates, and as intestate death is a most common accident in India, large accumulations sometimes remained for years unchecked and unaccounted for in his hands. Had the judges of the court called periodically for his accounts, as they were virtually bound to do, he might at this day have been, if not rich, virtuous and happy. For a long succession of judges, this duty was neglected; at length, a chief justice arrived, who was dazzled and astonished at the splendour of his hospitality; enquiry took place, and R***** was a defaulter to an immense amount. He lived but for opinion, and although it was a contemptible species of opinion that he worshipped, he could not exist without it, and a sudden apoplexy terminated his career. It is a sad story, but it contains volumes of admonition.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Continued from p. 60.)

23. EVEN if we could suppose that it were practicable, without the aid of a single native, to conduct the whole affairs of the country, both in the higher and in all the subordinate offices, by means of Europeans, it ought not to be done, because it would be both politically and morally wrong. The great number of public offices in which the natives are employed, is one of the strongest causes of their attachment to our government. In proportion as we exclude them from these we lose our hold upon them; and were the exclusion entire, we should have their hatred in place of their attachment; their feeling would be communicated to the whole population and to the native troops, and would excite a spirit of discontent too powerful for us to subdue or resist. But were it possible that they could submit silently and without opposition, the case would be worse; they would sink in character; they would lose, with the hope of public office and distinction, all laudable ambition, and would degenerate into an indolent and abject race, incapable of any higher pursuit than the mere gratification of their appetites. It would certainly be more desirable that we should be expelled from the country altogether, than that the result of our system of government should be such a debasement of a whole people. This is to be sure supposing an extreme case, because nobody has ever proposed to exclude the natives from the numerous petty offices, but only from the more important offices now filled by him; but the principle is the same; the difference is only in degree; for in proportion as we exclude them from the higher offices, and a share in the management of public affairs, we lessen their interest in the concerns of the community, and degrade their character.

24. It was from a conviction of the policy of extending native agency, that the establishment of the Revenue Board Cutcherry was recommended in 1822. The right of the people to be taxed only by their own consent has always, in every free country, been esteemed amongst the most important of all privileges: it is that which has most exercised the minds of men, and which has oftenest been asserted by the defenders of liberty. Even in countries in which there is no freedom, taxation is the most important function of government, because it is that which most universally affects the comfort and happiness of the people, and that which has oftenest excited them to resistance; and hence both its utility and its danger have, under the most despotic governments, taught the necessity of employing in its administration the ablest men of the country. In this point, at least, we ought to be guided by the example of those governments, and employ intelligent and experienced natives at the head of the revenue, to assist the Revenue Board. If in other departments we give experienced natives to assist the European officers, shall we not give them in this, whose duties are the most difficult and most important? We cannot exclude them from it without injury to ourselves as well as to them. We cannot conduct the department efficiently without them. But even if we could, policy requires that we should let them have a share in the business of taxing their own country. It attaches them to our government; it raises them in their own estimation; and it encourages them, by the prospect of attaining a situation of so much distinction, to qualify themselves for it by a zealous performance of their duty. Although we can never leave entirely to the natives the power of taxing the country, we ought to entrust them with as much of it as possible, under our superintendence. We ought to make them

acquainted with our objects in taxation, and with the principles on which we wish it to be founded, in order that, in communicating their opinions to us, they may not be guided by the mere object of raising the revenue, but that of adapting the revenue to the wants of the state and the circumstances of the people. It is desirable that this knowledge should be widely diffused among the natives; but it can only be effected by their having the benefit of free intercourse with us, and of acquiring experience in important official situations. They have the advantage of this intercourse already, in the cutcherries attached to collectors and to the Board of Revenue; and under many of the collectors this advantage is rendered more general, by their hearing the opinions of the most intelligent heads of villages and of respectable inhabitants not in the service of Government, and discussing in their presence questions of revenue. This establishes confidence in us among the natives, and gradually extends among them juster and more enlarged views of the purposes for which taxation is intended.

25. This kind of intercourse, however, could hardly subsist, or be productive of any advantage, if we adopted the opinions of most of the advocates of Zemindarry settlements, that the collector ought not to enter into the details of revenue, but leave the natives to conduct them, and settle with each other in their own way, and that he should confine himself to their general superintendence, under the guidance of general principles. This appears to me to be a mistaken doctrine, which ought to be avoided; because, in order to maintain our power in India, we must have able and skilful servants, and such servants could not possibly be produced by merely learning a few general principles, without making themselves acquainted with the character of the people, and the rules and customs by which their transactions with each other and with the officers of government are usually regulated. The good government of the country must rest very much on the talents of our local officers, as it is from them chiefly that Government must derive its own information; and hence there is no country in the world in which it is more absolutely necessary to have good public servants than in this. When an European is placed in charge of a district, permanently settled and belonging to a few Zemindars, who conduct all the details of the assessment and collection of the revenue, he has very little to do; no exertion is required from him, and he naturally becomes indolent. If the affairs of the district fall into confusion, he cannot put them right; because, as he has not made himself acquainted with the revenue details and local usages, and has no practical experience, he is ignorant of the cause of the disorder, and of the means by which it is to be remedied. His knowledge of general principles, however extensive it may be, will in such an emergency be of little use, because he will not know how to apply them to the local circumstances of the country. The duties of the collector of a province should be such as to make it imperative on him to know the real state of the country, the amount of the assessment paid by the different classes of the inhabitants; its effects upon them, but especially upon the Ryots, in promoting or discouraging industry, and in rendering them satisfied or discontented with their rulers; and to know all the details of internal administration by which the revenue is developed and realized; for it is only by possessing such knowledge that he can understand either what are the actual resources of the country or the means by which they may be improved, or furnish useful information to Government. The duties of a public officer, intrusted with the charge of a province, ought to be such as to require the constant exercise of his faculties.

Without this employment they become dull, and he is satisfied with remaining at the head of a province for the management of which he is totally unqualified; and it is probably not until something goes wrong that his utter unfitness is discovered. The civil servants of the Company mix but little with the native community; they have no common interest with it, and it is only such of them as have naturally a spirit of inquiry, or as are forced by the duties of their situation to inquire, that know any thing about it, or can tell Government whether any particular law is popular or the reverse. Government itself knows nothing of the state of the country, except what it learns from its local officers. In other countries, government and its officers are a part of the community, and are of course acquainted with the effect of every public measure, and the opinion of the country regarding it; but here Government is deprived of this advantage. It makes laws for a people who have no voice in the matter, and of whom it knows very little; and it is therefore evident that it cannot adapt its laws to the circumstances of the people, unless it receive accurate information upon this subject from active and intelligent local officers, whose duty it is to investigate carefully the condition and opinions of the inhabitants, and to report upon them. But these officers can acquire this information only through an establishment of experienced native servants, who have, beyond all other men, from the very nature of their official duties, the best means of obtaining it. Intelligent collectors are necessary at all times, but more especially when it becomes expedient either to raise or lower the revenue. Such an operation requires, not judgment alone, but great knowledge of details, and if undertaken without these essential requisites, would be productive of much mischief. We ought, therefore, not to be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of the general state of the country, but make it a part of the system to obtain the most minute and accurate information concerning its internal condition, and preserve and accumulate that information in clear and detailed revenue accounts and statistical statements.

26. In comparing our internal administration with that of the native princes, it may be said that we have perhaps been more successful in our judicial than in our revenue institutions. In the criminal branch, the extent of our power has rendered the apprehension of criminals more sure; and in spite of the difficulties of conviction arising from the Mahomedan law, punishment is as certain, and justice much more so, than before. I doubt if in civil judicature we have the same advantage yet, or ever can have, until we leave to the natives the decision of almost all original suits. The natives can hardly be said to have had any regular system. What it was, has been well described by the late Commissioner of the Deccan.* But their decision, by various local officers, by *roprus*, *punchayets*, and the prince, or the court established near him, though irregular, and often corrupt and arbitrary, dispensed as much real justice as our courts, and with less delay and expense; for the native judges, whatever their irregularities were, had the great advantage of understanding their own language and their own code much better than ours are ever likely to do. Our judges will however improve every day, from longer experience; and the expense to the suitors both of time and money be much reduced. Our judges, even now, are in general more efficient than our collectors. In this country the judicial require perhaps less talent than the revenue duties; they are less complicated, and are not, like them, affected by adverse seasons, or by peace or war, but are governed by fixed rules, and require in general little more than temper and assiduity. The district moonsiffs, or native

* Mr. Elphinstone's Report.

judges, are a great improvement on our judicial institutions. They have relieved the zillah courts from a great mass of small suits; they get through a great deal of work; and there is reason to infer that it is performed in a satisfactory manner, because the inhabitants crowd to their courts, because the proportion of appeals from their decisions is not large, and because it has not been found necessary to dismiss many for misconduct. They will every day become more respectable, when it is found that the corrupt and indolent are punished, and that the diligent and upright are allowed to hold their situations permanently. Their jurisdiction was extended in 1821 to matters amounting in value to 500 rupees; and it might with great utility be extended much further. It will in time absorb almost all original suits, with great advantage to the community, and leave to the zillah judge hardly any thing but appeals.

27. There was nothing in which our judicial code, on its first establishment, departed more widely from the usage of the country than in the disuse of the punchayet. When this ancient institution was introduced into our code, in 1816, there was so much objection to it, both at home and in this country, lest it should become an instrument of abuse, that it was placed under so many restrictions as to deprive it of much of its utility. It was unknown to some of the Company's servants as any thing more than a mode of private arbitration; it was known by others to have been employed by the natives in the decision of civil suits and even of criminal cases; but it was imagined to have been so employed, not because they liked it, but because they had nothing better; and it was opposed by some very intelligent men, on the ground of its form and proceedings being altogether so irregular as to be quite incompatible with the system of our courts. All doubts as to the popularity of punchayets among the natives must now have been removed, by the reports of some of the ablest servants of the Company, which explain their nature, and shew that they were in general use over extensive provinces.* The defects of the punchayet are better known to the natives than to us; yet with all its defects they hold it in so much reverence, that they say, "where the Punj sits, God is present." In many ordinary cases, the punchayet is clear and prompt in its decision; but when complicated accounts are to be examined, it is often extremely dilatory. It adjourns frequently; when it meets again, some of the members are often absent; and it sometimes happens that a substitute takes the place of an absent member. All this is no doubt extremely irregular; but the native government itself is despotic and irregular, and every thing under it must partake of its nature. These irregularities, however, are all susceptible of gradual correction; and indeed even now they are not found in practice to produce half the inconvenience that might be expected by men who have been accustomed to the exact forms of English courts of judicature. They ought not to prevent our employing the punchayet more than we have hitherto done, because its duties are of the most essential advantage to the community, and there is no other possible way by which they can be so well discharged. The natives have been so long habituated to the punchayet in all their concerns, that not only in the great towns, but even in the villages, a sufficient number of persons qualified to sit upon it can be found. We ought to avail ourselves of their aid, by extending the range within which the operations of the punchayet are now confined. Its cognizance of all suits within a certain amount, both in the Zillah and District Moonsiffs courts, should be abolished, and neither party should have the option of declining its jurisdiction. The same

* Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. Chaplin.

rule should hold in all cases tried by the collector. The use of the punchayet in criminal trials has been recommended by several persons, and, among others, by a very intelligent judicial officer,* who submitted a draft of a regulation for the purpose. I am persuaded that the measure would be very beneficial, and that until it is adopted facts will never be so well found as they might be. The employment of the punchayet, independently of the great help it affords us in carrying on the business of the country, gives weight and consideration among their countrymen to those who are so employed; brings us, in our public duties, into better acquaintance and closer union with them; and renders our government more acceptable to the people.

28. None of the changes in the customs of the country introduced with the judicial code were better formed for the vexation of the people than the system by which the police was in some districts erected into an establishment by itself, and separated from all others. This separation was by many regarded as a great improvement, for it was naturally supposed that the business of the police would be conducted with more regularity and efficiency by a class of men whose time should be devoted to this duty only, than by any class who had other duties to attend to. But this system, besides being objectionable in many points, had one main defect, in not being founded in any of the usages of the country; for no system for any part of the municipal administration can ever answer that is not drawn from its ancient institutions, or assimilated with them. The new police establishment resembles in some degree an irregular military corps. It was directed by the zillah magistrate; it was spread over the country in small guards, at every town and principal village; it was entirely independent of the district and village local authorities, and subordinate only to its own darogahs and petty officers; it had no common interest with the people; it seldom knew any thing of the neighbourhood in which it was stationed, and had no means of discovering offenders but the village watchers, who had been withdrawn from their ancient masters the tehsildars, and placed under its authority, for this purpose. It soon learned to make the use which might have been foreseen of the power which it possessed; it harassed the heads and curmushes of villages by constantly summoning them before it, under the pretext of inquiring into imaginary offences, and often extorted money from them as the price of exemption from this grievance; it often obtained money from some of the more respectable inhabitants, by raising reports of irregularities in their families, and threatening to bring them forward for public investigation; it also got money by releasing persons whom it had threatened to send to appear as witnesses regarding some pretended offence; and its abuse of authority was the more felt from the low rank of its agents, who were in general no better than common peons. This very circumstance, of placing the dregs of the people above the more respectable classes, was of itself a serious evil, and was regarded by them as a most oppressive measure. Such a police had no interest in the peace of the country, because it knew that in tranquil times its services were less wanted, and that its numbers would probably be reduced. Its gains were derived from disturbance, and its importance increased in such times, and it was therefore its business to exaggerate every disorder, and to keep up alarm. It was altogether a harsh and vexatious system of espionage. We have now in most places reverted to the old police of the country, executed by village watchmen, mostly hereditary, under the direction of the heads of villages, tehsildars of districts, and the collector and magistrate of the province. The establish-

* Mr. Wright, judge of North Arcot.

ments of the tehsildars are employed without distinction, either in police or revenue duties, as the occasion requires; and it is the intimate knowledge of the inhabitants and of the country, which they and the village servants acquire from their occupation in the revenue, which enables them to discover by whom offences are committed much more readily than could possibly be done by mere police servants. The village and district servants, as well as the tehsildar under whom they act, are deeply interested in the good order of the country, and they have therefore the strongest motives for exerting themselves in preserving its peace.

29. What is usually called police can seldom prevent crimes; it can seldom do more than secure the greater part of the offenders. Much has been said and written in favour of a preventive police, but I do not know that the attempt to establish it has ever been successful in any country. When a vigilant police renders detection and punishment more certain, it no doubt acts as a preventive in so far as it deters from the commission of crime. The only efficient preventive is the improvement of manners, in which the punishment of offences can have very little share. A moderate assessment, by enabling all to find employment and to live, is, next to the amelioration of manners, the thing best calculated in this country to diminish crimes. It is generally found that theft and robbery are most frequent in districts over-assessed; and that in seasons of scarcity they become common in districts in which they were before of rare occurrence. Our present system of police is very well suited to its object, and is perfectly equal to all the purposes of its institution, though it is not always so well directed as might be wished. This however is not to be wondered at; it arises from our inexperience, and is not to be removed by any new rules, but solely by longer experience. The districts in which gang-robbery and plundering are most prevalent are some parts of the northern circars; and is occasioned by our want of control over the petty hill chiefs, and by the vicinity of their unhealthy hills and jungles facilitating the escape of the offenders. Those in which murder and maiming are most common are Malabar and Canara. In Malabar it is to be ascribed chiefly to the depraved habits of the lower classes of the Moplahs; and in Canara to those of the Saddees, a race as bad as the worst of the Moplahs; but fortunately very few in number. They are the descendants of Abyssinians formerly employed in the armies of the Mahomedan kings of Bijapoor, many of whom rose to the highest ranks in the state, and enjoyed extensive jageers, on which numbers of their countrymen were settled. Those who now remain are chiefly herdsmen or cultivators, and are in general poor. The atrocious crimes of murder and gang-robbery are much less common in districts which have been long under the Company's government than in those of more recent acquisition, and are every where gradually diminishing. The frequency of crimes in most of the countries which have fallen by conquest under the British dominion within the last thirty years, as well as in many of those received from the Nabob of the Carnatic, does not arise so much from any thing in the nature of the people, as from the encouragement given to every kind of disorder, by a long succession of wars, misgovernment, and anarchy. During those times the sovereign power was too weak to restrain the disorders of its tributaries and subordinate chiefs. Gangs of robbers were protected by every little chief; and even where they were not protected, they found security, by the number of petty independent jurisdictions enabling them to escape from one to another. Much was done by the Mysore Musulman government to eradicate these disorders; but its duration was too

short, and it was too much occupied in foreign war, to have had leisure to remedy them effectually. The gangs which formerly lived by plunder are now much diminished by death and other causes; but there are still, probably, several thousand men scattered over our territory, whose business from their earliest days has been robbery. These men, and perhaps their immediate descendants, must pass away, before robbery, as a profession, can be destroyed.

30. In estimating the state of crime, and the efficiency of the police, we are generally guided by the calendars of the magistrates and criminal judges, and the reports of the circuit judges. But these documents alone, without the consideration of many other circumstances, will not enable us to form any just conclusion; and even with the greatest attention to every circumstance, it is difficult to arrive at any thing like accuracy. Many incidental causes tend to swell the number of crimes at one time more than another: peace or war—plenty or famine—the disbanding of troops in our own or the neighbouring countries—the passage through the country of a greater or smaller number of Bunjarries, who are generally robbers. Besides these, there are causes of an official nature which give a very great increase or decrease of crime, where there is little real change: in some districts the magistrates and police apprehend great numbers of persons on groundless suspicion, or for trivial matters of which no public notice ought to have been taken. These irregularities arise from the ignorance and the over-zeal of the native servants, or from their carelessness, and not unfrequently from that of the magistrates. The best way of ascertaining with tolerable accuracy the increase or decrease of crime, would be by a comparison of the number of the higher crimes in periods of ten or fifteen years. If we include petty thefts, or even burglary, we shall be led to an enormous conclusion, for in this country most of the offences called burglary are little more than petty theft. They do not generally involve housebreaking, but are much oftener confined to the carrying away some trifling article from a hut or house, which is either open, or entered without violence. Crimes are no doubt sometimes concealed, from fear and other causes; but I believe that the number actually committed is usually over-rated, and that many of the burglaries and robberies said to have been ascertained, but none of the offenders discovered, never actually took place. If, what is not uncommon in India, eight or ten thieves from a distant province enter a district, and, after robbing a few of the inhabitants or their houses, disappear, an alarm is raised; statements are brought forward of losses which never happened, in the expectation of obtaining a remission of rent; and the magistrate himself is sometimes too easily led to give credit to these reports, and to represent the district as being in an alarming state, and to call for an increase of his establishment, in order to meet the difficulty; whereas, if he had given himself leisure to investigate the reports, he would have found that his district was just in its ordinary state.

31. From the first introduction of our judicial regulations, the people of the country have been accused, both by the magistrates and judges, of not sufficiently aiding the police. The complaint of offenders escaping because people do not choose to appear as prosecutors or witnesses, from indolence, apathy, or distance, is common to all countries, and is as little chargeable to India as to any other. I believe that if the matter were fairly examined, it would be found that the police derives much more gratuitous aid from the people in this country than in England; but we expect from them more than ought to be required in any country. As the Mahomedan law officers in criminal trials rejected not only the evidence of the police but of all public servants, it was thought advisable to remedy this inconvenience by making two

or more of the most respectable inhabitants of the village to which any criminal was brought for examination attest the depositions; in consequence of which they were obliged to make two journeys to the station of the Zillah Court, and many of them were obliged to perform this duty twice a year, because the better their character the more likely they were to be called upon as witnesses. They often complained of this heavy grievance, but it was not till lately that they were exempted from it, as it was considered by most of the judges as a duty which they owed to the public and were bound to perform. The performance no doubt facilitated the business of the judge with the Mahomedan law officer; but it was certainly most unreasonable to expect that a respectable shopkeeper or merchant should be always ready to leave his house and his own affairs, and to undertake an expensive journey, about a trial in which he had no concern, merely for the sake of public justice. Many of the judges have, however, done justice to the character of the people in their support of the law, and stated that they have of late shown great alacrity in the preservation of the peace of the country, and gallant behaviour in attacking robbers.*

32. We should be careful that, in our anxiety to form an efficient police, we do not sacrifice the comfort of the people, and establish a system of general vexation and oppression. There is nothing by which we are so likely to be unintentionally led into systematic vexation as by schemes of police. Registering the inhabitants of villages; making them responsible for each other; dividing them into classes, to keep alternate watch; making them account for their absence; all these are fond imitations of the Saxon tything—a system well enough calculated, in an ignorant age, among a poor and scanty population, to ensure peace and personal safety; but calculated, at the same time, to check every improvement, and to perpetuate poverty and ignorance, and utterly unsuitable to a populous and wealthy country. In countries which have attained any degree of civilization, it is always found best to provide for the police at the public expense, and to leave the people at perfect liberty to pursue their several occupations, without any restraint, and without any call upon them for police duties.

The number of persons apprehended, released, and punished, gives, though not an accurate, yet a general idea of the state of crime in the country. The following is the abstract for the last six months of 1823. It is taken in preference to a similar period in 1824, because in that year the number of commitments was swelled by the famine driving many poor people to seek a subsistence by robbery, and plundering hoards of grain.

Abstract of the number of Persons apprehended, released, and punished, from the 1st July to 31st December 1823.

Apprehended.	By the Magistrate.	By the Criminal Judge.	By the Court of Circuit.	Foujdarry Adawlut.
23,188	Acquitted and released ... 8,356	1,957	374	86
	Convicted and punished...10,526	1,082	170	120
	Sent to the Criminal Judge 4,728	1,205	265	—
	Total ... 23,610	4,244	809	206

* Reports, 1st Judge, Southern Division, 23d December 1823, para. 47. 3d Judge, Western Division, 31st July 1822, paras. 50 and 51.

Female Infanticide.

A short abstract of the civil suits for the first six months of 1824, taken from the Report of the Sudder Adawlut of the 8th of November 1824, shews that the operations of the different civil courts appear to keep pace with the demands of the country.

Abstract Statement of Suits in all the Zillahs, from the 1st January to the 1st July 1824.

In all Zillahs.	Original Suits.			Appeals.		
	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Depending.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Depending.
Before the Judge	272	—	910	295	—	1,073
Register	432	2,551	581	259	775	496
Sudder Ameen	1,719	—	1,707	312	—	171
Total	2,423	2,551	3,198	866	775	1,740
District Moonsiffs...	27,333	25,678	20,594	—	—	—
District Punchayets	14	10	26	—	—	—
Village Moonsiffs...	1,445	1,593	696	—	—	—
Village Punchayets	3	5	9	—	—	—

It is observed by the Sudder Adawlut, that "the whole number of suits depending on the 1st of July last, in the Zillah Courts, is far short of the number which they may fairly be expected to dispose of within a period of six months;" and that "the number of causes of older date than 1822, pending in all the courts on the 1st of July last, was but thirty original suits and forty-four appeals."

(To be concluded next month.)

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

THE success which, as far as we can yet speak with confidence, has attended the abolition of suttees, affords encouragement to the British Government in India to venture upon other attempts to check the cruelties and wicked customs which have connected themselves with Hindu superstitions.

Some well-meaning philanthropists in England are uniting in a systematic resistance to those practices, and seem to contemplate a forcible suppression, where practicable, of the horrible custom of female infanticide, exposure of the sick, and other pernicious usages throughout India. We have received a book,* written by an English missionary, who was a witness of some of the scenes which he describes, and who assures us, that "he can appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, that his object in publishing respecting India has been for the good of that country alone." We can readily believe this, and that the motives of those who urge the same subjects upon the attention of the Court of Directors at the East-India House are equally pure and laudable.

* India's Cries to British Humanity, relative to the Suttee, Infanticide, British Connexion with Idolatry, Ghaut Murders, and Slavery in India; to which is added, Humane Hints for the Melioration of the State of Society in British India. By J. Pegge, late Missionary at Cuttack, Orissa. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with an Account of the Present State of Infanticide and of Slavery in India. London, 1830. Seeley.

Nevertheless, it is not by drawing up voluminous details of these horrid practices, or stringing together in a written dissertation, facetiously termed a *speech*, crude extracts from writers who have condemned them, in terms not a whit stronger than that government has used to whom these extracts are offered, that any real progress can be made towards the end in view; because no rational plan of procedure is suggested, no practical scheme of dealing with the deep-rooted prejudices of superstition or policy from whence these customs have originated, is pointed out. It would seem that coercion, in some form or other, is tacitly recommended, whether the classes of people amongst whom the practices exist are subject to our authority or not.

So far from aiding and strengthening the government, in their humane attempt to carry their *recorded* intentions into effect, these over-zealous exertions are calculated to embarrass and impede them. The suttee-abolition was the measure of government, accomplished, in spite of the precipitate eagerness of some individuals at home, as soon as prudence permitted. Such will be the case with the rest of the shocking practices which prevail in certain parts of India, and which it cannot be the interest or the desire of the British Government to tolerate one moment longer than their suppression is safe and practicable. We recommend the perusal of Mr. Astell's remarks in the debate at the India House, reported in our present number.

Female infanticide is a practice which prevails chiefly, if not entirely, amongst the tribes of the Rajpoot stock, who are not our subjects but our allies. The only mode of dealing with people so circumstanced towards us is, by friendly persuasion, and, where the opportunity offers, by treaty. The Parliamentary records show that the East-India Company have availed themselves of the latter mode, and their instructions to their officers, for many years past, "to be unremitting in their endeavours to accomplish this humane object in the countries where the British influence can be felt or exerted," is one evidence among many that the former mode has not been neglected.

In truth, the successful agent of abolishing this practice (for a time at least) amongst the Jahrejahs—the benevolent General Walker—was supported and encouraged by the government at home and abroad. Warn, however, as was his zeal, *his* views were discreet and cautious, and therefore successful. Far from reproaching the government, as accessaries, because they did not instantly "put down" the practice amongst a people, our right of interference with whom is of a questionable nature, he distinctly said: "in offering my opinion upon the means of suppressing female infanticide in the west of India, I must first observe, that this object should be accomplished without violating the feelings of the natives, and without having recourse to actual coercion. I must beg leave to refer to my own proceedings, which succeeded in obtaining the consent of the people to relinquish this barbarous and unnatural practice. It was accomplished, no doubt, *with great difficulty*, but it was so far a spontaneous act, that it was *solely* effected by persuasion and reason. It is under this influence, *alone*, that the measure can ultimately be expected to prove successful."*

* Letter to the Court of Directors, July 1819.

The origin and peculiar motives of female infanticide in the west of India are but little inquired into: yet how necessary is it that we should be thoroughly conversant with the principles before we attempt to eradicate the customs from whence they spring! Colonel Tod has investigated this subject with his usual acumen and candour, and we cannot do better than recommend his observations—the observations of one who lived amongst the Rajpoots, and to whom that high-minded people unbosomed themselves—upon the origin and the character of female infanticide:

Although custom sanctions, and religion rewards, a sati, the victim to marital selfishness, yet, to the honour of humanity, neither traditionary adage, nor religious text can be quoted in support of a practice so revolting as infanticide. Man, alone, of the whole animal creation, is equal to the task of destroying his offspring.

When a female is born, no anxious inquiries await the mother—no greetings welcome the new-comer, who appears an intruder on the scene, which often closes in the hour of its birth. But the very silence with which a female birth is accompanied, forcibly expresses sorrow. Families may exult in the satis which their cenotaphs pourtray, but none ever heard a Rajpoot boast of the destruction of his infant progeny.

What are the causes, we may ask, sufficiently powerful to induce the suppression of a feeling which every sentient being has in common for its offspring? To suppose a Rajpoot devoid of this sentiment, would argue his deficiency in the ordinary attributes of humanity: often is he heard to exclaim, “accursed is the day when a woman-child was born to me!” The same motive which studded Europe with convents, in which youth and beauty were immured until liberated by death, first prompted the Rajpoot to infanticide; and however revolting the policy, it is, perhaps, kindness compared to incarceration. It is, in fact, a modification of the same feeling which characterises the Rajpoot and the ancient German warrior—the dread of dishonour to the fair: the former raises the poignard to the breast of his wife, rather than witness her captivity, and he gives the opiate to the infant, whom, if he cannot portion and marry to her equal, he dare not see degraded.

Although religion no where authorizes this barbarity, the laws which regulate marriage amongst the Rajpoots powerfully promote infanticide. Not only is intermarriage prohibited between families of the same clan (*campa*), but between those of the same tribe (*gote*); and though centuries may have intervened since their separation, and branches thus transplanted may have lost their original patronymic, they can never be regrafted on the original stem. Every tribe has, therefore, to look abroad, to a race distinct from its own, for suitors for the females. Foreign war, international feuds, or other calamities, affect tribes the most remote from each other; nor can war or famine thin the clans of Marwar, without diminishing the female population of Ambér: thus both suffer in a two-fold degree. Many virtuous and humane princes have endeavoured to check or mitigate an evil, in the eradication of which every parental feeling would co-operate. Sumptuary edicts can alone control it. The plan proposed, and in some degree followed, by the great Jey Sing of Ambér, might with caution be pursued, and with great probability of success. He submitted to the prince of every Rajpoot state a decree, which regulated the *daejar*, or dower, and other marriage expenditure, with reference to the property of the vassal, limiting it to one year's income of the estate. This plan was, however, frustrated by the vanity of the Chondawut of Saloombra,

who expended on the marriage of his daughter a sum even greater than his sovereign could have afforded. Were bonds taken from all the feudal chiefs, and a penal clause inserted, of forfeiture of their fief by all who exceeded a fixed nuptial expenditure, the axe would be laid to the root, and the evil would be checked, and the heart of many a mother (and we may add, father) be gladdened by preserving at once the point of honour and their child.

When ignorance declaims against the gratuitous love of murder amongst these brave men, our contempt is excited equally by its short-sighted conclusions and the affected philanthropy which overlooks all remedy but the "*sic volo*." Sir John Shore, when acting on the suggestion of the benevolent Duncan, for the suppression of this practice amongst the Rajkoomars, judged more wisely as a politician, and more charitably in his estimate of human motives. "A prohibition," says he, "enforced by the denunciation of the severest temporal penalties, would have had little efficacy in abolishing a custom which existed in opposition to the feelings of humanity and natural affection;" but "the sanction of that religion which the Rajkoomars professed, was appealed to in aid of the ordinances of civil authority; and an engagement binding them to desist from the barbarous practice was prepared, and circulated for signature amongst the Rajkoomars." It may well be doubted how far this influence could extend, when the root of the evil remained untouched, though not unseen, as the philanthropic Duncan pointed out in the confession of the Rajkoomars: "all unequivocally admitted it, but all did not fully acknowledge its atrocity; and the only reason they assigned for the inhuman practice was, the great expense of procuring suitable matches for their daughters, if they allowed them to grow up." The Rajkoomar is one of the Chohan *sachæ*, chief of the Agnicûlas, and in proportion to its high and well-deserved pretensions on the score of honour, it has more infanticides than any other of the "thirty-six royal races." Amongst those of this race out of the pale of feudalism, and subjected to powers not Rajpoot, the practice is fourfold greater, from the increased pressure of the cause which gave it birth, and the difficulty of establishing their daughters in wedlock. Raja Jey Sing's enactment went far to remedy this. Conjoin his plan with Mr. Duncan's, provide dowers, and infanticide will cease. It is only by removing the cause, that the consequence can be averted.

As to the almost universality of this practice amongst the Jaréjas, the leading cause, which will also operate to its continuance, has been entirely overlooked. The Jaréjas were Rajpoots, a subdivision of the Yadus; but by intermarriage with the Mahomedans, to whose faith they became proselytes, they lost their caste. Political causes have disunited them from the Mahomedans, and they desire again to be considered as pure Rajpoots; but having been contaminated, no Rajpoot will intermarry with them. The owner of a *hyde* of land, whether Seesodia, Rahtore, or Chohan, would scorn the hand of a Jaréja princess. Can the "*sic volo*" be applied to men who think in this fashion?"

Recent accounts afford reason to think that infanticide amongst this tribe prevails as much as ever. Mrs. Colonel Elwood, in her very interesting publication, tells us, from personal observation, that in Cutch, it is in full force, as appeared from a census of the Jahrejah villages in 1826.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At this meeting, on the 6th February, the secretary submitted to the meeting an account of the bite of a snake, and two specimens of the particular kind of snake, communicated by Brigadier Wilson, commanding at Nusserabad. This account, together with Dr. Wise's observations on wounds of the intestines, and Mr. Dempster's case of tumor in the leg of a native, were then read, and made the subjects of discussion.

The case of a snake-bite occurred in a bearer returning late at night with his master in the palanquin. The reptile was killed, and found to be a *karayt*, full grown, or about two feet three inches. The bite was a little above the great toe. In ten minutes after the injury was received, the man became quite insensible, and resembled a person dead drunk; pulse feeble and irregular, and breathing hurried. Ammonia was freely administered in the form of eau de luce and spirits of hartshorn, and in less than an hour he recovered his senses: the leg was cold, and of a mottled appearance, and he complained of great pain on the wound: a large dose of opium was then administered, and the patient was allowed to sleep. Much thin blood flowed from the wound made by the upper fangs; and in the morning, when the man awoke, the whole limb was enormously swollen, from the toes to the hip, with pain, but not very severe, in all its extent. Thin blood flowed from the nostrils all day: vesications took place below the knee, which became foul and ill-conditioned ulcers, and several weeks elapsed before these local effects were entirely removed. It is remarked by the gentleman who describes the case, that in all probability the effects of the bite were rendered earlier manifest from the circumstances of the individual having been in active exercise during his turn in the palanquin, and circulation being thereby accelerated.

Dr. Wise commences his paper by remarking on the adhesion of the peritoneal sac in cases of hernia, which, by preventing the exit of the contents of the gut, had saved the life of the individual. This fact leads to the inference, that union may be produced in other cases, as of wounds. Experiments made on the inferior animals further confirms this, adhesive inflammation being the intermediate process. M. Jaubert, of Paris, has particularly illustrated the efforts of nature in accomplishing the reunion under these circumstances, and has performed many experiments on the subject, in which Dr. Wise assisted. Incisions were made into the stomach and intestines, the lips of the wounds inverted, and several stitches of interrupted suture made, so as to keep the two serous surfaces in contact. The animals were killed at different periods, and the wounds were found healed without the smallest discharge having taken place into the abdomen. By means of this tendency to adhesive inflammation, artificial anus, that most loathsome of consequences of strangulated hernia, &c. may in many cases be prevented. In cases of a very small wound in the intestine, the wounded part raised by a pair of forceps is to be encircled with catgut, and the whole returned into the abdomen. Dr. W. relates a case in confirmation of this practice, which occurred under his own observation in St. Bartholomew's hospital: the patient, sixty years of age, was admitted into the hospital labouring under strangulated hernia, which, not yielding to the taxis and other means employed, recourse was had to the knife, and the opera-

tion performed by Mr. Lawrence. A small wound, however, occurred in the gut, through which a portion of its liquid contents was discharged; this was immediately treated in the manner described, and the ligature applied tightly. No bad effects followed, and the man speedily recovered.

The subject of Mr. Dempster's case of tumor was a brahmin, a trooper, who dated the origin of his disease so far back as the first siege of Bhurtpore in 1805, where he was struck obliquely on the leg by a round shot, whence resulted a severe compound fracture of both bones. After nine months in hospital, reunion of the bones appeared to have taken place. But although after this he could walk without much inconvenience for miles, there remained at all times a slight sore, now covered with an eschar, and again open and discharging some humour. Frequent bleedings too, occurred, and at the time Mr. D. first saw him, there was an extensive fungous tumour, occupying more than one-half of the leg. The circumference of the calf of the diseased limb was nearly double that of the sound one. A profuse fetid discharge, mixed with blood, took place from the ulcerated surface. There was an evident complete disunion of the upper and lower portions of the bone. Amputation was proposed, and successfully performed. Mr. D. gives a minute description of the dissection of the amputated member, and details three kinds of structures, which were found at different points. The patient, though feverish for the first few days after the operation, soon began to improve, and every thing went on quite favourably to the cicatrization of the stump.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 10th March, a letter was read from Dr. Strong, transmitting for the inspection of the Society, a specimen of cotton raised in Italy, by Mr. Robert Kerr, from what that gentleman considered to be the seed of the Brazilian cotton, although not quite certain of the fact. Mr. Kerr states that the cotton separates very clean from the seed without much labour, whereas nearly all the cotton grown in India is very difficult of separation. The meeting appeared of opinion, that the cotton was rather weak in the staple, though not very short, and that its feel in the hand was not silky but woolly. The secretary was requested to send the cotton to Mr. Finlay, of the Gloster Mills, for his inspection and opinion.

Read a letter from Colonel Wood, commanding at Khyook-Phyoo, forwarding to the Society some oranges from that place, which he considered very superior, and which had been originally introduced from China: also stating that gardening of all kinds was proceeding prosperously at the station, and that the cinnamon tree in particular, introduced by himself, was thriving.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bombay.—This Society contemplates offering the following prizes.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to the most successful cultivator of coffee on not less than ten begas. The mode of culture to be stated, and the produce; and a quantity not less than a maund to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

Fifty rupees, or the silver medal, to the most successful cultivator of indigo. The extent and mode of cultivation to be (as above) reported to the Society.

A hundred rupees, or the gold medal, for the most successful cultivation of any improved or superior species of cotton, besides the commonly cultivated species on not less than ten begas; vouchers of the mode of culture and produce are required. A quantity not less than a maund to be sent to the Society.

Twenty rupees, or a silver medal, to the patel of any village, the lands of which are cultivated with cotton to the extent of 100 begas, on its being vouched to the satisfaction of the committee by the collector or his first assistant, that through the patel's exertions the greater part of the cotton of his village has been gathered in what merchants consider a perfectly clear state. The bale or bales of such cotton to be pointed out to the committee, that they may be inspected in Bombay.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully introduce into Bombay, or Salsette, esteemed species of European fruit, apple, pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, raspberry, gooseberry, or currant. A quantity not less than four seers to be presented to the Society.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall succeed in producing any new and improved varieties of any of the fruits indigenous to India; a quantity not less than ten seers to be presented.

One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully cultivate the mangoe-steen, doorian, or other fruits peculiar to the eastern islands.

Fifty rupees, or a silver medal, to any person who shall make cheese equal to Warwickshire; an account of the process employed, and a cheese weighing not less than ten, or two of 5lbs. each, to be sent to the Society.

A silver medal, or a reward not exceeding fifty rupees, to any person who shall produce before the Society the best quality of the following produce in the next cold season, February, *viz.* peas, cauliflowers, brocoli, potatoes, asparagus, peaches, grapes, strawberries; other vegetables and fruits, Europe and country, may be produced, and rewards will be given to such as are adjudged deserving.—*Bom. Courier.*

VARIETIES.

Scientific Expedition to Mount Ararat.—The celebrated mountain Ararat, on which, if tradition be believed, are to be seen the relics of the ark of Noah,* but whose summit has hitherto been inaccessible, has lately been explored by an expedition from Dorpat, consisting of Professor Parrot, the projector, who undertook to defray its cost out of his own private funds, and four students of the University of Dorpat selected by Professor Parrot, for the astronomical department, zoology, botany, and other branches of natural history. An imperial courier was attached to the expedition by order of the Russian government, to accelerate its operations and promote its objects, and General Count Páskevitch, of Erivan, was directed to give it every facility.

The travellers departed from Dorpat about the middle of March 1829, crossed the Don at Tcherkask, and traversed the steppes of the Cossacks, taking their elevations by the barometer, as far as the salt lakes in the neighbourhood of the Manich river. They reached Mozdok on the Terek, the former boundary of Russia, in May, and arrived at Tiflis in the beginning of June. They halted here for some time on account of the plague raging at Erivan. Mr. Parrot and his assistants employed their time there in making repeated experiments with the pendulum and needle; the latter were repeated four times every twenty-four hours. The intensity of the magnetic needle at Tiflis, compared with experiments at Dorpat, was found to be 0.933; the mean inclination 55° 33', the declination to the west 3° 31'. They made an excursion to a mountain in the Caucasian Kakhethi, the vallies and mountains of which swarm with Lesghi banditti, to such a degree that the party were

* In one of the churches of Yeuch Kalissa, near Ararat, is preserved a piece of the ark, said to have been brought down from the summit by the melted snow!

obliged to be accompanied by a well-armed force of 300 men, commanded by a chief of Kakhethi.

They left Tiflis on the 1st September, and reached the monastery of Echmiatzin on the 8th, where they were hospitably received by the venerable Armenian patriarch, ninety-three years old, the archbishops, archimandrites, &c.; and a young deacon of the convent agreed to accompany them to Ararat. On the 10th they set out on their formidable undertaking, crossed the Araxes, and arrived on the night of the 11th at the convent of Saint Gregory, on the lower slope of the mountain. This desolate dwelling was tenanted by an aged archimandrite, who suffered with Christian resignation the maltreatment of the Persians. The numbers which the expedition brought to this isolated dwelling caused an extraordinary bustle.

Their first attempt to scale the mountain was on the east; but after reaching the height of 2,166 toises above the level of the sea, it was evidently impossible to reach the summit on that side by reason of the steepness of the icy surface. After this failure, Mr. Parrot, by the advice of a peasant of Argure, or Agri,* a neighbouring village, determined, a few days after, to try the north-west side, accompanied by two of his students, Messrs. Behagel and Schlicman, the Armenian deacon Abojan, two foot soldiers, a Cossack, and five people from the village. The first day they reached the limit of perpetual snow, where they bivouacked for the night. At break of day they started for the summit, hoping to reach it before noon; but by that time they had ascended only 500 toises of perpendicular height, making an altitude altogether of 2,600 toises. There was a further ascent of 300 toises to the summit, and perceiving fogs and clouds collecting about the mountain, which, towards night, would discharge their burden of snow, the travellers thought it prudent to redescend, after having planted in the snow a large wooden cross, which the archimandrite had blessed before their departure, at the utmost limit of their ascent, with an inscription on it in the Latin language. "Ararat," says Mr. Parrot, in a letter written immediately after the failure of this second attempt, "is an immense mass of lava. From twenty versts, or thereabouts, to the perpetual snow, we saw, in both our ascents, and in all our excursions, nothing but lava. We have discovered no crater of ordinary shape, if we do not consider an enormous chasm on the north-west side to be one. All over the mountain there is not a single tree; around the convent, a few fruit trees are planted, but they scarcely deserve the name of bushes. The armies of serpents and carnivorous animals with which we were threatened, have disappeared, at all events they did not molest us. The Kurds do not molest Ararat on this side, and the plague is completely extinct."

On the 25th September, Mr. Parrot made a third and a successful attempt, accompanied by the deacon Abojan, who proved a robust and intrepid man, five peasants, and two Russian soldiers. They reached the crest of the mountain on the 27th, about three in the afternoon. "The difficulties," says Mr. Parrot, "were numerous, and I owe much, perhaps the entire success of the attempt, to the zeal of the two soldiers and of one of the peasants, the other four being unable to follow us. From the first step we set upon the frozen snow to the summit we were obliged to cut, step by step, with a hatchet, holes for our feet to rest in, which were more necessary to us in descending than in our ascent; for the *coup d'œil* extending from this height over an immense tract scarped with slippery ice, broken by deep and dark precipices, presented something really startling even to me, accustomed to such undertakings. Upon

* Hence the modern name of the mountain, *Agri Dagh*, or "mountain of Agri." Mr. Parrot says that *argure* signifies "plantation of vines," which he refers to Noah.

this occasion, as upon our second attempt, the weather was as favourable as could be. We passed the night, amidst this region of frost, in an atmosphere so calm and serene, that I scarcely felt the cold, which, in other circumstances, is so severe at such an altitude. The moon kindly guided our doubtful steps on the cone of ice, when after sun-set, we found ourselves still very far above the region of perpetual snow."

The height of the summit above the level of the sea, by barometer, is about 2,700 toises. The limit of perpetual snow is about 2,000 toises, an extraordinary elevation for that latitude, and which Mr. Parrot attributes to the circumstance of Ararat being an isolated mountain, the temperature of which is not lowered by other mountains in the neighbourhood.

This further acquaintance with Ararat furnished Mr. Parrot with nothing but lavas; no other volcanic productions occurred. "We may regard it," he remarks, "as one of the greatest volcanos, and possessing this remarkable peculiarity, that it is situated equidistant, about eighty leagues, from the Black and Caspian Seas; it should, consequently, be considered as a mediterranean volcano. It is astonishing to see immense rocks of lava raised above the rest like masses that have been liquified, and then hardened and fixed in the air." Mr. Parrot planted upon the icy summit a cross five feet high, he says, "as a signal of the Christian religion, which will shortly enlighten these countries." As he is silent respecting the remnants of the ark, it is to be presumed that none were found, and that the last relic was transported to the church of Yeuch Kalissa, which will now prize its acquisition still more!

Mr. Parrot and his companions are, we believe, still employed in scientific researches in the country between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Native Hindu Press.—A Hindu correspondent, in one of the Calcutta papers, has given a very curious description of the native periodical press at that presidency. He premises that "the end and aim of all periodical writers should be to reform the manners and customs of their countrymen, and to recommend the government to adopt such measures as may eventually conduce to the public welfare;" and he observes, "with regard to this point, the native editors are quite mistaken. They think they have done their duty if they can fill their papers with the recital of some pleasant stories, or of some news that is already in the mouth of every individual. Nay, they think it beyond their business to interfere with matters that concern the welfare of the community. And if they do sometimes enter into such discussions, we are generally sure to find them advocate the worst side. In making this remark, however, we do not mean to include all the native papers; on the contrary, we are glad to say that some of them give us as enlightened and liberal sentiments as can elsewhere be found." He then proceeds to give an account of the specific character, merits and demerits, of each paper. "The *Suma-char Chundrika* is considered by the natives as the first standard of prose writing, and the best paper which we at present have. But of this, we believe, our readers may doubt when they are made acquainted with its character. We cannot, however, blame the ignorant Hindus for setting so high a value upon this paper, since passions are no where else flattered in so servile a manner. It is an odd characteristic of this paper to flatter and slander in one breath. While, on the one hand, it panders to the passions of the wealthy Hindoos to gain their favour, it abuses, on the other, men of the most profound learning and morality, merely because these men do not agree with it in some abstract points of religion. The editor of this newspaper thinks that he writes accord-

ing to the spirit of the *Spectator*; but he may rest satisfied, that abuse was never the language of that inimitable paper. We may also inform him, that his slander against persons of the first character is not construed by the intelligent into wit and satire; on the contrary, it raises the disgust and contempt of every man of liberal principles. We may excuse this in him, but he must consider that he should suit the taste of his readers, many of whom are among the class of the enlightened. We therefore recommend him, now that India is advancing in civilization, to abandon the course he has hitherto pursued, as well as the supposition that abuse is argument.

"Of the periodical named the *Teemcer Nausuok* we have very little to say. It is a servile imitation of the spirit of the *Chundrika*, and therefore contains things gross and absurd. What else can we expect from the disciple of such a master? It is said to be written in a neat style. We may observe that it has taken a very high name ("destroyer of darkness") beneath which to shelter itself, but that it by no means deserves the designation it has adopted.

"The *Sumachar Durpun* is an excellent paper, making its appearance every Saturday. It gives us, in the first and third columns, original articles in Bengalee, and in those next to them, translations of those articles in English. We feel much pleasure when we sometimes find the manners and customs of the Hindus depicted in a lively manner in this paper, as well as the critical and judicious observations made by the learned editor. Notwithstanding this encomium, however, we cannot refrain from observing, that the *Sumachar Durpun* is not written in pure Bengalee, frequently containing English sentences, dressed up in Bengalee words. In fact, we cannot deny, that it is written in what is usually denominated *Serampore Bengalee*. It would be desirable that the editor should submit the Bengalee part of his labours to a learned pundit before he sends it to the press. We may however add, that we have no objection even to his *Serampore Bengalee*, provided his sentiments are liberal. Let his observations be intelligible, and we think he will have done his duty as an editor.

"Of the *Bungo Doot* we cannot but speak in high terms. The style in which it is written is correct, classical, and elegant; and it professes liberality of opinion.

"But the journal that principally attracts our attention is the *Sumbad Cowmoody*; a newspaper which we firmly believe may stand in competition with many of the English papers of the present day. The sentiments it inculcates, we are sure, will astonish many Europeans who, but twenty years ago, thought the minds of the Hindoos unsusceptible of improvement or of cultivation. Like all earthly works, however, the *Sumbad Cowmoody* is not void of faults. While it rouses its countrymen from their lethargy to look upon their deplorable state, it is led sometimes, from a spirit of controversy, to defame the writers in the *Chundrika*. This is, indeed, below the dignity of the editor of such a liberal paper; it would be more becoming in him to convince his opponents by arguments, and if he fail, to remain silent."

After alluding to another paper, which had just appeared, the writer concludes with "a few general observations" upon the papers:—"First, then, we have remarked they are all fond of the marvellous. There is not a month passes over our heads but we see them bringing to light wonderful stories of children, one day old, walking about, and of women who bear a monkey; and these, we are sorry to add, our countrymen are ever ready to believe. We suggest to the editors of these papers not to continue imposing such ridiculous tales upon the credulous and ignorant Hindus. We would

have them discuss political questions, and all others involving the happiness of the community. That the natives are susceptible of every degree of improvement is a fact which we have the pleasing satisfaction every day to witness. The editors should, therefore, ever make it their object not to let a single subject pass unnoticed by which they can attempt a reformation in the customs and morals of their countrymen."

The Ladies of China.—The *Canton Register* contains the following examples (from the *Peking Gazette*) of the *perseverance* of Chinese ladies.

"The widow of a Mung-koo soldier in armour, Kin-puh-she, made an appeal, by clamorous crying, against Sin-tseih, for having usurped some land belonging to her. The Board of Revenue examined into her case, and gave her an official order to the chief of her clan to recover her land. She was not satisfied with this, but as soon as she returned home from Peking, she went into the local court and abused and scolded the officers! which contempt of court his majesty has punished by putting her under the strict surveillance of a military officer, to keep her in order; and if she offends again, to bind her with cords, and send her to the criminal court to be punished.

"Another lady, who has annoyed the government, is the widow of a Tartar officer, who died, or was murdered, in returning from the war against Chang-ki-hur. The government told her that her husband had been suffocated by accident, and wished her to take a sum of money and go home. She, however, would have her husband's remains, which she procured and examined herself, and gave her report that she saw wounds upon the body. Her *ex parte* evidence, however, could not be taken, and a re-examination took place, with experienced coroners and undertakers, who, nearly two years after death, obliged the widow and some younger brothers to be eye-witnesses of the inquest. The appearance of the body, the greater part of which was in a state of decomposition, is given with disgusting minuteness in a memorial to the emperor. The coroner and undertaker, who is accustomed to handle and examine dead bodies, declared he could find no trace of any wound inflicted. Whether suffocation by charcoal smoke caused death or not, he could not tell. The widow was required to point out the place where she affirmed wound-scars appeared; but she pointed to parts already decomposed. They told her they could see no proof; still she would not sign an acquittance, but insisted that her husband died by unfair means.

"The officers of the court tell the emperor that widow Keo-lo-she assumes the privilege of womankind, and thinks her sex will procure her impunity for her wilfulness; and the only thing they can do is, to request his majesty will order the criminal court to summon, from Sze-chuen province, a few persons who accompanied the deceased officer, and take their evidence on the subject."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History of the British Empire in India. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., &c. In Three Volumes, Vol. I. No. XV. of the *Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS history, or, as it ought perhaps to be called, epitome of the history of British India, was intended, Mr. Gleig informs us, to be "nothing more than a connected narrative of the rise and progress of the British Empire in Asia." He soon found it difficult, however, to separate the earlier from the later portions of Indian history; and he accordingly extended his plan so as to embrace the annals of India from the earliest times. The present volume commences with the early history of the Hindus, from the

period of their supposed arrival as strangers in India, and carries the annals of British connection with that country down to A.D. 1726.

A work necessarily so succinct and epitomized as this, is scarcely a fit subject for close criticism. We are not certain whether it would not have been more judicious, on the part of Mr. Gleig, to have adhered to his original intention; or to have commenced his history at the period of the invasion of India by the Ghazni monarch, or with the first entrance of the Mohammedans into that country, three centuries before, which is not noticed by Mr. Gleig, but which is too curious an event to deserve to be passed over even in an abridgment of the history of India. The initial chapter is, perhaps unavoidably, unsatisfactory.

We shall recur to the work, and perhaps descant upon it more fully, when it is completed. We are confident that Mr. Gleig's known talents will make the work a respectable one; but a very considerable portion of Oriental reading and erudition is demanded from even an epitomist of Indian history, in order to ensure it a rank above mediocrity.

The History of the Netherlands. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN. No. X. of *The Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS work appears very opportunely, when the political events in the Netherlands excite a good deal of curiosity regarding a country, the history of which is seldom an object of much solicitude to the general reader, except where it is implicated with those of its neighbours and former connections.

Mr. Grattan has produced a compendious history of the Netherlands, which will be read with much pleasure; the narrative is well told, and the style agreeable.

That part of the history which relates to the transactions in Belgium in 1784 and following years, when the revolution in North America gave a similar impulse to the political reformers of the Netherlands and Holland as the recent revolution in France has done at the present moment, is interesting, since it enables a careful reader to judge of the course of events by reference to the character of the people and their conduct in the former period.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the French of M. Fauvelet de Bourrienne. By JOHN S. MEMES, LL.D. In three volumes. Vol. II. No. LVIII. of *Constable's Miscellany*. Edinburgh, 1830. Constable and Co., London; Hurst and Co.

Bourrienne's memoirs of Bonaparte are admired for their *naïveté* and, we believe, acknowledged to be authentic and faithful. They exhibit a very familiar portrait of the wonderful man who is the subject of them, with whom the author was, for a considerable time, on those intimate terms which afforded him ample opportunities of finishing it.

We observe that M. de Bourrienne has inserted, as illustrative of the fondness of Bonaparte for *improvisation*, or story-telling, and, at the same time, of his occasional gloominess of mind, a tale entitled "Julio," as "improvised by Napoleon." He thus relates the manner in which he came into possession of it. "In the midst of my serious avocations as minister plenipotentiary at Hamburg, towards the end of September (1805), I received a packet with the post-mark of Strasburg, where the empress then was. The form differed from that of diplomatic despatches, and the address shewed me immediately that it came from Josephine's establishment. On opening I found the narrative, noted by my fair correspondent from the lips of Napoleon. In the style I change nothing, as several persons can attest, who to my knowledge have copies."

It is, perhaps, *pugna de paupere regno* to make this a litigated question; but we own there appears to us no strong inducement to accept this as an authentic specimen of imperial composition. The tale, which was published some years ago, as Bonaparte's, in a monthly magazine, appeared, to our knowledge, at least ten years ago, in print, in an English miscellany, without that recommendation, under a different title, and in somewhat different language.

Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. No. XVI. of *The Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS is a very curious subject, and Sir Walter has made of it, what he does of every

subject which comes under his pen, a very interesting work. He has treated the matter generally more gravely and seriously than might be expected, though there are abundant specimens of that rich humour which distinguishes Sir Walter's productions.

After a brief preliminary account of the nature of demonology and witchcraft, and the original cause of almost universal belief in an intercourse between mortals and superior beings, Sir Walter gives narratives of remarkable cases, adding such observations of his own as they suggest. He has inserted a variety of elucidations of the subject, and theories of spectral illusions and other modes of accounting for apparent supernatural visitations, of which, even in very recent times, there are examples. The locality of many of the cases is the north country, which was the very head-quarters of witchery. He concludes with an account of his own experience when passing a night in the haunted chamber of the castle of Dunvegan, about fifteen years ago, so different from his sensations, at the age of nineteen or twenty, when he slept in the castle of Glamis; and he thence infers, "that tales of ghosts and demonology are out of date at forty years and upwards; and that it is only in the morning of life that this feeling of superstition 'comes o'er us like a summer cloud,' affecting us with fear, which is solemn and awful rather than painful."

Views in the East; comprising India, Canton, and the Shores of the Red Sea. From original Sketches by Captain ROBERT ELLIOT, R.N., with historical and descriptive Illustrations. Part I. Imperial Octavo. London, 1830. Fisher and Co., Whitaker and Co.

THE three views, of which the first part of this elegant work consists—representing the Mausoleum of the Emperor Humaoon at Delhi, the celebrated Taj Mahal at Agra, and Tiger Island, at the entrance of the Canton River—are admirable specimens of the arts: the engravings are very highly finished. The view of the Taj Mahal is as beautiful as it is accurate; and that of Tiger Island combines great delicacy with boldness and vigour.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rev. Henry Tattam and William Osburn, jun., announce, in a cheap form, and by subscription, an Egyptian Lexicon of the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmuric dialects; containing all the words preserved in all the accessible manuscripts and published works in the dialects of ancient Egypt; with their signification in Greek, Latin, and English.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for private circulation, a catalogue of his manuscripts, in the Persian, Arabic, and other Eastern Languages; the number of articles amounting nearly to six hundred.

The edition of the Byzantine Historians, publishing at Rome, under the superintendence of M. Niebuhr, goes on rapidly. A new volume has just appeared, containing Dexippus, Eunapius, Petrus Patricius, Priscus, Malchus, Menander, Olympiodorus, Nonnosus, Candid, and Theophanus, and concluding with the panegyrics of Procopius and Priscian.

An abridged and improved edition of the Code of Regulations for the Internal Government of the Madras Territories, from 1802 to 1829 inclusive, by A. D. Campbell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, is in the press, in 2 vols. 8vo., each containing about 400 pages.

Robert Dawson, Esq., late chief agent of the Australian Agricultural Company, has a volume in the press on Australia and Emigration; containing a minute account of the manners, customs, and natural dispositions of the aboriginal inhabitants, as they exist in their native forests, and the progressive effects of European society upon their morals and condition; with description of Australian forest scenery, and practical remarks upon the climate, soil, and capacities of the country; being the result of his three years' residence in Australia.

Lays from the East, a Collection of Poems, by Capt. Calder Campbell, of the Madras Army, will appear early in November.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 26.

In the case of the *Bengal Bank v. the United Company*, the *Advocate-General* moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict entered for the plaintiffs should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered.

Mr. Pearson said, that at the trial of the case certain points were raised, and the court thought the better course to pursue would be to enter a verdict for the plaintiffs, and allow the defendants to move, on both the law and the facts of the case, for a nonsuit or a new trial; and on all the grounds, which he would now urge, he did not, in all probability, intend to rest, but at present he could not say. The first ground was, that the Company's papers, upon which the action had been brought, were not genuine, so no consideration had been given, and consequently *assumpsit*, under which they sued, was the wrong form of action.

The second ground was, that it appeared from the charter of the bank, which was put in upon the trial, the United Company were shareholders, consequently that corporation could not bring an action against its partners.

The third ground was, that the plaintiffs had proved no demand of the money for which they had sued.

The fourth ground was, that although the papers purported to be promissory notes, he would contend that the law which applied to promissory notes could not apply to them, and therefore that the admission of Mr. Oxborough, that they were genuine, if he even had the authority to verify them, would not go the length of supporting the present action.

Mr. Pearson said, he would further contend that Mr. Oxborough had no authority to verify Company's paper, but only to search the register, which authority was affixed in the public office, so that the verdict was opposed to the evidence; and, as much would depend upon the expressions used by the witnesses, he trusted their lordships would have the evidence given upon the trial, and taken down by the proper officer, read before the argument.

Mr. Pearson said, he would contend that, inasmuch as it was necessary by act of Parliament to have Company's securities drawn in a particular way, no agent of government could authenticate a paper that could not draw one; so that if it were necessary to have the signature of a secretary to government to a paper to give it validity, something tantamount was necessary.

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sary to verify it, by which the government became liable, and not the signature of an uncovenanted servant.

The *Chief Justice* said, that the court would in all probability call upon the counsel for the defendant to speak in support of those points which the court might consider stronger than others, and that they would not deem it necessary or likely to further the ends of justice to discuss the other; but with reference to the second ground—

The *Advocate-General* said in all probability he should not depend upon that, but he should like to consult those who were most interested in it.

Sir E. Ryan said, that at the time of trial the defendant's counsel relied principally upon the demand of the money not having been proved; he had considered that a good ground, and he was still of the same opinion.

The rule *nisi* was granted.

On the 5th April, the rule was made absolute for a new trial, with liberty to the plaintiffs to amend, the *Advocate-General* abandoning his first and second grounds, and consenting to admit demand and refusal of payment of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-general and suite returned to the presidency on Monday last, after an absence of nearly two months. The Governor-general, we hear, upon the whole, has been pleased with his excursion, which, though it has not occupied much time, has included a large tract of country in its compass.

His Lordship travelled to Gorruckpore by dâk, taking in his route Burdwan, Gyah, Patna, Benares, Jaunpore, with other civil and military stations, to some of which he diverged considerably from the direct line of his destination. We have understood that at each place his Lordship viewed whatever was curious in the character of its religious establishments, temples, antiquities, &c., inspecting with uncommon care, but surprising rapidity, the different public establishments and departments; and expressing, in a complimentary manner to several natives, his sense of the public spirit which had prompted them to engage in works of general utility, as the construction of bridges and roads, &c., and encouraging those who have the character of taking a proper interest in the welfare of their Ryots.

At Dinapore and Benares, his Lordship saw the troops under arms, and ex-

(G)

amined their barracks. At Benares, the regiments of cavalry underwent a close inspection; and the Governor-general expressed himself in very flattering terms regarding the state of that really extraordinary and prosperous establishment.

At Gorruckpore, his Lordship fell in with his camp equipage, having left Sir Charles E. Grey, we believe, at Benares. In proceeding from Gorruckpore, to traverse the barren wastes that skirt the Nipal hills, where wild beasts are the sole tenants of the soil, the direction of Bootwul was taken. Field sports mainly induced the visit to these wilds, and we are gratified to learn that the pleasures of the chase were enjoyed in tolerable perfection; the number of denizens of the forest destroyed by his Lordship and party amounting in about ten days to eleven tigers and three bears, some wild buffaloes, deer, a large boa constrictor, &c. The pleasure arising from this successful sport was, however, unfortunately somewhat abated by a serious accident. Two men of that caste who pursue game, and were employed as markers, to enquire after tigers, and watch them when roused, had, for security, climbed into a tree; but were there set upon by a tiger infuriated by pursuit and wounds, which lacerated one of them so severely that he died two days afterwards. A gentleman of the party, as mentioned in the columns of a contemporary a day or two ago, was placed in jeopardy, by the perilous position in which his elephant received the charge of a tiger in a narrow path with a precipice immediately on one side.

The route next lay through Bettiah, crossing the Gunduck river as high up as Tribenee, where the sacred pebble *salegram* is found; and where a superb view is afforded, embracing the channel of the Gunduck and several successive ranges of mountains, terminating in stupendous regions of eternal snow. Those who have seen this grand scene, will readily conceive that the view of it amply repaid the fatigue of his Lordship's excursion. It is impossible, indeed, to imagine any thing more sublime than those magnificent Eastern Alps, reposing in their calm and majestic, yet cold brightness, where no cloud ever sullies their peaks, far beneath which the tempest idly sweeps.

During his tour, we must not forget to mention, that his Lordship inspected all the stud depôts of the Central Provinces, and that the system, so far as such a cursory examination could be depended upon, was found to work well.

From Bettiah, the Governor-general proceeded to Monghyr, through Tirhoot, the prosperity of which district of unrivalled fertility is greatly promoted by the indigo cultivation, and its landscapes being highly improved by the appearance of the

commodious mansions of the planters with which they are studded.

At Monghyr, the Governor-general and suite embarked on board the Hon. Company's steamer *Hoogly*, which was there waiting for his Lordship, and dropped down the Ganges, coming through the Sunderbuns to Calcutta in about seven days; the difficulties of the navigation at this season having occasioned comparatively but very trifling delay.

Rapid as this excursion was, it was extensive and comprehensive, and we doubt not that his Lordship has in course of it gathered a store of valuable information, as well as made such personal observation as will be beneficially available in due course hereafter, for the progressive promotion of the prosperity and happiness of our native fellow-subjects. — *Gov. Gaz.*, March 18.

NATIVE FEELING TOWARDS GOVERNMENT.

We extract the following remarks (see p. 7) from the *Chundrika*, a paper conducted with some spirit and talent, and rising, we are told, into considerable circulation. The sentiments which, the *Chundrika* informs us, the natives generally entertain towards the government of the Hon. Company, are those for which we have long given them credit; satisfied as we are, that they must have seen, and were honest enough to acknowledge, the very manifest advantages they have reaped under its rule. A mere handful of them, dignified with the name of '*liberal and enlightened*,' have been puffed and pushed forward in the radical prints, and pompously paraded at public meetings, to speak a somewhat different language from that of the *Chundrika*. We believe these '*liberal and enlightened*' Hindoos are beginning to be measured by the public in general, according to the standard of truth. The game which they have been brought forward to play has been somewhat overdone, and the real and true state of native feeling, as regards the administration of India by the Hon. Company, and their desire for, or aversion to, any change in this administration, will not certainly be sought from the liberals among them—men who can one day draft a petition against the unrestricted introduction of foreigners into the country, and the next, make speeches at public meetings in favour of the same measure, as eminently calculated to promote native interests! These certainly are not the men that are either entitled to, or likely to find, respect for their opinions; we shall rather look into the *Chundrika* for our knowledge, as to native feelings, on the great questions of policy that concern them; and we are glad to find these feelings so consonant to all that embraces their own best interests. — *John Bull*, Mar. 9.

HINDU SUPERSTITION.

The following account of a *Shradha*, or ancestral ceremony, at Gya, is given in the *Chundrika*:—By a letter from Gya of the 20th Falgoon, we learn, that Venack Rao Peshwa, son of Umrit Rao Peshwa, has recently performed the *shradha* of his ancestors at Gya. The particulars are too voluminous for publication, we therefore give the most important part of it. He has presented to the image of Godadhur a hundred golden images weighing sixty tolahs, a hundred golden toolsee leaves, and a hundred golden spikes of flowers, and a hundred diamond buds, and three pair of shawls with embroidered borders. With the presentation of these articles, and with religious ceremonies, he offered the funeral cake to his ancestors: he then distributed a lakh and sixty-six thousand rupees among Brahmins; he afterwards performed a *shradha* at the foot of the undecaying hot-tree, and then distributed five thousand rupees more among the twice-born. What shall I say about his other presents and feast to the Brahmins! Judge of them from the extent of his gifts to them in money. The inhabitants of Gya say, that no such *shradha* has been performed for two hundred years. Be that as it may, one Brahmin has received from him gifts which place him above want and mendicity.

CONDITION OF OUDE.

Letters received from the Upper Provinces, which we have seen, represent the Lucknow territories to be in a state of the greatest disorder, and it is considered indeed that some extensive and immediate change in the administration of the affairs of Oude is imperiously called for. We believe that even those most tenacious on the score of any interference with the internal management of subsidized states, begin to be of opinion, that respect for nominal sovereignties, powerful only for evil, has been carried far enough. We do not profess however to have much information on the subject, for all relating to these countries is involved in mystery, and nothing but some convulsion, like that occasioned by the Hyderabad transactions, lifts the veil. It is said, that since the downfall of Agah Meer, the king has been completely led and tutored by a set of sycophants, hostile alike to the interests of the country and the British government.—*Beng. Chron.*, March 27.

THE SMALL-POX.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following details respecting the measures taken to promote vaccination on our north-eastern frontier, where the small-pox has of late prevailed to a terrible degree:—The attention of government was first

called to the subject early in the year 1829, by a letter from Capt. Grant, commanding Rajah Gumbheer Sing's Levy, reporting that small-pox was occasioning dreadful ravages in the Munneepore territories, and had prevailed with unprecedented violence for two years, causing the death of a large proportion of the children, and the total blindness of others; while numerous applications were made to him for the effectual antidote, which they were well aware we possessed. It being ascertained that no possible objection existed on the part of the natives of Munneepore generally, either to vaccination itself, or to variolous inoculation, as a temporary substitute, in case it might be found difficult or impracticable to introduce and establish the vaccine disease; and Gumbheer Sing having expressed himself desirous of such an arrangement, in the month of August last the Medical Board were directed, in communication with the superintendent of the native medical institution, to select an experienced pupil of that institution, to be attached as native doctor and vaccinator to the Munneepore Levy, who should be specially instructed in the art of vaccination previous to his departure from Calcutta, and would be called upon to instruct such of Gumbheer Singh's people in vaccination as he might select—further suggesting the most likely steps for the transmission of vaccine lymph, which had hitherto failed of being propagated in Sylhet. This was accordingly done; and it affords us much satisfaction to state, that accounts have been received from Capt. Grant, dated Munneepore, 23d February, announcing that the native doctor had been very successful in propagating the vaccine; that he had operated on many with success, and that the people of the country appear fully to appreciate the blessings of its introduction.

It appears that variolous inoculation, as a modifier of natural small-pox, is unknown to the Munnepooreans; their practice was, when a child had got the small-pox favourably, to bring others who had not the disease, and place them beside the patient, to catch the disease by infection.

HAIL STORMS.

Sylhet, Feb. 20, 1830.—“The weather for several days has been very wet, and yesterday, between the hours of one and two P.M., we had a most extraordinary shower of hail-stones, such as I never witnessed before, either here, where it is very frequent, or any where else. It commenced as usual, but soon the stones began to increase in size (equal to the largest potatoes), and to fall on all sides of us in such quantities, and with such rapidity and violence, that I naturally concluded not a single leaf would be left on a tree.

Our large premises seemed like a sheet of white stones, lying thick and tumultuous, and presenting to the eye an unusual and grand spectacle. The water of our tanks began to leap high, and the bamboo-net over the thatching of our bungalow flew in all directions. Our garden, as I had expected, has been at once laid waste. Our peas of various descriptions, and our French beans, were found this morning scattered far and wide, most of them shivered to pieces. Of our cabbages not one was left standing entire; but what, above all, is to us a subject of regret is the loss of our Virginia tobacco plants, of which we had hoped to have a large quantity next year. If we recover a twentieth part of all the seed we had expended, it will be a wonder. We may safely calculate on having no mangoes this year, our own trees have been clean swept of their blossoms, and many of their branches too. About a quarter of an hour after, we had another shower of hailstones, but nothing like the previous one. All the natives I have spoken with, declare that they never witnessed such a fall of stones."—*Cal. John Bull*, March 12.

In a thunder storm, which occurred in April last year at Serampore, some hailstones were picked up as large as a hen's egg. They were observed, when broken, to have a concentric lamellar structure, being formed of successive layers similar to the coats of an onion! The nucleus was of a whiter colour than the exterior.—*Gleanings of Science*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Earl of Dalhousie (who was attacked with sudden illness on the 21st March, but was convalescent on the 25th) was expected to proceed on a journey to the Upper Provinces in June.

A HINDU MIRACLE.

The following miraculous tale is related in the Delhi *Ukbar*:—At Gotah, a Brahmin murdered a child (of four years of age) of one of the inhabitants of that place, for the sake of jewels which were on the child's body; the father accidentally found the murderer in the act of killing the child, but as he was of Brahmin caste, was permitted to fly from the city. The wretched father, after burying the child, came home, and did not even mention the subject to his wife. A few hours after, two mendicants came to his house, and asked something to eat; food was accordingly prepared and set before them. They then asked the man where his child was; to which he did not give a direct reply, but the hermits refused to eat any thing unless given to them by the hands of that child: the conversation ran so high, that

it attracted the attention of the good wife; she upbraided her husband for not complying with the Fakeers' request, when he told her to go and bring the child, if she can find him. She accordingly went out, calling loud the child by name, when the two sages desired the husband not to sit there, but to go and look after his wife. The man did so, and to his great joy, found the mother returning home with the child. They then hastened towards the house; but found no trace of the two Fakeers, who disappeared on the man's leaving the house. They however fell upon their knees, and prayed God for the mercy which was shown to them.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO CHINA.

It appears that steamers are likely to be employed in the trade between Calcutta and China. The Bengal government, not aware of the adjustment of the dispute between the British factory and the Chinese authorities, had determined to send an agent from the Supreme Government to Canton in the steam vessel *Irrawaddy*. Moreover, the *Forbes*, steam-vessel, had put to sea to tug the *Jamesina* to China.

RUNJEET SING.

The following paragraph, dated "Amritsir," appears in a native paper of February 15th:—

"The Maharaj has been unwell and continues so; he has ordered all the prisoners in Lahore to be freed, be they imprisoned for any crime, as an act of propitiation. Letters have been received from the French officer commanding the forces which had arrived at Attock. A great number of fine Cabool and Khorassan horses had been demanded for Maharaj Runjeet Singh by him for Sultan Mahomed Khan. The maharaj has ordered him to lay waste the country if this magnificent present is not coming forth without loss of time."

TIGER HUNTING.

Letters from Cawnpore of the 8th inst. state, that as the collector of this district and another gentleman were hunting, a tiger charged suddenly from a jungle one of the elephants, on which the animal became alarmed, turned, and, in the hurry to escape, fell, and precipitated those upon him to the ground. The tiger immediately seized the mahout, and broke and lacerated his arm in a frightful manner; he was, however, prevented from doing further mischief by the timely and unexpected arrival of a third party, who luckily succeeded in shooting the ferocious animal. The arm of the mahout had to be amputated, but he is doing well.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 20.

WASTE LAND IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

Notice is hereby given, that jungulbooree pottahs, for the clearance and cultivation of waste land in the Soondurbun, will be granted by government to Europeans or natives, on the under-mentioned terms:

First. The entire grant to be held rent-free for a period of twenty years.

Second. One-fourth of the land to be rendered fit for cultivation, by the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the grant; in failure thereof the government shall be liberty to resume the whole.

Third. In lieu of an allowance for the site of houses, water-courses, tanks, roads, the space required for the erection of dams and embankments, &c., one-fourth of the grant to be exempt from assessment in perpetuity.

Fourth. The grantees to engage to pay to government, from the commencement of the twenty-first year, on the three remaining fourths of the land comprised in his pottah, a progressive jumna or annual revenue, on the following scale:—

For the twenty-first year (from the date of the grant) at the rate per beegah of	Annas	2
— Twenty-second ditto		4
— Twenty-third ditto		6
— Twenty-fourth and for all succeeding years.....		8

Fifth. The grantee to pay the rent specified in the preceding clause, on certain fixed dates, into the public treasury of the collector, or such officer as may be appointed to receive it; in default of which the balances shall be recoverable from the grantee of his representative by the process that is, or may be, prescribed for the realization of the land revenue generally.

Sixth. Security to be given, if required, for the performance of the condition stipulated in clause second.

Applications to be made to the commissioner in the Soonderbuns, or in his absence from Calcutta, to the local commissioner of revenue at Allipore, or in the absence of both these officers, applications will be received at the office of the sudder board of revenue.

By order of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

G. A. BUSHBY, Jun. Sec.
Fort William, March 23, 1830.

The lands in the Sunderbunds are, we hear, progressing in the business of clearing as fast as can reasonably be expected, considering that the pottahs are not yet made out. Many of the grantees are, we hear, employing hill coolies, and proceeding on the authority of what is called an abad nomma, a sort of permission to clear lands, which is sufficient to enable them to go on unless some of the natives should lay claim to any portion of these lands, when of course they must in those places

desist until the case is decided by government, and regular pottahs granted. In the centre of these new grants no obstacles of this kind have yet occurred, but those whose lands border on cultivated soils have met with opposition of this nature from the neighbouring ryots.

The application for grants, we hear, have not yet ceased; on the contrary, for land in the line of the new eastern canal there are more candidates, we hear, than can be accommodated, and some of these have proposed, we believe, to make salt by evaporation; while others are said to have clubbed together, each advancing a certain sum to begin with, as soon as their claim to the land is settled.

We hear that a rich native has offered to make a puckah road all the way from Baraset to Baugundee, so that what with cutting away the jungle and filling up the salt water lake, our eastern frontier in these directions will soon assume a wonderfully improved appearance.—*Beng. Chron. March 30.*

INDIGO.

The present prospects of indigo lead to a belief, that the coming season will be one of the most productive ever known in Bengal. The weather has been peculiarly favourable for the preparation of the land, and the sowing of the seed; and although we hear of injury from insects and overwet in some districts, and from blight in others, the chances undoubtedly are strongly in favour of a superabundant crop. We notice these prospects with a reference to some schemes which we have seen proposed, to lessen, if possible, the amount of produce, and to bring it nearer the real demand of the market than under so highly favourable a season it promises to be. On such schemes there can be, we think, but one opinion; any thing like combination among the growers of indigo, with a view to promote a common object is out of the question. The cultivation has for years been carried on, on the general principles which regulate other similar branches of industry and trade; and those who are engaged in it are not so ignorant of their interests, or the best mode of promoting them, as not to be safely entrusted each with his own in his own hands.—*John Bull, April 7.*

THE ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

At the Insolvent Debtors' Court, March 27, Mr. Brown and others of the assignees withdrew their petitions, to be discharged from their trust, until after a hearing of the matter of the insolvents, and six weeks further time was given for filing the schedule.

Sir C. Grey stated, with reference to the disposing of the property of the insolvents,

that any bidding, or where an assignee proposed to become a purchaser of indigo concerns or other property, the court would ascertain, by inquiry before the examiner, whether or not a fair value was given for the property, and his lordship remarked generally, that it was the duty of assignees to realise. With reference to the carrying on of the trade and business by the firm, it was quite out of the question; it was quite absurd to entertain such a notion for a moment, nor could the court well understand why indigo concerns, on which advances had been made, might not in that stage be sold as well, and probably to as much advantage, as when the season had closed, or before it had commenced. He adverted to an action brought in the Supreme Court by one of the assignees, individually, against a debtor of the house to whom the assignees generally had given time for the payment of his debt, and mentioned that the attorney for the assignees generally was the attorney in this action for the individual assignee, and that such was objectionable, as the same person was made to represent conflicting interests.

No further appointment of special assignees to the individual estates of the partners took place; the assets of each have been put into the hands of Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq., the officer of the court.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday last, Palm Sunday, an ordination was holden by the Lord Bishop of the cathedral, when George Undy Withers, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, junior professor at Bishop's College, and Mr. John Macqueen, a domiciliary probationer of the same college, were admitted to the order of deacons. The ordination sermon, from Ephesians iv. 10, 11, 12, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College.—*Cal. John Bull*, April 9.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS CLUB.

The following is a brief sketch of the proposed Madras Club:—Members of the King's and Company's services, the bench and bar, and the mercantile profession at this presidency, to be eligible to become members. Members of the above-mentioned services at the other presidencies, or in his Majesty's service generally, to be eligible.

The club to provide—a coffee-room, reading-room, two billiard-rooms, card-room, and (if the funds will admit) a five-court; also, sleeping apartments for members arriving at the presidency, as

many as may be required, and under regulations to be hereafter determined.

No place is yet fixed upon; one plan suggests that a house be built on the piece of ground where the body-guard lines were formerly situated, opposite the government-house; another scheme is to request permission from government to add wings to the present college, and to endeavour to incorporate the reading-room and library of the Literary Society in some manner with the club. A third scheme is to rent or buy the large house belonging to Mr. Moorat, formerly occupied by Mr. Cochrane, and erect a third story upon it, containing sleeping apartments.

LIEUTENANT HOLMAN.

The ship *Active*, Le Baugard, master, from the Mauritius, touched also at Colombo, on the 16th, with the celebrated blind traveller, Lieut. Holman, R.N., on board. This vessel left Colombo for the Persian Gulph on the 18th of March.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 1.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP.

It is said that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will visit this presidency very shortly, in performance of his episcopal functions.—*Mad. Gaz.*, March 31.

MR. GRÆME.

Mr. Græme, who filled the office of governor of Madras from the death of Sir Thomas Munro until the arrival of Mr. Lushington, has been nominated by the Governor-General resident at Nagpoor. The emoluments of the appointment have been greatly reduced.—*Ibid.*

SMALL POX.

The small pox continues to afflict the native population of Madras; it has lately proved fatal to some of the European inhabitants at Bombay. We trust it may not be long before we have rain, the country is very greatly in want of it.—*Ibid.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL-POX.

Our readers will be grieved to hear that the small-pox is making its ravages among the European community. Within the last two months not less than ten individuals have been attacked, and within the last three days, two fatal cases have come to our knowledge, both officers in the Company's service, Lieut. Briggs and Lieut. Dampier. In most instances the parties have been before vaccinated.—*Bom. Gaz.*, March 17.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA CHIEFS.

We hear that a considerable agitation has been caused among the Southern Mahratta chieftains, who have betrayed rather a refractory spirit. The stationing detachments of their own Sowars under government native officers is, we understand, the principal reason. The evincing such a spirit is to be regretted deeply; government having conciliated them in every way consistent with its dignity, and now requiring only a temporary co-operation for the purposes of mutual benefit and peace.—*Ibid.*

DISORDERS AT BARODA.

We have not yet fully become acquainted with the determination of the Hon. the Governor in regard to the long pending disorders at Baroda. Report says that his Highness the Guickwar was found opposed to the views of government. The Residency is, according to the same report, to be abolished, and a commission to be established with an officer of high rank holding the command at Baroda and the political agency. Mr. Williams, the commissioner, will we believe reside at Jadra.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We inserted the resolutions and proceedings of the "Agricultural Association," at their first meeting held in the rooms of the Native Education Society (see last vol., p. 332); we have since heard that those proceedings have met with the entire approbation and support of the local government, who have contributed an annual subscription of 1,000 rupees, in support of the funds of the association; in addition to which, Sir John Malcolm, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting, has since put down his name for 400 rupees. The benefit of an association of this nature, for introducing improvement into the interior of India, will soon be felt; and we sincerely hope that a society, with such a patriotic purpose in view, will continue to meet with support adequate to its complete success. We have been informed that a foreign gentleman of respectability, who is fully conversant in the rearing and feeding of silkworms, the growing of cotton and sugar, is in treaty to manage those branches of industry at Selsette and in the Deckan.—*Bombay Gaz., Feb. 24.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Letters from Bombay of the 21st March, mention the arrival there, *via* the Red Sea, of J. W. Taylor, Esq., who has long been employed in perfecting a scheme for establishing a line of steam-packets between Calcutta and London. Mr. Taylor's ob-

ject, which appears to be nearly perfected, is, to have an establishment of steam-vessels sufficiently numerous to admit one sailing every fortnight from England and India. The route of the vessels is to be by the Red Sea and Mediterranean; and Mr. T. calculates on effecting it in fifty-five days, thus securing a more frequent, regular, quick, and a far cheaper communication between Great Britain and her eastern possessions than at present exists. Mr. T.'s scheme is so well advanced in regard to funds, &c. that he promises to introduce it without any solicited advance from government or aid from individuals. The only encouragement asked is, that promised to Mr. Waghorn in regard to the postage of letters, and this is only sought to be accorded for two years, after which, they will be conveyed free of postage as at present. Mr. T. is patronized in his undertaking by the proprietors of some of the finest steam-vessels ever built in England, who look to a speedy repayment of their capital from the improved means of intercourse with England which the scheme will afford. Mr. Waghorn has also returned to India by the same way as Mr. Taylor. He has been prevented from completing the vessel, which he undertook to build principally, we believe, because the funds of the subscription for the encouragement of a steam communication between India and England were not permitted to him as he had been led to look for. Mr. W. has brought numerous English letters for October and November.

A MOHAMMEDAN PROPHET.

A Mussulman has started up in the Kaira purgunnah, near Kuppervunj, calling himself Imaum Mehdee, collecting 400 or 500 rogues and vagabonds, plundering wherever they can and wounding the cumavisdar of Kuppervunj. A small body of the Company's sepoys and some Guickwar horse have been sent after him; his disciples say that no bullet can reach him.—*Bom. Summachar, March 1.*

Penang.

AFFRAY WITH THE CHINESE.

On the 25th January an affray took place at Battu Kowan, in province Wellesley, which was fatal in its consequences to one of the Chinese residing there.

The inhabitants in that quarter appear to be a lawless set, who have taken possession of the ground, generally without leave, and in defiance of all authority. On the present occasion the police-officers, having learnt that numbers of these people had assembled, and were publicly gambling, proceeded to the spot, accompanied by a small military escort, a precaution render-

ed necessary in consequence of the refractory disposition displayed by them on many recent occasions. The police came on them by surprise, and having seized the gambling materials of those engaged in that pursuit, who fled precipitately, were about to return, when they were attacked by a large body of Chinese, amounting, it is supposed, to upwards of 100, armed with spears, knives, &c. Every attempt was made to intimidate them by firing over them, but from their overpowering numbers pressing upon the police and the escort, combined with the very unfavourable nature of the ground (a deep swamp), it was found necessary at length to fire a few shots, which checked their tumultuous attack.

We regret to learn that two sepoys have been severely, and one slightly, wounded; the naique of the guard appears to have behaved with a courage and forbearance most creditable to the discipline of the corps to which he belongs.

A coroner's inquest sat on the body of the person who was killed on this occasion, and returned a verdict—"Accidentally killed in an affray with certain other Chinese, and the constable and other peace-officers, and a detachment of sepoys attached to the district of Battu Kowan, in province Wellesley, while resisting and opposing them in the execution of their duty."—*Penang Gaz.*

FARMS.

The *Penang Gazette* states, that dispatches had been received from England, notifying that the various farms (that of gaming excepted) in the three settlements, have met with the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. By the new regulations, persons infringing the rights of the contractors by smuggling, &c. are liable to a summary conviction before two magistrates.

ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH INHABITANTS TO THE RECORDER.

"To the Hon. Sir John T. Claridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"Sir:—A report having been received here, that you have proceeded on to China for the purpose of obtaining a passage to England, whither you are directed to repair by command of his Majesty, in order that an investigation may take place into certain complaints preferred against you by the local government of these settlements;

"We, the undersigned merchants, landholders, and other European inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, have hastened to prepare and send you this address, expressive of our extreme regret at

your departure; for, independently of the disadvantage which these settlements must experience from the absence of all professional authority, we, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of this island, have had much reason to admire your impartiality and independence in the administration of justice, as well as your zealous and unwearied attention to public business for the convenience and benefit of the community.

"It is not our object, Sir, to offer any opinion as to the cause of your recall, nor is it our intention to indulge in any language of flattery, but we hope sincerely to see you speedily returned to the uninterrupted exercise of those judicial functions, for which industrious inquiry and local experience have so well qualified you; but should our wishes in this respect not be gratified, we trust, that as no one is better aware of the advantages felt and conceived by the community from the presence of a professional judge, you will so far appreciate our good opinion as to make known to the proper authorities at home, our most anxious desire and solicitation for the continuance of a King's Court of Judicature; at present more essential than when first established, twenty years ago, by the greatly increased number of British inhabitants within its jurisdiction, and a greater accumulation of British capital.

"With earnest prayers for your health and safety, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your very obedient servants."

(Signed by about forty of the merchants, landholders, and other European inhabitants.)

"Penang, Sept. 21, 1825."

TIGERS.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant a tigress entered a stable close to the house of the superintendent, in province Wellesley, and killed a pony. As experience has shewn that a tiger, if unmolested, will generally return on the night following, in order to eat up the cold remains, a party was formed to watch her.

About midnight she was observed approaching with that caution characteristic of the tribe. Having seated herself on her haunches close to the prey, so as to expose a good front to the party which were concealed in a house, two balls were instantly lodged in her from a distance of six yards. At daylight she was traced to a little distance, and the villagers turning out with the police peons, her destruction was quickly effected. She is about the ordinary size of the royal tiger. Tigers generally appear on this coast near the season of harvest, when the standing grain affords good cover, and they are then very mischievous, carrying off cattle of every sort, and even snatching dogs and

cats from under the houses of the Malays. In the districts where neither cattle nor domestic animals abound they carry off the inhabitants. In the Juru district about ten individuals were killed by them in one season, and two women were at different times during last harvest seized by tigers while cutting rice in the open fields. The Malays, for some idea which has arisen, apparently from the ancient superstition of tiger worship, seldom turn out against the king of the feline tribe, until he has dipped his royal whiskers in the blood of their friends, or of their cattle. They then kill him in revenge, with the musket, by setting traps, or by poison.—*Penang Gaz. Jan. 23.*

Singapore.

COCHIN-CHINESE TRADE.

The Cochin-Chinese ships have touched here on their way to Bengal, whither they are proceeding, partly with a view of disposing of their cargoes there, which consist entirely of sugar, and partly on a mission to the Governor-general, for whom they bear a letter from his Majesty of Cochin-China.

The quantity of sugar on board amounts to nearly 3,000 peculs each ship, which they are forbid to dispose of here, as it is expected that, through the assistance of his Excellency, it will fetch a good price in Bengal. That the Cochin-Chinese will find themselves palpably mistaken in this, after their arrival, there cannot be the least question, unless his Excellency, in order to encourage such a favourable opening for a more friendly and intimate intercourse between Cochin-China and the British nation than has hitherto existed, will be pleased to remit the duties on the importation of sugar, and otherwise promote the sale of such cargoes. We have not been able to ascertain the nature of the presents or the purport of the letter, these being delivered to the confidential care of a Mandarin who acts as head captain, or commodore, and who is of some rank, as he is entitled to have two umbrellas borne before him. We may however premise, that as his Cochin-Chinese Majesty has sent cargoes to be thus disposed of, and thus accompanied with a letter and presents, his wish is really to open invite a friendly intercourse. How far such ought to be encouraged, under such a commencement, we leave for those who are greater politicians than ourselves to discuss. His Cochin-Chinese Majesty exhibits, however, a much more enlightened spirit than his Imperial Majesty of China does, who, we presume, must be very much affected indeed by the "march of intellect," before he would bring himself to send such a mission.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 3, No. 10.

In each ship there are eighty sailors and ten officers of different grades, including two captains—one in charge of the ship, and one of the cargo. They are acquainted with the use of the compass, and have English charts; but how far they are competent to guide themselves by them, may be plainly seen by their applying, since their arrival, for European commanders to navigate them to Bengal, in which they have been so far fortunate as to obtain two for each vessel; we say fortunate, as otherwise we question much if they could ever have found their way to Calcutta.

The Cochin-Chinese brig at present in the harbour proceeds no further, but is unloading here. According to our informant, she was but lately built and launched in Cochin-China, under the direction of an European resident there. The Cochin-Chinese, he states, have ten square-rigged vessels altogether, some of which are employed as men-of-war or cruisers.—*Sing. Chron., March 25.*

COMMERCE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

On the visit of the Governor-general to this settlement in March last, his Lordship requested, we believe, to be informed if any thing could be done by him for the improvement of the commerce of the place, and desired three of the British merchants to put in writing what they had to suggest, assuring them that every attention should be paid to their representations. The merchants accordingly submitted the following topics to the consideration of his Lordship, as being intimately connected with the prosperity of the place:—

First. That warlike stores be freely admitted into the settlement.

Secondly. That Turkey opium be allowed to be bonded for exportation.

Thirdly. That American vessels be permitted to trade with this port, on the same footing as they now trade with the other principal British settlements in India.

Fourthly. That teas be allowed to be transhipped in British vessels to foreign ports.

Fifthly. That the want of a local currency is a serious inconvenience to the general commerce of the settlement, and that it is highly desirable some means should be adopted for the purpose of remedying the evil; and,

Sixthly. That the state of the British trade in the island of Java, with which the merchants of this place are all more or less intimately connected, deserves the immediate attention of government; as the manner in which the duties are levied by the local authorities at Batavia, appear to be at variance both with the spirit and words of the treaty of commerce concluded at London between the British and Netherlands governments.

Upon these representations, the secretary
(11)

to government. Mr. Prinsep, it appears, remarked at considerable length, and his observations having but lately been handed to the merchants who submitted the propositions, by the Hon. the Governor, with the offer that he would undertake to transmit to the Supreme Government any remarks they might deem it necessary to make in reply; the same gentlemen, availing themselves of this offer, addressed a letter to the Hon. the Governor on the 5th instant, animadverting on some of Mr. Prinsep's remarks; to which letter the following answer (to some of the suggestions) has been received:

"I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th March, conveying your remarks relative to the trade of this settlement; and I have now to convey to you the sentiments of the Hon. the Governor in council thereon:

"*Importation of Warlike Stores into this Settlement.*—The Hon. the Governor in council observes on this point, that the terms under which military stores are to be imported are laid down in Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 113, to which the government have been frequently directed to attend; the Hon. the Governor in council, therefore, does not consider that there is any option in the case. It cannot, however, be said that the trade in gunpowder is actually prohibited, as a license from the Hon. the Court of Directors will secure its admission.

"*Turkey Opium.*—The prohibition against the importation of this drug into these settlements has been removed by a late order from the Court of Directors.

"*Trade with America.*—The Hon. the Governor in council entertains serious doubts in respect to the law in this case, since the expiration of the convention of 1818. Should it however appear, that American vessels are now trading with the other ports of India—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—there seems no reason why they should not trade also in the ports of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, forming the united settlement. The Governor in council will not therefore oppose any difficulty to the landing and shipping goods on American vessels, as regulated in respect to other nations not having settlements in India.

"It must be understood, however, that such permission cannot of itself legalize the act, should other public officers, having due authority, proceed against the ships on the ground of illegality."

(Signed) J. PATTULLO, Sec. to Gov.

PASSAGE TO THE SOUTHWARD.

By the permission of the Hon. the Resident Councillor, Mr. Cuthbertson, the Master-attendant, accompanied by Capt. Greene, of the Dutch barque *Philadelphina*,

sailed from Singapore in the Hon. Company's gun-boat *Active*, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a passage for ships through amongst the islands to the southward of Singapore Strait. The usual and shortest passages to the Straits of Sunda from this port (*via* Banca Strait), are the Straits of Rhio and Dryon, as the islands which lie between those two straits (laid down on nearly all charts as the Island of Battam), not having yet been surveyed, are supposed by European navigators to be one entire island. They entered the islands by a passage about five miles in breadth, with St. John's Island bearing N., steered by turns S.S.E., and S. by E. through a fine open channel, with from five to ten fathoms water, mud bottom, and at a quarter past 12 o'clock got into the open sea. When completely clear, had three islands bearing W. by S., supposed to be the Three Brothers, and the southern extremity of Po. Galat, bearing S.E. easterly. Being merely requested to effect a southern passage, if possible, and return again without delay, they put about, and returned the chief part of the way by the same passage, but came out into Singapore Strait by another, with Johore Hill bearing N.E. by N. During the passage to the southward they saw several coral reefs, principally extending (a short distance only) off the S.E. ends of the various islands, but leaving sufficient room in mid-channel for any vessel to work. Although they had not time to survey the channel very particularly, yet, from what they did see, we understand that they are decidedly of opinion, that during the N.E. monsoon, the passage may be made with the utmost safety, there being plenty of room, and the anchorage being good throughout.—*Sing. Chron.*, March 25.

CHINESE JUNKS.

Since 23d January, nine junks, burthen 47,000 peculs, or about 3,000 tons, have anchored in the roads from Canton, Tew-chew, Siang-hai, and Amoy.

The cargoes of those from Canton, Tew-chew, and Siang-hai, consist principally of earthenware, nankeens, tilcs, silk camlets, umbrellas, a little tobacco, and dried fruits. Those of the Amoy junks are composed of nearly the same articles, together with a considerable quantity of raw silk, of which article the other junks bring very little. The cargoes of these vessels are said to be worth from 20,000 to 40,000 Spanish dollars each.

Nankeens and earthenware composed the most valuable part of their cargoes, and the demand here for both these articles this year is exceedingly limited; so much so, that many of the junk people having been unable to dispose of more

than one-fourth of their nankeens in this market, have been obliged to charter one or two Siamese topes, and to send the principal part of their investments to the coast of Java. They have also sent considerable quantities of their earthenware by the native craft, on freight, to Malacca and Penang, there being no possibility of disposing of the whole here. They all complain very much of the depressed state of this market for their goods, and many of them say they will not be able to return next year, as they are sure to sustain very heavy losses this season.

Their return cargoes consist of bird's-nests, camphor, beche-de-mer, sandalwood, ebony, tortoiseshell, rattans, shark's fins, tripong, opium, and a few pieces of European woollen and cotton piece-goods. None of the junks take more than from 600 to 800 dollars worth of British manufactures. It was generally supposed that there would be a considerable demand among them this year for the article of cotton yarn, in consequence of the increasing consumption of that article in China; but we know it to be a fact, that they have not yet made any inquiry for it, and that they have expressed their determination not to purchase a single picul. These people have been in the habit of disposing of from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars worth of China produce here annually for the last ten years, and we do not believe they ever took more than from 5,000 to 7,000 dollars worth of British manufactures in any one year, and very frequently not so much. This simple fact will afford the manufacturers of England some idea of the extent of the field which they imagine will be opened to their goods in China on the expected abolition of the Company's charter.

The five junks from Siang-hai, Tew-chew, and Canton, brought in all about 300 emigrants, and the four from Amoy brought no fewer than 1,570. Very few of these people have remained here, most of them having proceeded to Java, Penang, Rhio, Pahang, &c., where they expect to meet with employment on the coffee, sugar, and gambier plantations, and in the tin and gold mines.—*Sing. Chron.*, March 25.

THE LATE FIRE.

In consequence of certain remarks in the *Singapore Chronicle*, imputing a want of co-operation on the part of the European gentlemen of the settlement, with the exception of two or three, in the endeavours made to subdue the recent fire, a deputation of commercial gentlemen waited upon the magistrates, and represented that such a statement tended to fix a stigma on their conduct, and to convey an unfavourable impression of their exertions, as a body, in distant quarters, which they did not de-

serve. The magistrates, in consequence, have published a declaration, that they witnessed with much satisfaction, and acknowledgment with thanks, the energetic exertions of nearly every European gentleman in the settlement connected with its trade. The magistrates, likewise, notice the unmerited censure cast, in the *Singapore Chronicle*, upon the gentleman having charge of the fire-engines. They say that depositions have been sworn to before them, which exonerate him from all blame, as they prove that the engines were brought to the spot in sufficient order, and many gentlemen had stated that one or two of the hoses were injured by the guns being drawn inadvertently over them.

A general meeting of the merchants was held on the 19th inst. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the sufferers by the late fire, and other subjects connected with the trade of the settlement." In consequence of the losses sustained not being by any means so extensive as at first anticipated, it was not deemed necessary to adopt any other plan of relief than "that the sufferers should not be harassed for immediate payment." This resolution has occasioned much dissatisfaction amongst the sufferers, as many of them entertained the ridiculous notion that a period of at least two or three years would have been granted, in order to enable them to meet the claims of their creditors. Although the losses of many are considerable, yet it is generally understood that the majority, in a very short time, will be able to satisfy all demands upon them; and it is not expected that the European merchants will lose much eventually. The inconvenience experienced in the mean time, however, is very great, and the general trade of the place is necessarily considerably depressed.—*Sing. Chron.* Feb. 25.

Business was suspended for some time, in consequence of the fire, but it appears from the *Commercial Register* of March 13, that "the Chinese, who had suffered by the fire, had resumed business, and were actually engaged with the cargoes of the numerous junks in the harbour."

SLAVE-TRADING.

A government proclamation, dated 9th March, states that "the attention of the Hon. the Governor in Council, having lately been called to the practice which prevails in the eastern settlements of importing persons under the denomination of 'slave-debtors,' but which in reality is only a cover to actual slave-dealing, and appears, from the mode in which such persons are in most instances obtained, to be attended with all its miseries and human suffering; it is hereby publicly notified, that such practice is in itself illegal, being contrary to the act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 113,

"and that all persons offending in this respect will subject themselves on discovery to the penalties laid down in the above cited act."

RATES OF COMMISSION AND CHARGES.

At a general meeting of the merchants of Singapore, on the 12th February, the rates of commission and godown charges, agreed to at a meeting held on the 16th October 1824, were rescinded, and a new table of rates agreed to. The only variations are the following:—on the management of estates for others, on collecting house-rent, and on ships' disbursements, five per cent. in each case, instead of two and a-half.

The warehouse-rent, *per mensem*, is altered as follows:—

Chests of opium	Sp Drs. 1
Chests and bales of silk, Europe and India piece goods, bales of woollens	Cents 40
Bales of cotton, gunny bags, bhds. of beer and half chests of wine.....	25
Pipes of wine, brandy, leaguers of arrack, &c.	50
Pepper, coffee, sugar, saltpetre, wheat, rice, gram, &c. per picul	5
Copper and tin	5
Lead, iron, spelter, and other metals	3
All other goods not specified above, to pay at the rate of fifty cents per ton of fifty cubic feet.	

CHINESE SKTLERS IN JAVA.

There is a report prevalent here that the government in Java have imposed a heavy tax on all persons employed in business and trade, commercial and mechanical; that many of the Chinese artificers in Batavia, sooner than submit to such an imposition, have left off work and refuse to pay, for which they have been imprisoned or publicly whipped; and that a general dissatisfaction and a rebellious spirit have arisen in consequence. We await further particulars before we enter more fully into the subject.—*Sing. Chron. Mar. 11.*

Arabian Gulf.

We have seen a letter from Jedda, dated 11th February, stating that the opposition of the Dhola of Yemen to the subjugation of the Pacha of Egypt (to whom the former province is tributary) has been followed by the preparation of an expedition under the orders of the pacha, consisting in its military strength of a regiment of two battalions of *Nizamiddin* or regulars 1,600 strong, which has left Jedda under the command of Ismael Aga and a European instructor; all the cavalry of the Arnauts, consisting of 600 or 700 men, drawn from Medina and Mecca, a small park of light

artillery, a body of Magrabs 3,000 in number, commanded by the grand cheriff, and three tribes of organized Arabs. The object of this expedition is said to be the bringing the aforesaid Dhola to his senses.

We are not ignorant that the pacha of Egypt has for some time back entertained the project of invading the province of Yemen, not only for the advantages which are to be derived from the possession of so fertile a country, but the facility with which, after its conquest, his ulterior views may be carried into effect. The opposition he has recently met with has served but to hurry the execution of his plan.

The causes of this apparently rash opposition on the part of the Dhola may not be known to our readers. We, therefore, venture to sketch them, and doubt not they will be perused with interest.

Some years ago the pacha above-mentioned, having resolved to garrison every part of his domains with troops organised after the European manner, despatched a body in due course to Ajas, sorely against the will and irrevocable decree of the cheriff, who, piqued at a proceeding which at once affected his dignity and the principles he processed, resolved on vengeance, and in furtherance thereof possessed himself of the riches of an immense caravan, which was proceeding from Egypt to Mecca. Having thus appeased his rage, he retired to the depths of the desert, accompanied by a number of Bedouins, who favoured his project and his flight.

In this state of things, one of the individuals of the family of the cheriff expressed himself anxious to redeem the considerable loss that had been sustained, on condition that the title of "the New Representative of Mahomet" were the price of his success. Too much engrossed with his project to await the grant of his wishes, and not doubting the complete realization of his desires, the sum required was paid down by our hero; but unhappily, whilst quietly seated on the throne of his ancestors, and, far from suspecting the workings of treason, he revelled in glory and happiness, the fiat of the pacha, which had not till then been received, declares his majesty's hostility to the scheme. The pacha refused to recognise it. Rage, fury, vengeance, now possessed the disappointed aspirant, and at the head of a multitude of Arabs he stirred up the country to revolt. He attacked, and at first defeated all the Egyptian troops who were then in or near Ajas, but was at last driven back by a powerful expedition, which however he for some time resisted with extraordinary courage.

Compelled at last to flee, he lived for three years in obscurity and retirement, meditating vengeance, which has now developed itself in the proceedings of the Dhola of Yemen. Allied together, they have now

resolved to put a bold face on the matter and to harass their enemy to the uttermost. Things have progressed to this point, and the result we shall announce when it reaches us.—*Bom. Cour. Feb. 27.*

China.

FOREIGN SILVER.

The following imperial mandate has been received at Canton; it is dated at Peking, 10th January:—

"I have heard that the external foreigners' money, called the big wig (dollar), the little wig (dollar), the dishevelled head, the bat, the double pillars, the sword and horse (dollar), &c. pass current in the interior, not to buy goods, but to buy silver. They clandestinely exchange them for sysee silver, at a deduction of two or three candareens.

"From Fokien to Canton, Keang-se, Che-keang, Keang-soo, up to the Yellow River, and in all the provinces south of it, the foreign money prevails. In paying the land-tax, and in trading transactions, there is not one case in which foreign money is not employed. Foreign ships pretend that they bring it to buy goods; but they import dollars and have them conveyed to all the provinces and harbours for the special purpose of buying sysee, so that silver daily diminishes in the interior and foreign money increases. The high price of silver of late years must surely be attributed to this cause.

"Again, the influx of opium and the increase of those who inhale it and who sell it is great; the injury done is nearly equal to that of a conflagration. The waste of property and the hurt done to human beings is every day greater than the preceding. All this is in consequence of the foreign ships conveying opium to Macao, Amoy, and other places, anchoring at the entrance of rivers, or hooking on with government clerks, who clandestinely levy a duty and ensure its introduction. Sometimes the armed patrols, who are going backwards and forwards, smuggle it in and sell it for the villainous foreigners, or receive fees to connive at the villainous foreigners selling it to merchants from all the provinces, who put it into boats and dispose of it in all directions. Since the ways in which opium is consumed are numerous, the quantity brought is every day the greater. The police soldiers take a portion for their own use, and as it is cheap to them, they keep it and sell it low. From south to north, in all the provinces, the appearance of things is as if there were one ruling rut (the rut of a wheel).

"This opium is much more injurious than the foreign money. Unless the source of the evil be inquired into strictly, and

the practice be prohibited, not only will a fruitless disturbance be created, but on the other hand villainous offenders will have less dread than before.

"Some time ago, in consequence of a foreign coin being mixed with the currency,* I, the emperor, gave orders to interdict it. Still it was not comparable to the immense quantity of European money in use and the extreme depreciation of sysee.

"As to opium dirt, it is gradually squandering the silver of the interior for external barbarians' putrid ordure.

"The other day, according to Le's secret memorial about the English, requesting a change of commercial regulations, he had already entered into deliberations on the same subject. The said governor and his colleagues are thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of ruling, and have profound knowledge of existing abuses. They must shew how the road of their (*viz.* dollars and opium) ingress may be stopped, and how the distribution of them may be prevented, that the exterior foreigners' craftiness may be unavailing, and the waste of interior resources be prevented.

"This is in the hope that, as the words go forth, the law will forthwith follow; and that there be no useless expenditure of old-fashioned proclamations—a mere name and no reality. Thus the matter will be well managed.

"The above-named governor and his colleagues are said to be intelligent; they ought to be able to look up and realize my wishes. Take these commands and cause them to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to his majesty's will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, the governor, I forthwith order the treasurer to meet with the judge, and deliberate on the several nefarious practices about foreign money (dollars) and opium, shewing how their ingress may be prevented, and how their diffusion may be interdicted. Let every topic be carefully delineated and circumnavigated, and secret deliberations be fully communicated to me, that I may reply to the emperor. Oppose not!

To the Poo-ching-aze.

DEBTS OF THE HONG.

The following is given in the *Canton Register* of March 24, as a copy of a circular addressed by the old hong merchants to the foreign residents at Canton, giving them formal notice of the new regulation respecting foreign trade:—

"From the hong merchants, concerning debts that may hereafter be contracted, dated 18th March 1830.

"A respectful notification. We, the

* Referring to the Cochinchinese cash.

hong merchants, have of late years waded with difficulty, and much has been done without advancing our interests. Since the fourth year of Taou-kiang till now, including a term of five years, four hong have failed, the cause of which, in a great measure, has been the involvement occasioned by paying the debts of others. Therefore last year the English chief, Mr. Plowden, and the committee, seeing the ruinous state of trade, requested government to establish some regulations to improve and rescue it.

"At that time an order was received from the governor, directing the treasurer and judge to deliberate and fix some regulations. Among these it is said:

"According to fixed laws, foreign merchants are permitted only to deal in goods with hong merchants; they are not permitted to lend money to hong merchants. Hereafter foreign merchants are disallowed to lend money secretly to hong merchants; and in all trade, by exchange of commodities, order the foreign merchants every year, when the buying and selling are over, themselves to report clearly to the hoppo, whether or not there be "tail debts" (balances due) by the hong merchants; and also let the hong merchants give in a bond to the hoppo, according to the facts, whether or not he has incurred debts, that these documents may be examined and compared. They may not, as heretofore, when ships sail, merely assert that there are by no means any debts incurred, and vaguely wind up the business.

"After we, the judge and treasurer, have in obedience to orders reported proceedings, let it be the law that should any hong merchant fail, and it is found on examination that the foreign claim has been clearly reported to government, then let it according to law be shared and paid; but if it has not been reported let it not be paid, and if an appeal be made to government, let it be disregarded.

"As to foreign merchants, in disobedience to fixed laws, secretly lending money to hong merchants, let it also be prosecuted for. No doubt this will eradicate the nefarious practice of foreign merchants trusting excessively to hong merchants," &c.

"The order was sent to us, the hong merchants, and we communicated it and enjoined obedience accordingly, as is on record.

"Moreover, the hoppo's orders were received to the same effect as the above, and directions given to act in obedience thereto, which are also on record.

"We now write the government orders we have received, and make them generally known. Hereafter chan-te-man *

* These three syllables, which are intended to give the sound of the word "gentleman," denote "truly earthly literati." They could give the

(gentlemen) trading with hong merchants must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them:

"There are now several new hong merchants made; but these new hong merchants have not us for their sureties. If gentlemen dealing with them choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please; but hereafter, if they incur debts to the gentlemen of the several honourable nations it will be no concern of ours; we cannot, according to the former law, pay for them; and this will be the case not only with the new merchants, but even among us the old merchants. Should debts be hereafter incurred to gentlemen, neither can we, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole—hereafter all buying and selling and exchanging of goods must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe 'lightly' and trust 'heavily,' so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them.

"We presume to trouble you, 'senior benevolent brethren,' to make this generally known to the gentlemen of your honorable country, that hereafter all mode of barter or buying and selling with the hong merchants must be transacted according to the new regulations. It is incumbent on all to be particularly careful and love themselves, lest hereafter some other day their claims for debts revert to no settlement.

"This is what we intensely hope, viz. that people will be careful, and for this special purpose we make this communication.

"With compliments we are, (signed) How-qua, jun., Mow-qua, Chung-qua, Pon-ke-qua, Go-qua, Fat-qua, King-qua —(names and cyphers).

"Taou-Kwang, 10th year, 2d moon, 24th day."

FOREIGN TRADE.

Part of a memorial sent by Governor Le to the Emperor, on the 3d of the 11th moon (28th Nov. 1829).

"Again, the ships of all foreign nations that come to Canton to trade first anchor at Macao and Lintin, from whence they proceed by Bocca Tigris to Whampoa, where they moor and commence the delivery of their cargoes. This is the old usage. The languages of these foreigners are not understood by each other, and their manners are different. There are the Americans, the Indian merchants, the Spaniards, and the Dutch. Though none of them are perfectly tractable and submissive, still these are but a little perverse; but the English foreign merchants are exceedingly domineering and unruly. On referring to old records, it appears that in same sounds conveying the same sense, "truly respectable literati."

the thirteenth and nineteenth years of Keeking, and in the first year of the present reign, they repeatedly made a disturbance, and delayed a long time before they opened their hatches and began to deliver their cargoes.

“Of late the hong merchants have been much embarrassed, and frequent failures have taken place. In the seventh year, Tung-tae hong shut up and stopped; in the eighth year, Foo-lung shut up and stopped, and both hong were largely indebted to foreigners, who accused them to government, and a decision was given according to law to pay in a certain number of years, as has been clearly reported to your majesty and placed on record. These foreigners regard nothing but gain—they were discontented at paying them the principal without interest.

“During the spring and summer of this year Tung-sang hong became very largely involved in debt to foreigners, who have demanded but not obtained payment.

“In the ninth moon the English chief Plowden and others presented at my court an impeachment against Lew-ching-shoo, the hong merchant of Tung-sang hong, whose native place is Gan-hwuy, and who had gradually carried off money thither. They requested that I would send a communication to the government there to bring him back, &c. After this I did write to that province to take Lew-ching-shoo and send him to Canton, to be prosecuted according to the facts of the case.

“Of the said foreign ships there had arrived from the seventh moon to the sixth day of the tenth moon in all twenty-two sail. One of these had been dismasted in a gale of wind at sea, and went up to Whampoa to refit; all the rest remained outside, anchored in Macao Roads, and deferred entering the port. On the ninth day of the ninth moon the said chief, Plowden, and the others, sent a petition containing various propositions, the style and the meaning of which were far from perspicuous. The general purport was, that the hong merchants having successively shut up and stopped, being involved in debts to foreigners, they pretended they wished to adjust and settle matters; and they earnestly requested that hereafter no security merchants should be employed nor any compradors, and that at Canton they might themselves hire warehouses in which to stow their foreign goods, &c.; all of which requests are very opposite to the regulations heretofore fixed and designed to prevent natives and foreigners forming connexions together. On ten thousand accounts these things should not be granted. But a topic mentioned in the petition, that the customary money levied on foreign ships being the same on all, whether the ships were great or small, should be al-

ttered, and the ships should pay according to the size, &c. seemed worthy of consideration, and some change made to shew compassion. Still, as that was a regulation which had long been fixed, it was right to wait till the case was reported to the emperor and deliberated on. I ordered the two Sze magistrates to consult on the whole subject, and distinguish between what should be granted and what refused, and report to me. I examined into the subject and decided on the several topics and issued a proclamation in detail. I also commanded the hong merchants to enjoin my commauda on the said chief and others, that they might yield implicit obedience to the orders of government, and not irregularly indulge sinister selfish expectations; but the said foreigners still stared about, and deferred entering the port. Again, on the twenty-sixth day of the tenth moon they presented a petition, in which they dragged in the former propositions with reiterated whining and insulting disputation. The phraseology was not near common sense and reason. I immediately gave them a severe reply and injunction.

“I find that of late years it was only in the 8th of Taou-kwang that the English ships arrived early and unloaded during the ninth and tenth moons. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh years, during the eleventh and twelfth moons, they were still arriving in succession in Macao Roads. At this time if, after the injunctions they have received, they indeed see their error and repent, and during the eleventh moon enter the port, it will still not be too late to trade, and tranquillity may be preserved as usual; but if, because their wishes are not acceded to, they pertinaciously oppose and make difficulties, spreading reports that they do not wish to trade but will take their goods home again, their conduct assumes the appearance of contemptuous resistance, and arises from no other than a special design to coerce us by the circumstance of their paying much duty. How can the celestial empire endure their cunning craftiness? If from this all intercourse be cut off, and they be disallowed to trade, it is what the said foreigners have brought upon themselves, and is not treating them with too much severity. When that period arrives I shall report again, and request your majesty's pleasure that I may act in obedience thereto.

“As to the said foreign ships anchored at Macao, I from time to time inquire about and examine concerning them, and find that they are all quiet; but the foreigners' disposition is a huge abyss. It is absolutely necessary to be prepared against them. I have sent secret orders to the Shwuy-sze Te-tuk (port admiral) Le, to order the several military stations in the neighbourhood of Macao and Hwang-

shan to have the military in readiness, and, without exciting any noise or appearance, to have every thing perfectly prepared, lest by any possibility the said foreigners should do as they did in the thirteenth year of Kea-king, land troops, and endeavour to usurp Macao. If so I will head the military in person, and, joining with the admiral, advance upon them by two ways and exterminate them.

"I consider that this business has arisen about trade and money, and is not very serious or very important; but as it relates to outside foreigners, and affects the honour of the country, I have thought it right to unite firm composure with secret activity and caution, and to declare myself in language just, correct, and stern. I have been careful not to shew haste and violence, so as to provoke a rupture, and at the same time was determined not to stoop to foreign feelings and lose great respectability. I have repeatedly and maturely consulted with Loo, the foo-yuen, and our opinions agree.

"Thus, with profound respect, I have taken the circumstances connected with the English foreign ships not entering the port and the orders issued to guard against them; and, uniting with Loo, the foo-yuen of Canton, do according to the facts secretly report them for your sacred majesty for inspection.

"Presented with profound respect."

Governor Le and others to the emperor concerning the enter-port fee.

"The governor, Foo-yuen, and hoppo kneel to report to his majesty concerning the enter-port fee on foreign ships, in obedience to the imperial commands to deliberate about diminishing it. Having assembled together, we hereby secretly report the result; and, looking up, pray his sacred majesty to look over the business.

"During the tenth moon of the ninth year of Taou-kwang, in consequence of the English foreign ships delaying to enter the port, your majesty's servant Le, together with the servant Loo, secretly reported to your majesty the orders we had published to watch against any aggression, and the earnest solicitations of the said foreigners to diminish the fee. In answer to which report we received the following imperial commands.

"The said foreigners say in their petition the fee levied is the same on all ships, whether large or small, and earnestly request that a difference may be made. This indeed may be considered, and some change made to accommodate. The said governor and others are hereby ordered to deliberate and report to me. Respect this."

"We, in obedience to these orders, have examined, and find the following to be the facts of the case. The ships of all foreign nations coming to Canton have

heretofore, in conformity to the law concerning Portuguese * ships, been divided into three classes for the exaction of the measurage. In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Kang-he it was decided on to diminish that charge two-tenths; and afterwards an order of the revenue board was received to deliberate on reducing this charge on the western ocean ships, in conformity to the law on the eastern ocean ships. In consequence of the hoppo of Canton having, in collecting the duties, long made a division of foreign ships into first, second, and third classes, there was a reduction on them all of the measurage to the amount of two-tenths according to the size. At the time of measurement the charge is levied according to the length and breadth, and gradually increased or diminished. The first class of ships pay a measurage of from 1,100 taels to 2,000 and 100 or 200 taels. In the second and third classes of small ships a measurage is levied of from 800 taels down to 400. This is an old regulation by which the hoppo of Canton rates the measurage of foreign ships.

"The duties are levied according to the coarseness and fineness of the goods, and by weight or measure.

"Besides the measurage and duties there is an enter-port fee, which is levied without distinction of size, being the same on all; formerly it was appropriated by the local officers for their private expenses. Till the fourth year of the reign of Yung-ching, the foo-yuen Yang-wan-keen, and others, acting as hoppo, frequently reported the amount received and paid it to the public treasury; it was then inserted in the printed list of custom-house charges.

"On each ship the enter-port fee was fixed at 1,125 taels 9 mace and 6 candireens, with a discount of one-tenth. It was accordingly sent to the board of revenue with the regular duties: this practice has not been deviated from for a long time. And now the said foreigners, having earnestly entreated for a diminution of the enter-port fee, and having had it reported for them and received the imperial will to deliberate and make a change, have really received extraordinary kindness, it is proper for us to look up and realize our sacred sovereign's abundant compassion for remote foreigners, and to deliberate on a diminution to manifest tenderness to them. We have with our whole hearts consulted on the subject.

"This enter-port fee on foreign ships being exclusive of measurage and duties, and having been formerly appropriated by the local officers for their own expenses, and afterwards changed and devoted to the public, is originally rather different from regular duties, and may from time to

* Se-yang, "the western ocean." Sometimes means Europe.

time be deliberated on to cause more deligh to those who pay.

"On an estimate of the whole case it appears, that not only is this fee more than the measurage of the second and third classes of ships, and so requires a little diminution, but the first class of ships also, considering the different circumstances of the several nations, should not go without examination.

"We have again and a third time inquired carefully, and find annually there come to Canton of American ships, perhaps more than thirty down to twenty or ten and odd, of which not more than one of ten is of the large class. Eight or nine-tenths of the whole are of the second and third classes.

"Of the country ships there are from upwards of thirty down to twenty, five or six-tenths of which are of the large class, and three or four-tenths of the second and third classes.

"Of Dutch and French ships not more than three or five come; of which the smaller number are large and the greater number small.

"But the English nation's foreign ships which come annually to Canton, in number upwards of twenty, all belong to the first class of ships, and none of them to the second or third classes. If no diminution on the first class of ships be admitted, then the nations alone which have most of the second and third classes of ships will by the diminution receive a great favour, and the nations which have most of the first class of ships will receive but little favour, and it even may be that they have no ships on which a diminution can be made, in which case they will have no resource but to stare at a dead wall. This seems scarcely corresponding to the ways of a sacred dynasty, that views all with the same benevolence.

"It is proper for us to request that hereafter the enter-port fee on all foreign ships shall be diminished according to the law for diminishing the measurage, two-tenths; and that on the first, second, and third classes of ships equally, the enter-port fee be diminished two-tenths to manifest justice and liberality. In making this change, it would seem that the large and small ships of all nations will equally look up and give thanks for equally receiving the refreshing showers of imperial benevolence.

"As to the go-out-port fee of 500 and odd taels, levied with a discount of one-tenth, which foreign ships also pay, it is but a small sum: it also is sent to the revenue board with the regular duties. The fee for letting a ship go, 130 and odd taels, is appropriated to the fund for giving gratuitous sepulture; the amount is reported to the board. On none of

* Fang-kwan, "opening the barrier."

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these is it necessary to deliberate about a reduction.

"We have stated clearly in detail the result of our deliberations, in obedience to your majesty's commands, and secretly report the same with profound respect, to know whether or not they are proper, and we beg your majesty's sacred review and instructions. If we have to give thanks for compliance we will make the day of receiving the imperial will the time of commencing and commanding all foreign ships to pay the diminished rate in obedience thereto. A respectful memorial."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moungden, or as the Tartars have *Chinaized* the name of their ancient capital, *Shing-king*, the "affluent metropolis."—On the 9th of November last, his imperial majesty visited this sacred region, and felt inspired by having set his foot in the capacity of emperor on the classic ground of his forefathers. He praised the land for its fertility, and the people for their simplicity and honesty. He moreover conferred certain largesses on the literati, allowing an additional number of graduates to be chosen this year. But his majesty's bounty did not terminate in words and verbal honours: he commanded the Chinese board of revenue in Peking to forward forthwith one million of taels to the "affluent capital," to be deposited in the treasury thereof for ever.

During the visit, the hero kings who founded the dynasty were recommended to the emperor by his mother-in-law, the empress dowager, and he bestowed honours on their posterity. The honours consisted of peacock's feathers and titles. One of the king's yih-tuh who, for his father's mismanagement of some public works, was mulcted 100,000 taels of silver, had to thank his majesty for the remission of one-half, to shew the emperor's kind regard to men of military merit in the olden time.

A Corcan envoy met his majesty at *Moungden*, and was most graciously received, being presented with tablets bearing the words *prosperity* and *longevity* written with the imperial pencil.

Autumnal Assize.—The supreme criminal board suggested to his majesty eight days for marking off the names of criminals sentenced to death throughout the empire. The largest number in one day was 104, all of whom were of the province *Sze-chuen*. All the other days except the last varied from seventy-one or eighty-seven per day. The last day was assigned for state criminals who had been tried before the emperor: they were six in number. The whole amount of names marked off for death was 579.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 19.*

Revenue.—From a paper in the *Peking* (1)

Gazette, it appears that the annual average expense of government is 9,000,000 tales, or about one million sterling.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW—SUPREME COURT.

The editor of the *Sydney Monitor* has published, in his paper of April 3, a short account of six actions, in which he was plaintiff. He prefixes some remarks, in which he states that he had been prosecuted in different ways, ten times within the preceding eighteen months by the governor's order; and that his Excellency's list having been got through, it at length become his (Mr. Hall's) turn. He then gives the list of his six actions, and their results.

1. *Hall v. Rossi, Browne, Wollstonecraft, and Bunn*, magistrates, for an illegal conviction of plaintiff, for harbouring his assigned servant, after the latter had been taken by force from his premises. This action was tried on the 15th March. Verdict for plaintiff—damages £10 and costs.

2. *Hall v. Augustus Hely*, a magistrate, and the superintendent of convicts, for sending his constables to the premises of the plaintiff, one Sunday night, while he and his family were at church, and, after threatening to break open the door, terrifying the servant of the plaintiff (the latter being absent) to give himself up to them: and also for detaining the said servant for four months, he being sent by the governor 160 miles away, though a sober and industrious printer. This action was tried on the 16th March. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25 and costs.

3. *Hall v. Rev. Ralph Mansfield*, editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for publishing in his paper (the paid official organ of government) an address to General Darling from certain magistrates, landholders, &c., and the reply of the general to that address; in both of which the plaintiff was held up to the world as 'editing the *Sydney Monitor*, a journal which was not read by any man of common respectability, together with other opprobrious remarks, contained in the said documents, and in a leading article of the rev. editor in the same *Gazette*. A plea of justification was entered by the defendant, in which he failed, for the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 40s. and costs.

4. *Same v. same*. For having alleged in his journal, that the plaintiff, by his writings, had influenced the mind of Mr. Shelly (a respectable emigrant settler, who lately left the colony to avoid entering into extreme bail) to assault the general, and insinuating assassination, &c. Verdict for the plaintiff—£50 and costs.

5. *Same v. same*. For having published that the prosecution instituted by the plaintiff against Captain Wright (39th), for the murder of one Patrick Clynch, a convict at Norfolk island, was a malignant prosecution. The defendant pleaded the general issue of *not guilty*. After the counsel for the defendant had concluded his address to the jury, the latter, being of opinion that the words charged were not libellous, gave a verdict for the defendant.

6. *Hall v. Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott*, late archdeacon of New South Wales, for assaulting the plaintiff in the king's church of St. James, Sydney, repeatedly during many months, on Sunday mornings and evenings, by constables armed with staves, who lifted the same against the defendant when he attempted to enter his pew, which he had regularly hired of the churchwardens and paid the rent duly. This was tried April 6, before Mr. Justice Dowling and a special jury. Verdict for plaintiff—damages £25 and costs.

Mr. Hall says, "The counsel for the defendant, in one of his addresses to the jury, called the plaintiff a 'branded libeller.' But the jury knew the plaintiff's private moral character. They have known him for eighteen years. They have seen him bring up a family of eight children. They know him in all his ways in private life, and they equally know him as a public man. They know that his convictions and present imprisonments are the results of prosecutions, in which he was not allowed to put the truth of his writings in evidence. They know his convictions have been the result of trials before seven military officers, selected from the garrison by their commanding officer, that commanding officer being the virtual prosecutor. Therefore, by their verdicts, the jury (a special jury) have proved that the plaintiff was not a branded libeller; they have proved that, in their opinion, his journal did not deserve the infamous character attributed to it by the Rev. R. Mansfield, nor yet the scandalous observations which the rev. gentleman published, as the written observations of the King's representative. Their verdicts have shown that, whoever it was that did write those published libels, was himself a libeller; not a libeller, however, prosecuted in the criminal court, where he could not put the truth of his assertions in evidence; but a libeller who, his publisher being allowed to justify his libel for him, attempted to do so, but failed!"

The judges of the court have decided that it would be better for the welfare of the public, the interest of the profession, and the business of the court, that the bar should be divided, and they have proposed the following rules for that object:—

1st. It is ordered, that the business of

this court be divided the same as in England, but not till his Majesty's pleasure be made known thereon.

2d. That practitioners admitted after this date, do have their choice as to which branch of the profession they will be admitted.

3d. That no person be admitted as solicitor in this court after this date, unless he have practised as such in England.

4th. That those persons who are allowed to be admitted as practitioners in this court must be :

1st. Those who have been actually employed as writers to a signet.

2d. Those who have served five years under articles ; or

3d. Those who have been employed as clerks in the office of a practitioner for the term of five years.

SWAN RIVER.

The accounts from this place continue to be very contradictory. We subjoin the *pro* and *con*.

The *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following representation :—

“ The settlement at Swan River appears to go on and prosper quite as well as its best and most reasonable friends could have anticipated. For thirty or forty miles up the river the country is already located, and the settlers are pursuing successfully their agricultural operations. Mr. Henty, the wealthy and distinguished improver of Merino sheep, was firmly seated on his extensive grant, and liked the place so well, that he had written to England for the rest of his family to follow him with the remainder of his property. Mr. Currie, another opulent settler and member of the Council of Three, and many other staunch settlers with large grants, had already fixed themselves, and were highly pleased with their prospects. Mr. Thomas Peel had also arrived with his numerous establishment of servants, and had commenced operations at Clarence or Peel Town, on a beautiful safe harbour, on the coast of his grant, extending about twenty-five miles south of Swan River. Colonel Latour's establishment, though he himself had not arrived, is also described as going on with spirit. So far from the harbour being dangerous, all along the lee side of Garden Island, and of the arm of the main which stretches out towards it, is found to afford the best and most secure anchorage, with excellent holding ground, and at no great depth. Though these places of anchorage may be more distant from the landing-place at Freemantle than Gage's Roads, where the *Calista*, *Märquis of Anglesea*, and other ships, in the first instance lay, there is nothing lost by the distance, for the land and sea-breezes alternately favour the going and return of the boats, and the traveller who prefers it

may ride along the beautiful and firm sandy beach at the same time.

“ Handsome and commodious stores and other public buildings are already erected at Perth, where the governor resides. Nevertheless, as far as we can learn, it is probable that a more favourable position will be found whercon to fix the capital of this evidently-flourishing colony : for it appears that the soil around it is mostly of an arid and unproductive description ; and, although it may be convenient as a central point of communication with the locations higher up the Swan and Canning rivers, it seems in itself to be ineligible as a permanent station for headquarters. Besides, it tends, in the first instance, to give an unfavourable impression to new comers, who, arriving in such multitudes as they are now doing, swarm round Captain Stirling, from whom they in vain expect every thing, on the instant, that El Dorado itself could supply. The situation of the new governor in such a state of things must be truly harassing. Downright legitimate and industrious settlers will, of course, go on their land, and calmly and boldly encounter the difficulties incidental to their new and arduous undertaking. But a great majority of those who had been caught with the mania, so injudiciously propagated in England, who left their ancient and comfortable homes, thinking at the same time they left every evil behind them, to fly to a new and unknown region, which in their experience and sanguine temperament pictured as a second paradise, must have endured, and doubtless will long endure, disappointment.”

The *Colonial Times*, another V. D. Land paper, communicates the following intelligence from the settlement, dated March 26th :—

“ There have been altogether, including the crews of the men-of-war, from 2,500 to 3,000 persons landed there since the first colonization ; most of whom are still residing in tents, into which also as many of their goods and packages have been stowed as the places would contain ; but this forms no proportion of the quantities that have been landed, which have been very considerable. We are told that the beach resembles a battery in its appearance from the water, package upon package being piled up to a great height, and in many places buried in the sand.

“ One of the first settlers, a Mr. Leake, prudently set about building a house of substantial materials immediately upon landing, and, having converted it into a store, is now reaping an abundant harvest by the sale of various commodities, which are very dear. Rum is 9s. per gallon, and, there being no duty, and the retail licenses only 5s., causes it to be used very freely, and leads to demoralization of every sort : indeed we scruple to repeat

the account stated as to the scenes of profligacy that are to be met with there. Sugar is 9d per lb.; flour 6d. to 7d.; meat of the most inferior quality 1s. to 1s. 3d.; and even salt junk, such as the lowest order of our inhabitants would throw from them with disdain, readily sells for 1s. per lb. But, fortunately for those who have these and similar commodities to dispose of, money is represented as being far from scarce. As to British manufactured goods for barter, we are assured that sellers of the articles we have named may pick and choose at their pleasure, from London invoices, at half their cost price in England. Mr. Peel had arrived, and had the pleasure of having 300 mouths to fill daily, at the prices we have mentioned for provisions; and report says that he and the governor have had a high altercation, in which Mr. Peel did not scruple to tax him with having published statements wholly unfounded in truth.

"We hear that at about sixty or seventy miles from shore there is a little good land, but not in any thing like the quantity that was expected by the sanguine speculators, who have embarked their fortunes in this mad enterprise, and that it is no unusual thing to see superior English cattle, horses, and sheep, penned up in small enclosures, and fed by hand with just enough of a sort of wild vetch that grows near the Canning river, to keep the animals alive.

"But with respect to that indispensable of life—water—the account is really dreadful; for we understand that very little can be found any where, and that even this is of so brackish and deleterious a quality, that neither man nor beast can drink it without injury. The weather has been extremely hot during part of the summer, the thermometer having stood at 120° for many successive hours.

"Sad as is all this, there is yet another particular greatly against Swan River—for the natives, who are described of middling size, dark copper colour, and straight hair, have been seen in considerable numbers, well armed with spears and waddies. Although they have not yet offered any violence to the men, it is reported that they have seized one of the soldier's wives, with a girl of ten years old, who are stated to have been abducted from their party and taken into the woods."

A letter, published in one of the N. S. Wales papers, says, "Your are ere this, doubtless in possession of correct information from this place, furnished with something in the shape of a correct description of the settlement as now it stands; but I cannot refrain from stating, that in place of meeting with 2,000 settlers here, I find only 700 in all, and these principally needy people, and, generally speaking, already disappointed. The general aspect of the surrounding country, as far as the eye

can reach from the anchorage, is truly appalling, and I am told in the interior that very little better is to be found. The seat of their commercial town, Freemantle, is a perfect bed of sand. The water, too, which the poor creatures drink, is of the worst description. Gage's Roads is, without exception, the worst anchorage I ever lay in in my life; in short, it is to all appearance a complete bubble. I do not think I shall be able to sell a single thing here; there is no money in the place. I have been offered prime cost for my sheep. I find no alternative left me than that of proceeding to the Isle of France, with all my cargo except the sheep, which I am compelled to sacrifice."

The *Sydney Monitor*, of March 31, says: The *Nancy* has arrived at Hobart Town from Swan River, with twenty-six passengers, with a very bad account of that place as a settlement. She also brings the news of his Majesty's ship *Success* having been driven on shore at Garden Point. She had to throw overboard part of her guns and provisions, and was with much difficulty kept afloat; a large hole was found under her counter, and her keel damaged; one of the lieutenants, with some men, were ashore cutting down timber to repair her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from Sydney are to the 8th of April.

From returns in one of the papers, it appears that the adult population of the colony amounted to 30,000 souls. That the land in the colony, suitable for cultivation, did not exceed one-eighth of the whole; that the land capable of improvement, and rendered available, amounted to two-eighths more; and that there were five-eighths wholly barren, stony, &c.

Many additional ships had been fitted out this season to be employed in the whale fishery. Complaints were made by the convicts of the bread and meat served out to them. The former, it is said, was so bad that they sold it for pigs to eat; and, in some instances, had resorted to plunder to obtain food.

Two convicts were executed on the 29th March, for the murder of a fellow convict at Moreton Bay. One of them, in his address from the platform, said, "I would sooner be hanged here than return to Moreton Bay. Starvation and ill-usage there have brought me to this untimely end." Moreton Bay is a penal settlement.

The Governor in Council has promulgated "rules and orders for the proceedings of the Legislative Council." The rules respecting the introduction of bills, the discussion upon them, the form of passing them, committees, &c. are grounded upon the rules in the Houses of Par-

liament at home. In respect to petitions, the following rules are laid down:—

“All petitions or bills before the governor and council may be presented by any member immediately after the governor or presiding member shall have taken the chair.

“It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition be read, and then the question shall be put, whether this petition shall be received.

“Members, in presenting petitions, shall conform to the usages of the British Parliament in the like cases, as nearly as may be.

“All petitions on private bills shall be referred to a committee, who shall examine the same, and report thereon to the Governor in Council.

“In cases of private bills, or in any case where individual rights or interests may be peculiarly affected, all persons concerned may be heard before the Governor in Council, or a committee thereof, as may be ordered.

“When any witnesses shall be intended to be examined, the petitioner requiring such witnesses shall give in to the clerk of the council a list containing the names, residence, and occupations of such witnesses, and whether free or bond, and, if the latter, the name of the ship by which they arrived, at least two days before the day appointed for the examination of such witnesses.

“All questions intended to be put to such witnesses shall first be taken down in writing by the clerk, and shall be put by the governor or presiding member.

“Every answer to any such question shall be taken down by the clerk and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction to be made; and, in case no such corrections shall be made, such answer shall stand, and shall not afterwards be altered.

“In case of the examination of witnesses at the desire of the Governor in Council, the foregoing rules shall be in like manner observed.

“The petitioner of his counsel shall stand at the table on the left of the clerk of the council, and the witnesses on the right.”

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from this colony are satisfactory. The anticipations of the colonists were very high on the subject of the whale fishery. The fishing had commenced on the 8th of April, and appearances were so good that it was believed that the export of oil during the season would be very great. Many additional vessels had been purchased to be employed in the trade.

There was a great want of agricultural

and other labourers in the colony, and the news that several hundred convicts were expected to arrive out had caused much satisfaction.

The aborigines were again becoming very troublesome, and had appeared in the outskirts of the settlement in hordes of 150 and 200 each. They had committed many robberies, and had speared two or three of the settlers. They were, however, not very daring in their attacks, being evidently much alarmed at a conflict with the troops. In the Lower Clyde a party had twice entered one of the huts and plundered it, spearing the keeper. On the river Ouse they had killed three persons. A force had been sent in pursuit.

The culture of the grape was going on successfully, and several pipes of wine had been made at Bailey Park, which is stated to be of good quality.

The following are extracts from the *Hobart Town Courier*:—

Hermilage, Shannon, March 8, 1830.—

The whole of the inhabitants of this district have been thrown into the greatest alarm in consequence of the continued incursions of the aboriginal tribes. Neither barn nor dwelling-house is safe from their attacks: even the reaper in the fields is in continual dread, so much so, that he cannot get on with his work; half his time is taken up in looking about for fear of a sudden attack. No person dare go any distance from his home without arms, and his faithful companion the dog, the latter to give notice at the approach of those savages. Situated as we are in so sequestered a spot, the dogs are our chief protection. They have been very near to and all around us during this summer, but have not as yet paid us a formal visit. They have killed many sheep belonging to Mr. Espie, at Bashan Plains.

Clyde, March 9, 1830.—The incursions of the black natives call aloud for some means to be adopted to put an end to their present destructive progress. They practise much cunning in their approach to the solitary farms and stock huts, and, as opportunity offers, rob and burn them, if unprotected. Many months have now elapsed since parties have been wandering over the island endeavouring to capture or drive them from the settled districts, and with what success the late melancholy events plainly show.

Egypt.

“*Alexandria, June 30.*—The differences between the Porte and our pacha appear to be at length settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The sultan has desisted from his demands of pecuniary contributions, which were exorbitant, after the efforts and losses of Egypt in the Greek war,

and contents himself with requiring that the pacha shall send a corps of troops to Candia, which is still partially in a state of insurrection, and reduce that island to unconditional submission to the Turkish authority. The armaments and fortifications of the coast of this country, for which the fear of European invasion afforded a pretext, are now discontinued. Trade is extremely dull.—*German Paper.*

St. Helena.

PIRACY.

The *St. Helena* schooner sailed from St. Helena, March 31, 1830, bound to Sierra Leone and England. April 6th, at 10 A.M., in lat. 1° 40', long. 9° 50' W. nearly, was boarded by a felucca-rigged vessel, under French colours, who sent Capt. Harrison in his own boat to have his papers inspected, leaving six of their own people on board the schooner. Capt. Harrison was detained by the captain of the felucca. In the mean time the strangers had sent more men from the felucca to the schooner, having arms concealed in the boat. On getting up the side they proceeded to violence with drawn knives, forcing the crew below and placing sentinels over them, proceeded to plunder the vessel of her provisions, cargo, and valuables. Capt. Harrison, in the mean time, came on board, and with Dr. Waddell were the first to suffer, being lashed back to back and thrown overboard. Seven men of the crew and four native Africans shared the same fate. The carpenter, steward, and three of the crew escaped by giving up their money and concealing themselves in the hold. After leaving them about one hour the felucca returned and cut away the masts, and attempted to scuttle the schooner; but not succeeding, remained sailing round her and firing shot at her, between wind and water, for the purpose of scuttling her, till dusk, when they parted company entirely. The remains of the crew jury-rigged the schooner, and arrived at Sierra Leone, May 1st, 10 P.M.

Description of the Pirate.—Felucca-rigged vessel, upright stem, raising above the rail two or three feet, one mast in midships raking forward, small jigger-mast and mizen abaft, long gun in midships, painted black, with one white streak, plain stem, thinks she had five ports of a side, carried on her quarter a seventeen-foot canoe-built boat, pulling six oars, had a six-sheared purchase block at her main-mast head for the main-halyard. The shot picked from the schooner's side is a nine-pound shot.

The above is the deposition made by Gilles, the carpenter of the schooner, to Lieut. Edward Bunbury Nott, of H.M.S.

Atholl, that officer having been ordered by Capt. Gordon, of the *Atholl* (then lying at Sierra Leone), to tow and convey the *St. Helena* into that port, she being distressed and appearing in great distress. This schooner has been on the St. Helena station sixteen years, for the purpose of supplying the island with stock and other conveniences from the Cape of Good Hope, and invariably made five trips every year. Capt. Fairfax, her commander, is in England, on leave of absence, and for the last eighteen months the schooner has been under the control of Capt. B. L. Harrison, the chief officer, who was highly esteemed by the inhabitants of this island and by those of the Cape. He was now returning to his native land to enjoy the fruits of honest, well-earned, and sixteen years' laborious exertion in this hot climate, and at his return to England intended to marry an amiable young lady to whom he had been attached for many years. The brave young Potter—the old heart-of-oak boatswain—and a few others of the crew, were also much respected here, as well as at those ports which were generally frequented by the *St. Helena*. G. B. Waddell, Esq., a surgeon on this establishment, was a passenger in her on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and was of the number of those who met an untimely and dreadful fate from the hands of those murderous and dastardly pirates. The *St. Helena* had been ordered home by the Court of Directors for repairs, and she was sent *via* Sierra Leone, by the St. Helena government, to convey despatches for Commodore Collier, who wished to rendezvous the West Coast African squadron at the island of Ascension. The commodore then cruized to the southward and westward of the Cape, and returned here on the 4th May; he remained a few days (during which time he was in quarantine), left this on the 10th, and arrived at the island of Ascension the 15th, where he was informed of the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen the ill-fated schooner. We all here deeply sympathise in this deplorable lot of the *St. Helena*, and a feeling of horror chilled our hearts when we heard the doleful intelligence. In fact, the circumstance which put a period to the earthly career of the unfortunate individuals—who underwent such a barbarous death—has left an impression on our minds which it will require much time to efface. The captain, officers, and men of the schooner were well known and esteemed at the Cape, and by many Indians who were in the habit of going in her to that place, and by these persons the fate of the schooner will no doubt be received with the same feelings as they have been by us here.

St. Helena, July 1, 1830.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—No staff allowance being authorized by the existing regulations for an officer appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a district or garrison court-martial, held under the provisions of the act of the 10th of Geo. IV. cap. 6, and of the "Rules and Articles for the better Government of all his Majesty's Forces," framed in conformity thereto, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that an officer discharging the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate at a district or garrison court-martial, under a warrant from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, shall be permitted to draw a staff salary of six rupees per diem, for each day on which the court may actually sit, the number of days drawn for to be determined, as in the case of an officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a general court-martial, agreeably to the rules laid down in G.O. of government, dated the 10th May 1816.

PAY OF SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 16) of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:—

"Par. 16. In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize you to grant to the surgeons attached to our foot artillery the pay or subsistence of captain of foot artillery, and to assistant surgeons attached to our foot artillery the pay or subsistence of lieutenants of foot artillery, from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

The foregoing arrangement is to have effect from the 21st instant.

OFFICERS REMAINING IN GAOL.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to G.O. of the 9th Oct. 1813, that the following extract (par. 18) of a military general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:

"Par. 18. In reply to your application

to us to fix a period beyond which officers remaining in gaol shall not be entitled to any military pay, and shall be struck off the strength of the army, we direct that if an officer shall be confined in gaol more than three successive years he shall be discharged from the service.

COMPANY'S ALLOWANCES TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (pars. 32 and 33) of a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 9th Sept. 1829, be published in General Orders:

"Par. 32. The charge to the Company on account of King's officers holding staff appointments, but not attached to regiments on the India establishment, must be limited to the staff pay. If such officers are upon half-pay, or are attached to regiments stationed in other parts, the half-pay or regimental pay may be issued in India, in exchange for bills in our favour on the regimental agents in England.

"33. We cannot consent to the issue, to officers so circumstanced, of what are termed 'Company's allowances,' which are enjoyed by officers regimentally, and not in virtue of staff situations."

The provisions of the above orders are to have effect from this date.

NATIVE INVALID BATTALIONS.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve on the reduction of the 1st and 2d Native Invalid Battalions from the 1st May 1830, and to direct that all arrears of pay and clothing be adjusted by the officers in command of those corps up to that date, when the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates will be transferred to the pension establishment on the invalid pay of their respective grades, and all establishments attached to them paid up and discharged.

In addition to the arrears of pay, &c. which may be due to the invalids of these corps, the government are pleased to authorize the payment of two months' half-batta as a donation to each individual; the commanding officers of the invalid battalions, having ascertained the circle of payment in which the native officers and men are desirous of receiving their stipends, will furnish descriptive rolls of the parties to the pension paymasters of the divisions which may be selected, to enable

them to provide the invalids with the requisite pension rolls.

It is not the desire of government that the detachments from the native invalid battalions employed on distant duties should be called to the head-quarters of the corps for the adjustment of their accounts; it being inferred that this object may be effected, and every necessary arrangement made, at the places where they are now on duty.

The arms, accoutrements, and all other public stores in use with the 1st and 2d invalid battalions are to be lodged in the nearest magazines, and the records of the corps deposited with the deputy assistant adjutants general of the Cawnpore and Benares divisions respectively.

CORPS OF IRREGULAR HORSE.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following reduction of establishment in each corps of irregular horse, from the 1st May 1830, viz. one English writer and two lascars.

The English writer is permitted to be retained in the 1st corps of local horse, the adjutant of which, as a local officer, being in receipt of a consolidated allowance which does not provide for this description of establishment.

EXAMINATION OF INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 18 and 27, 1830.—The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. K. Campbell, 45th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday, European regt.

Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 8th regt. N.I.

Ena. G. O. B. Otley, 6th regt. N.I.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. TORCKLER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 19th Nov. 1829, of which Col. M. Childers, of H.M. 11th Light Drags., is president, Lieut. Wm. Young Torckler, of the 4th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Having, at Sultanpore, in the dominions of the King of Oude, on the 19th of Aug. 1829, unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously, fired a loaded pistol, or two loaded pistols, at Lieut. Philip Goldney, of the same regiment, with intent to murder the said Lieut. Goldney.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court is of opinion, and hereby pronounces the prisoner to be guilty of the charge against him.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, sentence him, the prisoner Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, of the 4th regt. of N.I., to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,

Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the General Court-Martial.

The court feels itself called upon to animadvert, in the strongest manner, on the harsh and scurrilous strain in which the prisoner indulged on his defence towards the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, which nothing but an anxious desire on the part of the court to leave him unshackled in his defence, prevented being checked at the moment.

The court cannot but regret that the Deputy Judge Advocate General, in his opening address, should have alluded to aggravating circumstances in the prosecution, which he subsequently failed to substantiate by evidence; this of itself could not fail of being beneficial to the cause of the prisoner, and could not escape the notice of the court.

But the court would not be upholding its own dignity, as well as that of the honourable profession of arms, were it not to mark its reprobation of the employment of such terms of scurrility, as being disgraceful to the profession of arms, and which only recoil on the heads of those who (losing sight of their own dignity, as well as that of the profession) make use of them.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has perused with deep concern the proceedings of this court-martial, and the verdict pronounced by the court has his entire concurrence and approval.

It appears to the Commander-in-chief, that though the temper of the prisoner seems to have been the greatest cause of his constant disputes, and his expulsion from the society of his brother officers, yet from the voluminous papers, unnecessarily dragging before the court the incidents of late years, his Excellency has observed a spirit of hostility towards the unfortunate prisoner from his brother officers, little calculated to subdue or soften his unhappy and irritable temper. That they should withdraw from familiar and friendly intercourse is accounted for, but his Excellency conceives there is an asperity in the notice of the acts of Lieut. Torckler not measured with their actual offence, but aggravated by recurrence to past events,

with which they had no connexion; events which had been decided on by admitted authority, and over which oblivion might justly have been extended; the operation of such a conviction on the mind of the prisoner is evinced in his exclamation after the atrocious deed, "that desperation had driven him to it."

It is impossible, in the circumstances in which the prisoner was placed, to consider his visit to Lieut. Goldney to have been for the purpose of a duel, in its accepted sense, but that the prisoner contemplated forcing that officer into conflict unless he signed the paper of character.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances attending the case of this unhappy man, the Commander-in-chief is willing to extend to him the powers of mercy which are entrusted to him, and in that feeling remits the sentence pronounced.

The Commander-in-chief deeming Lieut. Torckler to be a very improper person to remain in the army, has submitted to government his recommendation, that Lieut. Torckler be immediately suspended from his commission, and an application made to the Court of Directors to dismiss him from the service.

The Commander-in-chief fully concurs in the observation of the court on the style of the defence, as well as their remark on the opening address of the Deputy Judge Advocate, to which his Excellency also adds his disapprobation of the Deputy Judge Advocate's intemperate reply.

The whole proceedings appear to have been conducted with an acrimony altogether inadmissible before a court-martial; and the Commander-in-chief greatly regrets that what the court so justly condemn they should have admitted on their proceedings.

Lieut. Torckler is to be released from arrest, and directed to proceed to the presidency, where he will report his arrival to the Town-major of Fort William, from whom he will receive further instructions.

The above order is to be read at the head of every regiment, and every body of troops composing a detachment of a garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Feb. 19. Mr. Henry Sullivan Graeme (civil service of Fort St. George), Resident at Nagpore.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 9. Mr. Charles Allen, assistant to magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Agra.

16. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. A. Reid, deputy collector of Chittagong.

23. Mr. H. Beresford, assistant to political resident and to commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. W. P. Masson, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue at Bhoolundshahur.

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March 2. Mr. C. MacSween, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 3d or Agra division.

23. Mr. F. McClintock, second assistant to commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Chittagong division.

Mr. A. Shank, assistant to collector of land revenue and to magistrate of Goruckpore.

Mr. W. Luke, assistant to magistrate of Dacca Jelapora.

Mr. H. T. Raikes, assistant to collector and to magistrate of Rajeshahye.

30. Mr. G. P. Taylor, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, collector of customs at Meerut, in addition to his present appointment of collector of land revenue.

Mr. S. Paxton, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Meerut.

Mr. H. Smith, collector of land revenue at Juanpoor.

April 3. Mr. A. R. Bell, assistant to resident and commissioner at Delhi.

Judicial Department.

March 23. Mr. C. Harding, judge and magistrate of district at Agra.

30. Mr. T. Richardson, magistrate and collector of district of Dcerbhoom.

April 13. Mr. M. S. Gilmore, assistant to magistrate and to collector of district of Mymensing.

Mr. G. F. Brown, magistrate of district of Juanpoor.

19. Mr. George Shakespear, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Tipperah.

Mr. P. C. Trench, assistant to joint magistrate and sub-collector of Mozuffernugger.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 16. The Rev. T. Robertson, junior presidency chaplain.

The Rev. A. Macpherson, chaplain at St. James's church.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 12, 1836.—Infantry. Lieut. col. John Truscott to be colonel, from 6th March 1836, v. H. Imlach, dec.—Maj. Geo. Engleheart to be Lieut.col., v. J. Truscott prom.

2d N.I. Capt. D. Dowie to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Murray to be capt. of a comp., from 8th March 1836, in suc. of G. Engleheart prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. C. Macleod brought on effective strength of regt.

Ens. J. M. Simpson, 17th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, March 8, 1836.—16th N.I. Lieut. W. Alston, 68th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

21st N.I. Lieut. J. Munro to be adj., v. Farmer proceeded to Europe.

Ramghur Bat. Lieut. W. Hoggan, 63d N.I., to be adj., v. Syers on furl. to Europe.

March 9. Assist. Surg. J. Burnie, directed to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot.

Fort William, March 19.—Europ. Regt. Super-num. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday brought on effective strength of regt. from 15th Feb. 1836, v. E. Rushworth discharged by sentence of a general court-martial.

Surg. John Turner, having returned to presidency, directed to resume duties of his office as surgeon to general hospital.

Head-Quarters, March 15.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Weichman, 10th N.I., to officiate as station staff, during absence, on duty, of Capt. D. D. Anderson, assist. adj. gen. of division; date 26th Feb.

(K)

Col. R. Pittman, removed from 45th to 54th N.I.; and Col. J. Truscott (new prom.) posted to 49th ditto.

Lieut. col. A. Galloway, removed from 9d to 46th N.I.; and Lieut. col. G. Engleheart (new prom.) posted to 2d ditto.

Ena. W. Polson directed to join and do duty with 60th N.I. at Bareilly.

March 18.—Lieut. J. Bartleman to officiate as adj. to 44th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Woodburn; date 6th March.

Lieut. J. Skinner to officiate as adj. to 61st N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Cumine, date 8th March.

Fort William, March 26.—36th N.I. Capt. W. Ledlie to be major; and Lieut. and Brev. capt. E. S. Hawkins to be capt. of a company, from 16th March 1830, in suc. to J. Fleming dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Turner brought on effective strength of regt.

Major Ledlie placed at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.

6th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. P. S. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regt. from 12th Feb. 1830, v. F. B. Rocks resigned.

Colonel J. A. P. MacGregor, 29d N.I., to be military auditor-general, v. Col. Imlach dec.

Capt. J. T. Savary, 24th N.I., transferred to Pension establishment.

Infantry. Maj. John Duncan to be lieut. col., v. J. Elliot retired; with rank from 26th Aug. 1829, v. H. W. Wilkinson dec.—Maj. John Craigie to be lieut. col., vice H. F. Denty retired, with rank from 8th March 1830, v. H. Imlach dec.

74th N.I. Capt. W. Stirling to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. capt. Jos. Bunyon (dec.) to be capt. of a comp., from 26th Aug. 1829, in suc. to J. Dun can prom.—Lieut. H. Mackenzie to be capt. of a comp., from 4th Nov. 1829, v. J. Bunyon dec.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Cheere brought on effective strength of regt.

48th N.I. Capt. H. M. Wheeler to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. capt. D. Sheriff to be capt. of a comp., from 6th March 1830, in succession to J. Craigie prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., brought on effective strength of regt.

62d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. capt. Alex. Grant (retired) to be capt. of a comp., from 14th June 1829, v. J. G. McBean dec.—Lieut. James Hewett to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. R. Morrison to be Lieut., from 6th May 1829, v. A. Grant retired.—Supernum. Lieut. W. Shaw and Ena. Fred. Torrens brought on effective strength of regt.—(The promotion of Lieut. J. Macan, published in G. O. 27th June 1828, is cancelled.)

67th N.I. Ena. F. C. Minchin to be lieut., from 31st May 1829, v. R. P. Fulcher prom.—Supernum. Ena. G. I. Hudson brought on effective strength of regt.

Asist. surg. Kenneth Macqueen to be surg., v. R. Williams retired; with rank from 9th Dec. 1829, v. R. Paterson, M.D., dec.

April 3.—24th N.I. Lieut. John Griffin, to be capt. of a company, from 26th March 1830, v. J. T. Savary, transf. to pension estab.—Supernum. Lieut. Herbert Maynard brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Engineers H. H. Duncan and J. A. Mount admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Cadets of Infantry R. G. George, M. A. Bignell, and C. J. Harrison, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Measrs. J. H. Serrell, M. McN. Reid, and Jas. Harvey, admitted on estab. as asist. surgeons.

Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 6th L.C., to officiate as political agent in south-west frontier, and to assume temporary command of Ramghur local bat. during absence of Maj. Mackenzie on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, March 27.—Lieut. J. Buncombe to act as adj. to 14th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Innes.

Fort William, April 3.—Lieut. J. W. Robertson, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer Mhow

division, v. Villa proposed to Europe on furlough.

Asist. Surg. W. Mitchelson to have temporary charge of medical duties of political agency at Oodeypore, during absence of Mr. Hardie.

Head-Quarters, March 31.—Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh to act as adj. to 40th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hannay, on general leave.

Lieut. J. P. Wade to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I.; during absence of Lieut. and Brev. capt. Brittridge; date 21st March.

Lieut. C. Lowth to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 4th L.C. during absence of Lieut. Benson; date 15th March.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Anderson to act as 2d in command of 9d Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. O'Hara; date 1st March.

Lieut. Col. J. Duncan (new prom.) posted to 45th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Craigie (new prom.) posted to 23d do.; and Lieut. Col. W. Skene removed from 23d to 73d do.

Surg. K. Macqueen (new prom.) posted to 13th N.I.

Ena. E. Magney app. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.

April 1.—Lieut. F. W. Clement to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners, in room of Lieut. and Adj. Tremmheers, commanding the regiment.

April 3.—22d N.I. Lieut. Wm. Martin to be adj., v. Hewett prom.

April 5.—Ensigns R. G. George and C. J. Harrison app. to do duty with 55th N.I. at Benares; and Ena. M. A. Bignell, with 63d do. at Berham-pore.

April 7.—Asist. Surg. Jas. Duncan, app. to 5th bat. artillery at Dum-Dum.

2d Lieut. H. H. Duncan, of engineers (lately arrived) app. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Allyghur.

2d Lieut. J. A. Mequat, of engineers (lately arrived), attached to department of public works, and placed under Superintending Engineer of North Western Provinces.

Fort William, April 16.—Infantry. Maj. Geo. Williamson to be lieut. col. from 13th April 1830, v. St. John Heard, retired.

60th N.I. Capt. David Crichton to be major, and Lieut. R. Wroughton to be capt. of a comp., from 13th April 1830, in suc. to G. Williamson prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. A. James brought on effective strength of regt.—(Capt. Wroughton placed at disposal of com. in chief for regimental duty.)

17th N.I. Supernum. Ena. G. M. Hill brought on effective strength of regt., from 13th April 1830, v. J. M. Simpson resigned.

Lieut. C. S. Barberie, 16th N.I., adj. of Patna prov. bat., and Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., adj. of Calcutta militia, to be sub-assistants in stud establishment, to fill existing vacancies.

Asist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh, 3d asist., to be 2d assistant at presidency General Hospital, v. Dr. W. Hewett struck off strength of army.—(The appointment of 3d assistant to the presidency General Hospital is abolished.)

Head-Quarters, April 10.—49th N.I. Lieut. F. C. Elwall, to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Michell who resigns that appointment.

Ena. R. Shaw app. to do duty with 63d N.I. at Berham-pore.

April 12.—Asist. Surgeons appointed, &c.—R. Grahame to 71st N.I. at Saugor.—E. J. Agnew to 6th L.C.—M. Grixson to do duty with 23d N.I.—H. M. Galt, M. McN. Rind, and A. McD. Stuart, to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon.—J. Harvey, and J. H. Serrell, to be attached to H.M.'s 16th Foot.

April 13.—Lieut. J. C. Scott to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 20th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Ludlow; date 1st April.

Surg. Jos. Duncan (on leave) directed to join 33d N.I. at Cawnpore, with which he will do duty until 1st Oct.

Ens. W. B. Lumley, 41st, removed to 57th N.I. as junior of his rank.

Ens. Lumley, 47th N.I., to duty with 9th N.I. until further orders.

April 14.—Lieut. A. Innes to act as adj. to 33d L.C., during absence Lieut. and Adj. J. Christie; date 1st April.

10th N.I. Ens. W. Smith to be adj., v. Wortham resigned that app.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Jas. Iveson, 7th N.I.—1st Lieut. J. W. Scott, regt. of artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 12. Capt. G. Watson, 41st N.I. on private affairs.—Ens. M. T. White, 37th N.I., for health.—18. Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I., on private affairs.—19. Lieut. Edw. Braco, 48th N.I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Cumming, for health.—31. Lieut. F. J. Bellow, 63d N.I., for health.—Lieut. M. N. Ogilvy, 2d L.C., for health.—April 3. Ens. C. A. Morris, 36th N.I., on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—March 15. Capt. J. W. Smith, 36th N.I., for ten months, for health.—April 5. Lieut. W. Eley, 43d Madras N.I., for eight months, for health.

To Straits of Malacca and Java.—March 19. Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson, sen., for eight months for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 13. Major G. W. Mackenzie, 6th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 4. *Fanny*, Bathurst, from Penang and Rangoon.—5. *Harmony*, McEwing, from Madras.—6. *Ajuna*, Roys, from Rangoon.—15. *Alexandre*, Teyssot, from Bourbon; *Hermine*, Hackman, from Singapore and Penang; and *Pearl Kellie*, Wemyss, from Bombay and Madras.—19. *Algarriz*, Boothby, from Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, &c.—20. *Norfolk*, Greig, from Sydney and Madras.—22. John Taylor, Largie, from Liverpool.—23. *Rome*, Kennedy, from Salem (America).—26. *Lord Amherst*, Thornhill, from London and Madras; and *Esporteur*, Anwyll, from Mauritius and Madras.—April 2. *Mary*, Luccock, from Madras.—3. *Irt*, Hoodless, from Liverpool; and *Red Rover*, Clifton, from China.—4. *Tamarlane*, Miller, from Greenock and Bombay; *Lycurgus*, Crawshaw, from London, St. Helena, and Cape; and *England*, Reay, from Mauritius and Bombay.—10. *Dronang*, Mackenzie, from China, Singapore, &c.—12. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Madras.—15. H. M. S. *Southampton*, Fisher, from Madras (with Rear-Admiral Sir Edw. Owen on board).—16. *Diligent*, Liganee, from Bourbon and Pondicherry; *Cresio*, Morin, from Bourbon; and *Frank*, Barrington, from Singapore.—17. *Mountstuart Eschingtons*, Ritchie, from Greenock; and *Alexander*, Wake, from Mauritius.—21. H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, from London; H.C.S. *Bridge-water*, Manderson, from China and Madras; and *Perseverance*, McDonald, from Greenock.—23. *Linnæus*, Winder, from Mauritius and Madras.—26. *Georgian*, Laud, from Philadelphia.—May 1. H.C.S. *Dunira*, Watson, from London; and *Jeanne Gabrielle*, from Bourdeaux.—2. *Ganges*, Renner, from Liverpool; and *William Wilson*, Burchett, from Persian Gulf.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 1. *Jean Mathilda*, Pellerin, for Bourbon.—9. *Morope*, Perkins, for China.—11. *Diamond*, Clark, for London.—17. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Taylor, for Bombay; and *Magnolia*, Elridge, for Boston (America).—23. *Lady Nugent*, Wimbie, for London; and *Julia*, Childers, for Singapore.—25. *Coromandel*, Dupeyron, for Havre de Grace.—31. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, for Liverpool.—April 1. *Margaret*, Richardson, for Madras.—3. *Thalia*, Biden, from London.—4. *Swallow*, Adam, for Mauritius; *Minerva*, Blake, for Madras; and *Austen*, Lord, for Penang and Singapore.—5. *Alexandre*, Teyssot, for Bourbon.—9. *Harmony*, McEwing, for Liverpool.—10. *Arjuna*,

Roy, for Penang; and *Lord Amherst*, Rees, for China.—12. *Shorburne*, White, for Singapore and China.—16. *Providence*, Ford, for London.—20. *Resource*, Taylor, for Mauritius.—27. *Irt*, Hoodless, for Liverpool.—29. *Prinsep*, Taylor, for Isle of France; and *Esporteur*, Anwyll, for Mauritius.—May 3. *Lycurgus*, Crawshaw, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (April 17)—£4 to £4. 10s. for dead-weight, and £6 to £7 per ton for light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. At Bhurtpore, the lady of Capt. Eckford, 6th N.I., of a daughter.
29. At Chindwarrah, the lady of Major G. Fraser, of a daughter.
Feb. 27. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. A. Fuller, 33d N.I., of a son.
— At Futtchgurh, Mrs. E. Anthony, of a daughter.
March 3. At Futtchgurh, the lady of Major Steele Hawthorne, commanding, 17th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Mynporie, the lady of H. Bousfield, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of a daughter.
4. At Chunar Ghur, Mrs. Jas. Dorand, of a son.
5. At Saugor, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, Esq., assistant surgeon 16th N.I., of a son.
10. At Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Major Fred. Young, commandant and superintendent commissioner, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a daughter.
11. At Benares, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., of a son.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Gardener, of a son.
13. At Entally, Mrs. W. Ewin, of a daughter.
14. At Patna, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
15. At Ellichpore, the lady of Capt. Hugh Robison, H. II. the Nizam's service, of a daughter, still-born.
17. At Bucar, the lady of Albert Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Martin, of a son.
18. At Calcutta, the lady of P. Peard, Esq., of a son, still-born.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Graham, of a son.
20. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. col. J. H. Little, 14th N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Courage, of a daughter.
24. At Mhow, the lady of Interp. and Qu-mast. Lieut. C. D. Blair, of a son.
25. At Balesore, the lady of Henry Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Patna, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa, of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Bowbear, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Carbery, of Durrumtollah, of a still-born child.
— At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. John Butler, 3d N.I., of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Major P. M. Hay, of a daughter.
— At Kistnagar, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a son.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a still-born son.
April 1. At Noacolly, the lady of C. G. Biggrave, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Chas. Graham, horse artillery, of a son.
2. At Barrah Saharun, the lady of W. Hickey, Esq., of a daughter.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Coelho, of a son and heir.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter, of the brig *Cecilia*, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Heberlet, of a son.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a daughter.
9. At Alipore, the lady of N. J. Leighton, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. J. W. J. Ousely, 28th N.I., of a son.

10. At Dacca, the lady of Wm. Woodin, Esq., of a daughter.
 12. At Sulkas, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Jamora, Mrs. J. B. Lemson, of a third son.
 13. At Chittagong, the lady of G. Gough, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 15. At Chowringhee, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a son.
 16. At Sulkas, Mrs. Sophia Atkinson, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a son.
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Twining, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Alex. Jackson, Esq., M.D., of a son.
 19. At Mymensing, the lady of R. Waller, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Thornhill, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a son.
 — At Bolkakomb, Mrs. V. Jewell, of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Flison, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a daughter.
 21. At Hazaribagh, the lady of E. T. Harper, Esq., of a daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. J. D'Rozario, of a son.
 — At Boitakomb, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. T. Campbell, merchant, of a daughter.
 24. At Barrackpore, the lady of Oliver Spurr, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 8. At Muttra, Lieut. Geo. Hutchings, 69th regt., to Mrs. Dunlap, widow of the late Mr. Assist. Surg. W. L. Dunlap.
 Feb. 25. At Balasore, near Malda, Mr. J. A. Brown, to Miss G. C. Chambers.
 March 4. At Kamptee, Joseph Lawrance, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte Matthews, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, 37th N.I.
 8. At Calcutta, William, second son of John Cape, Esq., to Sophia, second daughter of Wm. Duddell, Esq., of Warwickshire.
 10. At Dacca, Mr. A. DeCosta to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Lloyd, commanding the provincial battalion at Banda.
 21. At Futtighur, Lieut. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., to Caroline, daughter of the late Capt. Peyton, Bengal light cavalry.
 27. At Ketchah, Charles Ekins, Esq., 7th L.C., to Miss Julia Maxwell, daughter of Brigadier Maxwell, C.B., commanding in Burdewum.
 28. At Lucknow, Capt. McCall, 23d regt. Bengal Inf., to Anna Sophia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Faithfull, commanding at the station.
 30. At Ketchah, Lieut. R. A. Master, adj. 7th L.C., to Miss Hennessy, daughter of Capt. Hennessy, late of H.M. 67th regt.
 — At Hamul Bagh, near Almora, Lieut. John Glasford, Bengal engineers, to Olive, seventh daughter of the late Thos. Britten, Esq., of Forest Hill, Kent.
 April 3. At Kurnaul, Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence, 3d L.C., to Charlotte Isabella, second daughter of John Browne, Esq., superintending surgeon.
 5. At Dacca, James Dunne, Esq., H.M. 44th regt., to Mary Knibbe, eldest daughter of Edward Cropley, Esq., of Mymensing.
 6. At Calcutta, Lieut. Alex. E. Campbell to Miss Eliza Paterson.
 7. At Gurravara, Lieut. W. Alston, 68th N.I., to Penelope Crichton, 3d daughter of Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop, commanding at that place.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. Benj. Braham to Mrs. Eliza Manton.
 12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. J. Marques to Miss E. Attwood.
 17. At Calcutta, Henry T. Raikes, Esq., of the civil service, to Temperance Sophia, eldest daughter of George Udny, Esq.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. James O'Brien to Augusta, fifth daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Fetherston, late of the H.C.'s invalid establishment.
 21. At Calcutta, E. M. Goode, Esq., to Eleanor Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Lucknow.
 — At Calcutta, James Bathurst, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Ann Knight.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Lawder to Miss Eleanor Fritmore.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Barber to Helen Harriet, only daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Smith of Chittingong.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 20. At Nussereabad, Mary Anne, lady of C. Mottley, Esq., civil surgeon at Ajmeer, aged 21.
 28. At Burrisaul, Mrs. Lucy Potenger, of Dacca.
 March 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Smith, aged 40.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Gonsalves, aged 33.
 10. At Saugor, Mary Ann, lady of R. B. Cumberland, Esq., assistant surgeon.
 12. At Calcutta, George Augustus, son of Mr. E. W. Horne, aged four years.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. H. C. Jackson, aged 16.
 17. At Calcutta, R. C. Smith, daughter of Mr. D. S. Smith, aged five years.
 18. At Barrackpore, Major James Fleming, commanding 38th regt. N.I., aged 42.
 — At Calcutta, of cholera, after an illness of only a few hours, in the 32d year of his age, James Beaton, Esq., a partner in the house of Colvin and Co.
 19. At Calcutta, Mr. John Peters, aged 30.
 22. At Calcutta, Thomas Vincent, son of Capt. T. E. Soady, 3d N.I., aged ten years.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. De Abreo, wife of the late Mr. Lewis De Abreo, aged 42.
 27. At Benhamore, James Brook, Esq., paymaster for the last 27 years of H.M. 40th regt. He was nephew to Admiral Sir James Saunares, and brother-in-law to Major Gen. Sir John Cameron.
 — At the Great Gaoi, Calcutta, Mr. John Hughes, aged 44.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Teyen, a pensioner on the police establishment, aged 57.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. Michael Slader, tide-waiter, aged 51.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Gee, aged 40.
 April 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Gertrude Hall, widow of the late Montague Hall, Esq., aged 36.
 — At Balasore Roads, on board the H.C.'s pilot vessel *Sea Horse*, Mr. Henry Morris, of Calcutta.
 2. At Calcutta, Julia Christian, aged 20.
 4. Drowned, whilst landing from the *Ganges* steamer, John Beaumont, Esq., formerly of Madras.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Kelly, relict of the late Dr. Kelly, aged 42.
 8. At Bally Gunge, Mrs. M. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Riding-Master Turner.
 10. At Calcutta, Master William Jacob Van Grikeen, aged 10 years.
 13. At Ghirky factory, in Purneah, of a fit, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
 17. At Kidderpore, Mary, wife of Mr. P. Abercromby, aged 33.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elvira Wiltshire, lady of Thomas Wiltshire, Esq., aged 22.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Dawson, formerly proprietor of the Polock Street Hotel, aged 34.
 23. At Calcutta, Daniel McDonald, Esq., of the firm of McDonald and Co., merchants, aged 48.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Urquhart, head-assistant in the bullion department H.C.'s mint, aged 52.
 Late. On board his boat, a few miles from Ghazecpore, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wyatt, 6th light cavalry.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 15, 1830.—The memoranda established in G.O. of the 7th Nov. 1829, for the guidance of Military Court of Requests assembled under the provisions of act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, are to be considered to be of general application to courts-martial, held under the provisions of art. vii. sect. xii.

of the Native Articles of War, for the cognizance of actions of debt, in cases not exceeding 200 rupees, where the *defendant* may be a native of India. Such courts-martial, however, are obviously to be constituted of native officers, and the awards thereof to be regulated solely by the article of war above quoted.

THE INSURRECTION AT TAVOY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 26, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with great satisfaction advices from the Supreme Government, enclosing a report from Major. Burney, deputy commissioner for the affairs of the Tenasserim provinces, in which he ascribes the suppression of the insurrection at Tavoy to the prompt and judicious measures adopted by the late Capt. Cuxton, of the 19th regt. N.I., and to the steady conduct of the detachment under his command, aided by the gallant services of Sub-Conductor Corley, Staff-Sergeant Richardson, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bedford, who, in the absence of the artillery, manned and served the guns in the most spirited and effectual manner.

The subsequent death of so valuable an officer as Capt. Cuxton is an event of deep regret; but it is a great gratification to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to express his high approbation of the services of the whole detachment, and, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to promote the following individuals who particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion.

Sub-Conductor T. C. Corley, of the ordnance department, to be a conductor.

Staff Sergeant J. Richardson, of the commissariat department, to be a sub-overseer.

Acting Apothecary H. Bedford to be an apothecary.

Nalque, Moonilapay, light company 19th regt. N.I., to be a jemadar; and privates Madar Saib, Chinnoo, Runglah, Allandy, and Shaik Tippoo, who were on the magazine guard, to be havildars.

The whole to be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the strength of their respective corps and departments.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 15, 1830.—Great inconvenience having been experienced by officers on the Neilgherries, who have proceeded there on sick certificate without ascertaining previously that no public accommodation can be appropriated to them; the Commander-in-chief desires that all officers, previous to applying for leave to proceed to that station, shall inform themselves by a direct application to the quarter-master general of the army, or the officer commanding on the hills, what quarters can be allotted to them; and in the application to the adjutant general it is required that the commanding

officer of the regiment shall distinctly state that the officer applying for leave has done so, or that he is proceeding to reside with a friend who has accommodation for him.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. FULLARTON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 19, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 12th Feb. 1830, of which Lieut. Col. E. M. G. Showers, 2d horse brigade, is president, Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Madras, on the 6th Jan. 1830, when in the disguise of a postman, at a masked ball given by the Hon. James Taylor, Esq., member of council, delivered to Mrs. Eliza Maclean, the wife of Major Thomas Maclean, of the European regiment, and secretary to the military board, an open writing, scurrilously and abusively addressed, and containing scurrilous and abusive matter, thereby deliberately and intentionally offering, when in disguise, a premeditated insult to a lady.

2d. In having, at Palaveram, on the 7th Feb. 1830, in an official letter of that date to the address of the deputy adjutant general of the army, notwithstanding his acknowledgment of having personally delivered the open writing alluded to in the first instance of charge, and notwithstanding his having been informed of the distress he had thereby occasioned, positively refused either to disavow his knowledge of the contents of the writing in question, or to make the appropriate apology prepared and transmitted to him in an official letter of the same date by Major B. R. Hitchens, deputy adjutant general of the army, which apology, as a gentleman, it was his (Capt. Fullarton's) duty to have made, as the only reparation he could then offer. —The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

On the first instance of charge, that the prisoner is guilty of delivering a note to Mrs. Eliza Maclean, at a masked ball, scurrilously and abusively addressed, and

containing scurrilous and abusive matter; but acquits him of deliberately and intentionally offering, when in disguise, a premeditated insult to a lady, as it does not appear that he was either acquainted with the objectionable part of the address or its contents.

On the second instance of charge, that the prisoner did decline the disavowal of the contents of the note in question, and to make the proposed apology, but the court attaches no criminality to the same.

The court is further of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. James Fullarton, of the 17th regt. N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may think fit.

The finding and sentence having been returned to the court for revision from the illegality of the latter, after the acquittal of the criminal part of the charge, and for further consideration of the evidence, the following is the revised finding.

Revised finding on the charge in both instances—that the prisoner is not guilty; and the court does, therefore, acquit him of the same.

The court wishes to represent to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that it is still of the same opinion as stated in the former finding; but as it is now aware that the offence ascribed to the prisoner, as not being in any degree of a nature affecting good order and military discipline, can only fall within the cognizance of a court-martial, inasmuch as such offence may be held to be within the provisions of article xxvi. of section xiv. of the articles of war, it considers the prisoner entitled to an acquittal generally.

Confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut.-General.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief:

The prisoner, Capt. Fullarton, having being thus acquitted, he will forthwith join his regiment. It will, however, be satisfactory to the injured party to learn, that this acquittal proceeded from the conviction that this gentleman was not acquainted with the contents of the insulting note he delivered; and as the cowardly projector has not yet dared to acknowledge the authorship, it is but rational to suppose (what is indeed borne out by the vulgarity of the language), that it must be the production of some very low and ignorant persons, who took advantage of the innocent mode of procuring letters adopted by the prisoner, and he must be thus viewed as beneath the consideration of the respect-

able family thus assailed; and it must be so far further satisfactory to them to be relieved from the supposition, that any one in their own society could descend to an act so unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

ENSIGN BABINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 19, 1890.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Kamptee on the 8th Jan. 1890, of which Lieut.-Col. H. Bowdler, 7th regt., is president, Ensign Charles Henry St. John Babington, of the European Regiment (late 2d Europ. Regt.), was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

1st. In having, at Kamptee, on 8th Sept. 1829, by a written document of the same date, bearing his signature, fraudulently pledged a house, his property, as security for the sum of Madras Rs. 799, to Nunderaum Moolchund, shroff, notwithstanding that he (Ens. Babington) had previously, by a written document, bearing his signature, and dated on the 3d of May preceding, pledged the said house as security for the sum of Madras Rs. 450, to Soorabjee, auctioneer, which security still remained uncanceled.

2d. In having, at Kamptee, on the 13th Sept. 1829, by a written document of the same date, bearing his signature, fraudulently pledged the above-mentioned house as security for the sum of 1,719 Nagpoor Rs. to Veersalingum, merchant; notwithstanding that the said house still remained pledged as security to Soorabjee, auctioneer, and to Nunderam Moolchund, shroff, as above stated.

3d. In having, at Kamptee, on the 13th Sept. 1829, fraudulently altered the date of the aforesaid security, given by him, as above stated, to Veersalingum, merchant, from the "thirteenth" to the "first" of Sept.; thereby giving the said Veersalingum a prior claim to Nunderaum Moolchund, shroff, to whom he had pledged the above-mentioned house on the 8th of the same month, as above stated.

4th. In having, at Kamptee, on or about the 24th Oct. 1829, fraudulently made over and delivered a bay horse, his property, to Soorabjee auctioneer; notwithstanding that the said horse stood at the time, conditionally pledged to Hormagee and Company, merchants, in part of security, for the sum of 680 rupees, as granted by a written document, dated at Kamptee, on the 21st Sept. 1829, and bearing his (Ens. Babington's) signature.

5th. In having, at Kamptee, on the 20th Oct. 1829, in an official letter of the same date, bearing his signature, and addressed to "the adjutant of the 2d Europ.

Regt.," falsely stated, that he (Ens. Babington) had not then received any reply from Messrs. Griffiths and Company, respecting certain bills drawn by him on England; notwithstanding that he was, at the time, in possession of a letter from Messrs. Griffith and Company to his address, dated at Madras on the 13th Sept. 1829, having reference to the very bills in question; and declaring that they had also written to him previously on the same subject on the 22d of the same month.—The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Ens. C. H. St. J. Babington, of the European Regt., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

On the first instance of charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty, and does therefore acquit him thereof.

On the second instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty, with exception of the words "to Soorabjee, auctioneer," and of which it acquits him.

On the third instance of charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty of *fraudulently* altering the date, and does therefore acquit him.

On the fourth instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty.

On the fifth instance of charge,—that the prisoner is guilty.

The court is further of opinion, that the prisoner's conduct, as set forth in the second, fourth, and fifth instances of charges was scandalous and infamous, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, does sentence him, the said Ens. Charles Henry St. John Babington, of the European Regt. (late of the 2d Europ. Regt.) to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,

Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Mr. Babington is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Nagpoor, and directed to proceed to the presidency, and on his arrival place himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 5. The Hon. L. G. K. Murray, collector of sea customs at Madras.

E. Smalley, Esq., collector of Madras.

E. F. Elliot, Esq., superintendent of police.

April 20. T. A. Oakes, first judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

T. Gabagan, Esq., second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for centre division.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

30. J. F. Bishop, Esq., head assistant to collector of Trichinopoly.

May 4. J. B. Fraser, Esq., assistant to collector of Ganjam.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. The Rev. R. A. Denton, B.A., to act as junior chaplain at presidency.

The Rev. F. Spring, B.A., to act as chaplain to garrison of Fort St. George.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 22, 1830.—Superintendent. Surg. Jas. Annesley, transf. from Hyderabad subsid. force to centre division of army, v. M'Cabe resigned.

Superintendent. Surg. K. Macaulay app. to act in centre division of army during employment of Mr. Annesley on a special duty.

Superintendent. Surg. W. S. Moore, M.D., transf. from Doab to Hyderabad subsid. force, v. Annesley, from 1st of March 1830.

Surg. D. Donaldson to be staff surgeon to troops in Doab, from 1st March 1830.

Surg. W. Turnbull to be garrison surgeon at Bellary, v. Donaldson, from 1st March 1830.

11th N.I. Sen. Lieut. H. Lee to be capt., v. Tucker invalided; date 30th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. John Tainsh admitted on effective strength of 11th regt. to complete its estab.

Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Europ. regt., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Capt. F. W. Morgan, 1st N.I., transferred to ditto ditto.

Jan. 26.—Infantry. Sen. Major Fred. Browne, from 25th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Hatherly retired; date 22d Jan. 1830.

25th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. Isacke to be major and Sen. Lieut. R. J. Nixon to be capt. in suc. to Browne prom.; date 22d Jan. 1830. Supernum. Lieut. Geo. Halpin admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Infantry. Sen. Major M. J. Harris, from 6th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Lindsay invalided; date 23d Jan. 1830.

6th N.I. Sen. Capt. B. McMaster to be major, and Sen. Lieut. T. A. Howard to be capt., in suc. to Harris prom.; date 23d Jan. 1830.

1st N.I. Sen. Lieut. C. G. Scott to be capt., v. Morgan invalided; date 23d Jan. 1830.

Supernum. Lieuts. C. J. Cole, 6th, and J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts., to complete their establishment.

Major J. F. Palmer, 6th L.C., transf. to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Buckle, assist. civil engineer in northern division, to be civil engineer, v. Capt. Drewry proceeded to Europe.

Capt. Campbell, assist. civil engineer in centre division, to have temporary charge of duties of civil engineer of that division, from date of Capt. A. Cotton's embarkation for Europe.

Jan. 29.—6th L.C. Sen. Capt. John Watkins to be maj., and Sen. Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon to be capt., v. Palmer invalided; date 27th Jan. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. Fraser admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. A. Hughes to be surg., v. M'Cabe; date 16th Jan. 1830.

Cadet of Artillery J. L. Barrow admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, 20th N.I., permitted to proceed to Europe, and to retire from the Hon. Company's service.

Feb. 12.—6th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. Mackenzie to be lieut., v. Cameron dec.; date 31st Jan. 1830.

Feb. 16.—Capt. A. G. Hyalop, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance with Nagpore subald. force, v. Capt. Taylor resigned.

Capt. W. Johnston, 20th N.I., transf. to invalid estab. at his own request.

Feb. 19.—Capt. F. Thornbury, H.M. 54th regt. to have temporary charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at Tripasore.

Capt. R. Taylor, 1st N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 21st Feb.

20th N.I. Sen. Lieut. C. Clemens to be capt., v. Johnston invalided; date 22d Feb. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. T. O. Silver admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Supernum. Ena. F. C. Hawkins admitted on effective strength of 10th N.I. to complete its estab.

Feb. 23.—1st N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. E. Williams to be capt., v. Taylor retired; date 22d Feb. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. Fred. Gottreux admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Assist. Surg. D. Falconer to be medical officer to sillah of Guntour, v. Surg. Hughes prom.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 10, 1830.—Lieut. Col. H. Downes removed from 21st to 20th N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. Short removed from 47th to 21st N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry (late prom.) posted to 47th N.I.

Feb. 15.—Capt. T. Eastment, 20th N.I., removed from rifle corps, at his own request, and permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. M. Campbell removed from 1st to 2d bat. artillery.

Removals and Postings in Medical Department.
Surg. R. Williams from 2d bat. artillery to 8th N.I.; Surg. J. Richmond from 8th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery; Surg. J. Norris from 1st horse brigade to 16th N.I.; Surg. J. Irving, M.D., from 42d N.I. to 1st Horse Brigade; Surg. W. A. Hughes (late prom.) posted to 32d N.I.; Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from doing duty under garrison surgeon of Bellary to 27th regt.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. M. Campbell to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery, v. Mortimer resigned.

Lieut. G. Hamend, 51st N.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, v. Blaxland resigned.

Feb. 20.—Capt. Wm. Johnston (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. at Dindigul.

Feb. 23.—Assist. Surg. T. J. R. Middlemist removed from garrison hospital of Fort St. George to do duty with H.M. 46th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Kellie removed from garrison ditto to do duty with H.M. royal regt.

Feb. 26.—Lieut. J. Byng, 6th L.C., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Knox; date 6th Jan.

Lieut. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., during absence of Lieut. Roberts on duty to Arnee; date 6th Feb.

Lieut. Lawie to act as riding-master to 1st brig. horse artillery, v. Oakes proceeding to sea.

Lieut. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., to accompany Col. Armstrong, proceeding on a tour of inspection and review to Hurryhur; date 17th Feb.

Ena. Kennedy to act as adjutant to 14th N.I., until further orders; date 20th Jan.

Ena. J. Seagar to act as qu. mast., interp., and paymast. of 8th N.I., v. Hlppon prom., and until further orders; date 2d Feb.

Fort St. George, March 2.—Supernum. Lieut. G. A. Smith admitted on effective strength of 26th N.I.

March 5.—Infantry. Sen. Major Chas. Rundall from 26th N.I. to be lieut. col., v. Ormsby, dec.; date 3d March 1830.

26th N.I. Sen. Capt. Thos. Cox to be major, and Sen. Lieut. John Mills to be capt., in suc. to Rundall prom.; date 3d March 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. T. Yarde admitted on effective strength of regt.

Supernum. Ena. Arthur Worsley admitted on effective strength of 61st N.I. to complete its estab.

Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to be paymaster at presidency from 1st May, v. Watson resigned.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane to have medical charge of north-western district, during absence of Assist. Surg. Mack on other duty.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Jeffreys permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, March 9.—Assist. Surg. W. Laurie, M.D., removed from 12th N.I. to C troop of 2d brigade horse artillery.

March 15.—Lieut. Col. S. Martin removed from 8th to 5th L.C.; and Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe from 5th to 8th ditto.

Capt. P. Farquharson, 5th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen., during absence of Capt. Gunning on sick certificate; date 1st March.

Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to act as major of brigade in provinces of Malabar and Canara during absence of Capt. Macdonald on sick certificate; date 20th Feb.

Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Masulipatam; date 5th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. J. M. Macdonald to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. Munsey on sick certificate; date 13th Feb.

Lieut. H. Cramer to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. during absence of Lieut. Rattray, on sick certificate; date 16th Feb.

Lieut. E. M'E. Palmer to act as adj. to 14th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Young.

March 17.—Capt. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., app. to charge of depot of Wallajahbad for details of regiments on foreign service, v. Robertson proceeded to join his corps.

Lieut. J. Allardyce, 23d L.I., to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, v. Prior prom.

Removals and Postings in Medical Department.
Surg. D. Reid from 62d to 4th N.I.; Surg. J. Wyllie from 4th to 59th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Caswall from 33d to 26th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes from 29th to 6th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. H. Cottle, M.D., posted to 12th N.I.; Assist. Surg. D. F. Macleod app. to do duty with 25th N.I.

Removals and Postings of Veterinary Surgeons.
J. C. Italsion from 2d L.C. to 1st brig. horse artillery; H. Hooper from 2d brig. horse artillery to 2d L.C.; C. Crafts to 2d brig. horse artillery, but to do duty under Vet. Surg. of 6th L.C. until further orders.

March 19.—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter removed from 23d to 9th N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Rundall (late-prom.) posted to 32d N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Henry (late prom.) posted to 23d L.I.

Fort St. George, March 23.—3d L.I. Sen. Lieut. John Johnstone to be capt., v. George, dec.; date 14th March 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. G. P. C. Kennedy admitted on effective strength of regt.

30th N.I. Sen. Ena. James Willis to be lieut., v. Owen retired; date 23d May 1828.

Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Bayles admitted on effective strength of 52d N.I.

Assist. Surgs. W. H. Cottle and D. F. Macleod permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Mr. R. Plumbie admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, March 24.—Ena. John Robertson posted to 30th N.I.

April 1.—The order for the transf. of Lieut. Col. S. Martin from 8th to 5th L.C., and Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe from latter to former regt., cancelled.

Assistant Surgs. T. Willy and J. J. Purvis app. to do duty with H.M. 13th Dragoons.

April 3.—Cornets of Cavalry posted. R. M. North to 2d L.C.; K. E. A. Money, 8th do.; F. Y. Cooper, 4th do.; A. J. Restide, 7th do.; F. J. Carruthers, 2d do.; Wilson Marriott, 6th do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 22. Capt. T. Riddiman, 31st L.I.—Major F. Browne, 26th N.I.—Surg. Jas. Ste-

venson, for health (to embark from Bombay).—
Assist. Surg. A. G. Rowlands, for health.—Veterinary
Surg. D. Christmas, 1st B.H.A., for health.
—30. Major B. Blake, 45th N.I., for health.
Assist. Surg. A. Patterson.—Feb. 16. Cornet F. T.
Cherry, 1st L.C., for health.—93. Veterin. Surg. J.
C. Ralston, on private affairs.—March 23. Lieut.
T. H. Hall, European regt., for health.—26. Capt.
C. Lethbridge, 23d N.I.—Capt. W. Hamilton, 4th
L.C.—Lieut. C. Dennett, 24th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Feb. 16. Ens. J. S. Mackenzie,
48th N.I., for six months.

To Sea.—Jan. 23. Lieut. T. A. A. Munsey, 1st
L.C., for four months, for health.

Cancelled.—Ens. J. Y. Wilkinson, 9th regt., to
Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from
Calcutta.—4. *Agarris*, Boothby, from Bombay,
Cannanore, and Colombo.—5. *Mary*, Luccock,
from Calcutta.—6. *Norfolk*, Greig, from New
South Wales, Swan River, and Keeling Island.—
10. *Esporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.—11. *Lord*
Anherst, Thornhill, from London and Madeira;
Heliance, Hayes, from Calcutta; and *Drougini*,
McKenzie, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.
—12. *Nerbunda*, Patrick, and *Huepholus*, Crisp,
both from Mauritius.—13. *H.M.S. Selva*, Fridge-
ham, from New South Wales.—18. *Claudine*,
Heathorn, from Rimplipatan.—31. *Al runder*,
Wake, from Mauritius.—April 1. *Britannia*, Gon-
salves, from Bombay.—2. *Linnaeus*, Whider, from
Mauritius.—4. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher (bear-
ing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Edw. Owen),
from Trincomallee.—9. *Atlas*, Allen, from Mau-
ritius; and *Georgian*, Laud, from Philadelphia.
—10. H.C.S. *Bridgeouter*, Manderson, from China
(damasted); and *William Wilson*, Burchett, from
Bombay.—13. *Shaw Byramore*, Beyts, from
Bourbon.—16. *Roberts*, Corbyn, from Calcutta.—
23. *Cesar*, Watts, from London, Madeira, and
Cape.—20. *Espino*, Ramirez, from Manila and
Singapore.—May 4. *Minerva*, Blake, from Cal-
cutta.—6. *Moira*, Hugg, from London and Cape.
—18. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, from
Port Louis.—*Providence*, Ford, from Calcutta.

Departures.

March 2. *Eleanor*, Edmonds, for Pondicherry
and London; and *Earl Kettle*, Wemyss, for Masu-
lipatan and Calcutta.—4. H.M.S. *Challenger*,
Freemantle, for Trincomallee.—11. *Agarris*,
Boothby, for Calcutta.—13. *Norfolk*, Greig, for
Calcutta.—18. H.M.S. *Selva*, Fridgeham, for Trin-
comallee.—19. *Esporter*, Anwyl, for Calcutta.—20.
Lord Anherst, Thornhill, for Calcutta.—24. *Mary*,
Luccock, for Calcutta.—26. *Drougini*, McKenzie,
for Calcutta.—April 1. *Heliance*, Hayes, for Mau-
ritius.—2. *Alexander*, Wake, for Kakapilly and
Calcutta.—3. *Nerbunda*, Patrick, for Calcutta.—
4. *Huepholus*, Crisp, for Masulipatan and Moul-
mein; and *Linnaeus*, Whider, for Kakapilly and
Calcutta.—9. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, on a
cruise.—14. H.C.S. *Bridgeouter*, Manderson, for
Calcutta.—15. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for London;
18. *Georgian*, Laud, for Calcutta.—May 2. *Ro-
berts*, Corbyn, for Mauritius.—3. *Atlas*, Allen,
for Mauritius.—6. *Shaw Byramore*, Beyts, for
Calcutta; and *Espino*, Ramirez, for Bourbon.—
11. *Cesar*, Watts, for Calcutta.—14. *Moira*, Hugg,
for Calcutta.—16. *William*, Maher, for Penang
and Singapore.—19. *Providence*, Ford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 14. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Camp-
bell, 33d N.I., of a daughter.

17. At Madras, the lady of C. M. Lushington,
Esq., of a son.

18. At Kulladghee, the lady of Lieut. J. W.
Stretell, 1st L.C., of a daughter (since dead).

20. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson,
Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

22. At Poonamallee, the lady of Dr. Woodford,
H.C.S., of a son.

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24. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jones,
44th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Dharwar, the lady of Capt. T. S. Warner,
18th N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Dickinson,
horse artillery, of a son.

26. At Royapuram, the wife of Mr. J. R. Leal,
of a daughter.

28. At Ghooty, the lady of Lieut. E. Horne, 30th
N.I., of a daughter.

March 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C.
Evans, fort adjutant at that station, of a daughter.

3. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brevet Capt.
Naylor, 11th M. 89th regt., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. A. M'Nair,
quarter mast, Interp., and paymast. 15th regt.,
of a daughter.

4. At Madras, the lady of Major C. H. Camp-
bell, Bengal artillery, of a son.

— At Cochin, the lady of Dr. Macdougall, of a
son.

5. At Tranquebar, the lady of the Rev. J.
Wright, chaplain at Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

6. At Rajahmundry, the lady of Lieut. Darby,
22d N.I., of a son.

8. At Mangalore, the lady of John Walker,
Esq., C.S., of a son.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. John
Fulton, 14th N.I., and deputy assist. qu. mast.
Gen. St. D., of a daughter.

12. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the
quarter master general's office, of a son.

14. At Bangalore, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a
daughter.

18. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. G. Faris, 1st
L.C., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. L.
Goddess, 15th N.I., of a son (since dead).

21. At Kanypte, near Nagore, the lady of Dr.
Pearce, 37th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. S. Stuart,
of a daughter.

23. At Black Town, Mrs. A. Burton, of a
daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Moberly, de-
puty secretary military board, of a son.

26. At Cuddalore, the wife of Mr. B. D'Vaz, of
a daughter.

29. At Madras, Mrs. P. De Celes, of a daughter.

31. At Madras, Mrs. A. Peters, of a daughter.

April 1. At Madras, the wife of Mr. George
Bachelor, medical board office, of a son.

3. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. Macleod,
55th N.I., of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of L. Cooper, Esq., of
a daughter.

8. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Moore,
of a daughter.

9. At Honowur, Mrs. John Gulson, of twins.

10. At Negapatnam, the lady of Robert Nelson,
Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Major
Paske, horse artillery, of a son.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of G. E.
Edgemo, Esq., of a son.

— At Ingeram, Mrs. Linares, of a son.

13. At Madras, Mrs. De Meier, of a son.

14. At Madras, the lady of A. Kerakoos, Esq.,
of a daughter.

— At Visagapatnam, the lady of Lieut. O. Bell,
12th N.I., of a daughter.

— At St. Thomé, Mrs. V. J. Meyers, of a
daughter.

24. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. H. W. Lard-
ner, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

May 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the
Rev. W. T. Blenkinshop, chaplain, of a daughter.

— At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. W. Ouslow,
Nizam's artillery, of a son.

2. At Madras, the lady of Samuel Smith, Esq.,
civil service, of a son.

— At Palmanair, Mrs. Thomas Morris, of a son.

3. At Trevandrum, the lady of Capt. J. N.
Beaver, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

4. At the Neigherries, the lady of Thomas Ga-
hagan, Esq., of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Marjoribanks,
of a son.

9. At Bangalore, the lady of Robert Eden, Esq.,
of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Bangalore, Lieut. Godfrey, Madras
artillery, to Diana, eldest daughter of E. R. Har-
grave, Esq., Madras civil service.

(1.)

22. At Masulipatam, Mr. R. S. Jamieson, manager of the sea custom department, to Wilhelmina Caroline, only daughter of the late Adjutant J. King, of the cavalry depot at Arcot.

— At Madras, Mr. Augustus Gilles to Miss Elisa Emilia Moraes.

March 4. At Masulipatam, James Rankin Gibb, M.D., judicial establishment at Masulipatam, to Matilda Warburton, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Chambers, C.B., H.M. 41st regt.

— At Kamptee, Joseph Lawrence, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Matthews, 37th N.I.

25. At Madras, Capt. Wm. E. Litchfield, 6th regt. L.C., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq., of the civil service.

30. At Vepery, Adj. and Paym. R. B. Monnell, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., to Miss Ann Taylor, sister-in-law to Mr. Wilkins, Edinburgh House, Madras.

30. At Madras, Lieut. and Adj. M. Campbell, 2d bat. artillery, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late Arch. Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Argyle-shire.

April 5. At Madras, Mr. T. E. Ledsham to Miss Maria Victorine Smith.

6. At Madras, Mr. H. Fox to Miss R. I. Atkinson.

14. At Quilon, Jas. R. Van-pall, Esq., youngest son of the late Peter Van-pall, Esq., Netherland president of Tutocorene, to Margaret Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Mackey, superintendent of police in Travancore.

May 1. At Madras, Mr. George Wellington to Miss Harriet S. Goodall.

10. At Cuddalore, John S. Hall, Esq., to Miss Alicia Anne Hardy.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. At Hingolee, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. and Adj. Ager, H.I., the Nizam's service, aged 39.

18. At Yattreshewul, Lieut. K. A. M'Lea, 26th regt. N.I., of cholera.

19. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. John Lindsay, Madras establishment, formerly of the 48th regt.

23. At Trichinopoly, of spasmodic cholera, Ens. J. C. Turnbull, 51st regt. N.I.

March 1. At Skependroog, on his route to the hills, E. R. Hargrave, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

2. At Madras, after a service of twenty-eight years, Lieut. Col. Wm. Ormsby, 32d regt. N.I., and superintendent of police.

5. At Royapettah, Mr. George Reddy, of the firm of Messrs. Griffiths and Co., aged 25.

8. At Secunderabad, Serj. Major Joseph M. Buttery, 43d N.I.

10. At Madras, Thomas, only son of Mr. Thos. Chambers, aged 6 years.

13. At Palamcottah, in his twenty-seventh year, Capt. J. M. George, 3d or Palamcottah L.I.

— At Madras, Mrs. Peter Bell, thirteen hours after the delivery of a male still-born child.

20. At Madras, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Scott, Esq., H.C. civil service, aged 35.

25. At Cochlin, Capt. H. H. Roberts, late acting master attendant.

25. At Cuddalore, Henry Williams, Esq., of the civil service, Madras establishment.

At Kilpauk—Mrs. Lech Stringer, relict of the late Mr. James Stringer, architect at Madras.

April 4. At Egmore, Mr. Wm. Faulkner, sen., in his forty-eighth year.

10. At Cocanada, of liver, Helen Jane, wife of A. Crawley, Esq., civil service.

— In Black Town, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. R. Harvey, many years schoolmaster at the Male Asylum, aged 66.

15. At Madras, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Christian Jean, and daughter of the late Mr. M. Skillern, aged 14.

17. At Bangalore, of fever, Mary, wife of Lieut. Maynes, H.M. royal regiment, second daughter of Col. Armstrong, C.B. and K.C.T.S., commanding that station.

21. At Bolarum, Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. John Collins, H.H. the Nizam's service.

23. At Mangalore, of bilious remittent fever, Ensign N. W. Deacon, 14th N.I., aged 21.

27. At Kamptee, of small-pox, Lieut. Calma Davis, 7th Madras N.I.

— At Pursewaukum, Mrs. Ann Carter, relict of the late Mr. James Carter, in her 50th year.

28. At Trichmullah, of spasmodic cholera, Ens. S. W. Shairp, Madras European regiment, who

on route with his corps from Kamptee to Masulipatam.

— At Negapatam, Edward Walker Penman, Esq., aged 37.

May 3. In Black Town, Mary Market, wife of Mr. J. Dugnavelt, aged 27.

9. At Madras, of spasmodic cholera, Mr. James Wallace, aged 26.

Lately. At the Isle of France, W. C. Brunton, Esq., late of the 2d Madras cavalry.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

March 18. Mr. T. Barnard, agent for government at Surat.

Judicial Department.

Mr. J. Sutherland, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, and visiting judicial commissioner, for Conkan and Guzarat.

Mr. E. Ironside, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut and visiting judicial commissioner for southern Mahratta country, Deccan, and Khandeish.

Mr. E. H. Baillie, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. T. Barnard, judge and session judge of Surat.

Mr. G. Grant, assistant ditto ditto.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, assistant ditto ditto for detached station of Beach.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, assistant judge and session judge of Poona and acting deputy agent for Sirdars.

Mr. W. Richardson, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. B. Hutt, assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapore.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge and session judge of Conkan.

Mr. R. T. Webb, assistant ditto ditto, but acting as registrar to court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan.

Mr. D. A. Blane, assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for detached station of Rutnagherry, acting political agent in Kattywar.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. N. Hornby, assistant ditto ditto for detached station of Dhoolia (absent on leave.)

Mr. W. Chamler, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur acting at Dhoolia for Mr. Hornby.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Edward Grant, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Brown, assistant ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 15. Mr. John Pyne, collector and magistrate in northern Conkan.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector and magistrate in Candesh.

Mr. R. Spooner, assistant to collector in northern Conkan.

22. Mr. Gilbert J. Blane, assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

25. A second sub-collectorate having been formed in the southern Mahratta country, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Walter Elliott, of Madras civil service, sub-collector in southern Mahratta country.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, first assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

March 18. Mr. W. Stubbs, principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. R. Mills, sub-collector, in charge of Broach.
Mr. P. Stewart, first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, second ditto ditto.
Mr. Sims, supernumerary, ditto ditto.
Mr. R. G. Chambers, assistant principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. W. Birdwood, ditto ditto.

Mr. E. G. Eawcett, ditto ditto.

Mr. Hornby, ditto ditto.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Liddell, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Vihart, principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. B. Mills, sub-collector, in charge of Kaira.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, first assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. Kirkland, second ditto ditto.

Mr. H. G. Barnett, supernumerary ditto ditto.

Mr. C. Presscott, assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. Talbot, ditto ditto.

Mr. F. A. Corsar, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. W. Bell, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. P. Chambers, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, ditto ditto.

Capt. W. D. Robertson, principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednugur.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, sub-collector, in charge of Sholapore.

Mr. W. Shinson, first assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednugur.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, supernumerary ditto, acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmednugur.

Mr. J. Seton, second assistant principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednugur.

Mr. J. Steven, supernumerary ditto, ditto acting assistant to collector of Kandeish.

Mr. A. Seton, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Ahmednugur.

Mr. G. Coles, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Dent, ditto ditto.

Mr. L. R. Reid, principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. J. Pyne, sub-collector, in charge of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, first assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, supernumerary ditto ditto, acting assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. W. Langford, second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, supernumerary ditto ditto, acting assistant to judge and session judge of Konkan.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. E. Chamier, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Konkan.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Gordon ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Courtney, ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Spooner, ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Richardson, supernumerary second assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona, acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona.

Mr. R. D. Luard, assistant to collector and magistrate of Poona.

General Department.

March 18. Mr. W. R. Morris, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master.

April 15. Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to proceed on duty to Deccan, as secretary with Hon. the Governor.

Mr. Secretary Williamson to have charge of secret and political department.

Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to have charge of military department.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 16. The Rev. C. Jackson, to be chaplain of Decca, Hursole and Ahmedabad, instead of Kaira, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

The Rev. R. Y. Keays, the chaplain of Surat and Broach, to visit Baroda once in two months.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 10, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to sanction the undermentioned gentlemen being placed on the Marine List, as midshipmen from the date of their arrival, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors, viz.

John Bird and S. W. Buckler, 6th June 1828; Richard Walker, John Shippard, J. S. Thacker, and W. Lynch, 2d June 1828; Alex. E. Ball, 3d Sept. 1828.

April 24.—Mr. W. H. Wyburd to be lieutenant, v. Loughton, dec.; date of com.—10th March 1830.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 17. William Wilson, Burchett, from Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bushire, and Muscat.—18. *Cassadore* (Portuguese), DeSilva, from Macao, Singapore, &c.—21. *Don Manuel de Portugal* (Portuguese), Carvalho, from China and Singapore; and H.C. brig of war, *Thetis*, Atkinson, from Mochoa.—26. *Byrne*, Warren, from London.—April 3. *B. neoclen*, Martin, from London.—17. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, Danell, from London.—23. H.C.S. *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, from London; and *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from ditto.—25. *Semestria*, Yates, from London, Cape, and Colombo; and *Regia*, Kail, from Colombo.—27. *Kliza*, Botelho, from Macao and Goa.—30. *Hercules*, Wilson, from Persian Gulf.—May 10. *Othello*, Thompson, from Liverpool; *Clairmont*, McAulay, from Greenock; and *Virginia*, Hullcock, from Bengal.—15. H.C.S. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, from London.—16. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London, Madeira, and Ceylon.—18. *Lamach*, Cotgrave, from London.

Departures.

March 16. England, Reay, for Calcutta.—19. James and Thomas, Asbridge, for Isle of France.—21. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, for Red Sea.—26. William Wilson, Burchett, for Madras and Calcutta.—April 28. Helen, Langley, for China; and Carron, Wilson, for Isle of France.—29. *Vuliant*, Bragg, for Liverpool.—May 12. *Byrne*, Warren, from London.—19. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, for Calcutta; *Bencoolen*, Martin, for London; and *Hercules*, Wilson, for Madras and Calcutta.—23. *Malvina*, Pearson, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Capt. H. Lyons, 23d regt. Bombay Inf., of a son.

26. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Laurie, artillery, of a son.

March 4. At Kaira, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., civil service, of a son.

5. At Bhewndy, the lady of Lieut. F. N. Billamore, 17th N.I., of a son.

6. At Bombay, the lady of H. P. Hadow, Esq., of a son.

8. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. Griffiths, commanding King's troops Colaba, of a son.

— At Ahmednugur, the lady of A. Graham, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

21. At Satterah, the lady of Lieut. Glog, 2d or Grenadier regt. N.I., of a son.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. James Scott, country service, of a daughter.

22. At Rutnagere, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

29. At the Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Davies, senior chaplain, of a daughter.

30. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. Johnston, Nizam's army, of a son.

April 2. At Byculla, Mrs. Newell, of a son.

9. At Ahmednagar, the lady of Capt. Henry Robertson, principal collector, of a daughter.

10. At Sattarah, the lady of Dr. Young, of a daughter.

11. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. John Wilson, Scottish mission, of a son.

May 4. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Laurie, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

13. At Woodgreen, the lady of John Wedderburn, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Bombay, Mr. Francis Leggett to Miss Nancy Trotter.

March 9. At Bombay, J. W. Muspratt, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Bolton; and on the same day, the Rev. Morgan Davies, chaplain of Belgaum, to Miss Anne Emma Bolton.

11. At Poona, Capt. G. F. Hamilton, deputy judge advocate general, to Miss Grant.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. At Cochín, Mr. Richard Broggy, late of the Commander-in-chief's office.

March 7. At Morninabad, of confluent small-pox, Lieut. Dampier, interpreter and quartermaster of the 19th regiment.

27. At Hurnee, of liver, Lieut. Robinson, 2d L.C., after an illness of three months.

28. At Bombay, in his 41st year, Mr. C. T. Huntbridge, an assistant in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

April 27. At Bombay, Mr. Edward Lloyd.

May 1. At Ahmedabad, of fever, Lieut. G. Tollenmache, 25th N.I.

14. At Colaba, Wm. Hynic, Esq., merchant.

15. At Bombay, Robert Finlay, Esq., aged 28, of the firm of Ritchie, Finlay, and Co., and fourth son of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, Argyleshire.

Lately, at Bombay, Mr. Robert Yates, of the quarter-master-general's office.

MARRIAGES.

March 9. At Colombo, H. Whiting, Esq., of H.M. civil service, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. Norman Garstin, colonial chaplain of Colombo.

April 3. At Colombo, C. D. Riddell, Esq., colonial treasurer of New South Wales, lately one of H.M. Commissioners of Inquiry, to Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Rodney and the Lady Louisa Stratford.

DEATHS.

March 7. At Colombo, Cornelis A. Prius, Esq., many years proctor of the Supreme Court in this island.

22. At Colombo, 2d-Lieut. Lachlan Maclean, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, aged 23.

April 9. At Colombo, the Hon. and Rev. E. Finch, senior colonial chaplain.

15. At Trincomalie, Mr. John Younger, master of the barque *John Craig*.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Feb. 26. At Pulo Ticoose, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Turner, 35th Madras N.I., of a son.

DEATHS.

March 1. Drowned, whilst bathing at the waterfall near Batu Feringee, Lieut. W. E. Brooshoft, 35th regt. N.I.

12. Of tetanus, from a punctured wound in the foot, Ensign John C. Wilkinson, 35th regt. Madras N.I., son of the late Capt. Wilkinson, R.N., aged 23.

Singapore.

MARRIAGE.

March 1. John Purvis, Esq., to Margaret Maria, widow of the late George Paxton, Esq., M.D., Bengal establishment.

DEATH.

March 12. By a sudden attack of paralysis, the day after his arrival from Malacca, where he had been a short time officiating as Resident Councillor, Edward Presgrave, Esq., late deputy resident at Singapore. He was in the 35th year of his age.

Supplement to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BEATSON.—CHOLERA.

THE weather during the last week has been cool and pleasant, but rather sudden in its alternations. To the latter circumstance, perhaps, may be attributed the appearance of sporadic cases, of what has been justly termed "that inscrutable, inexplicable, and intractable disease"—cholera. It is with deep regret we have to state that one of these has proved suddenly fatal in the person of Mr. James Beatson, one of the most respectable

members of our mercantile community, who was carried off on the 18th March, after a brief illness of a few hours. Up to the moment of the fatal attack, he was apparently in perfect health, and the regularity of his habits afforded none of those predisposing causes to which the origin of the disease is often ascribed. On the 17th, he had been engaged in business all day, and in the evening dined in a small party of his relations and friends, where he appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Next morning he took his usual ride, and was taken ill about eight o'clock. The attack was so far from violent that he had no suspicion of its nature, and when its

continuance made the friend who was with him insist upon sending for medical aid, every thing that skill and experience could suggest was tried; but, alas! in vain, for life became gradually extinguished before six in the evening.

Mr. Beatson had been regularly bred to business at Glasgow and Leghorn, and after his arrival here in 1826, his eminent mercantile knowledge, his general abilities, his integrity, and unassuming firmness of character, were soon appreciated as they merited, and led to his becoming a member, within eighteen months of his landing in Bengal, of one of the first houses of agency in this city. At the time of his death he was the senior partner, then in India, of the house of Colvin and Co. This rapid prosperity was unattended by envy and untinctured by ill-will; for his plain and unaffected manners, his cheerful amenity of disposition, and his steady habits of business, made him generally esteemed. By his friends and the few who knew him intimately he was warmly beloved, and will be most deeply regretted.

—*Cul. Gov. Gaz.*

OBSERVATION OF SUNDAY.

A project originating with the Bishop of Calcutta, to obviate the profanation of the sabbath, has excited much controversy at the presidency. The following form of a declaration has been sent by the bishop to one of the churches, with a request that it might be read from the pulpit, which was done: it has since been read in the dissenting chapels.

"We, the undersigned, being desirous to express our conviction, that it is our duty as Christians, and will be for our advantage as members of the community, to promote a more exact observance of the Lord's Day amongst the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, do hereby declare,

"1. That we will personally in our families, and to the utmost limit of our influence, adopt, and encourage others to adopt, such measures as may tend to establish a decent and orderly observance of the Lord's Day.

"2. That we will, as far as depends upon ourselves, neither employ, nor allow others to employ on our behalf, or in our service, native workmen and artisans in the exercise of their ordinary calling on the Sabbath day.

"3. And further, we will give a preference to those master tradesmen who are willing to adopt this regulation, and to act upon it constantly and unreservedly, in the management of their business.

"4. We will be ready, when it may be deemed expedient, to join in presenting an address to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, praying that orders may be issued to suspend all

about on public works upon the Lord's Day, as well as all such business in the government offices as can, without embarrassment to the service, be dispensed with."

This project is spoken of in terms of commendation in the *Government Gazette* and the *John Bull*. In the liberal papers, however, it has met a different fate. The *India Gazette* "strongly deprecates the intolerant spirit which the declaration breathes, and the invidious means by which its promoters seek to accomplish their object;" whilst the *Bengal Chronicle* asserts that it is "calculated to degrade Christians and Christianity itself in the estimation of the heathen by whom we are surrounded; that in principle it is defective, that in its intended operation it would be inquisitorial, unjust, and oppressive; and we have some doubt indeed whether any man injured in his trade or profession by it, would not have a legal claim to redress against those who conspired to carry it into effect."

YATIMUD-UD-DOWLAH OF OUDE.

The *India Gazette*, on the authority of a private letter, mentions the death of Yatimut-ud-Dowlah, the prime minister of the King of Oude, on the 13th of April.

THE PRESS.

The *John Bull* of April 29th mentions some rumours of some approaching important modifications of the press regulations.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

The *Bengal Chronicle* of April 27 states, that it is in contemplation to memorialize the Governor-general, to issue the *personal pay* of the officers of the army, at the rate at which the amount in sterling money was originally converted into Bengal currency, viz. 2s. 6d. per sonat rupee.

Madras.

Madras papers to the 17th May have been received, but they contain little local intelligence.

It is stated that the Madras Club is likely to have support from the heads of the society, and to be promoted by government.

A shocking accident took place at St. Thome, on the evening of April 28. Ensign Bromwick, of the 29th Regt. Nat. Inf., accompanied by several other officers, went into the sea to bathe. He had advanced a little out of his depth, when he was heard to make a sudden exclamation, and the sea around him appeared immediately covered with blood. He was then seen attempting to swim on shore. Lieutenant Brodie, adjutant of the 29th N.I., thereupon swam to Mr

Bronswick's assistance, and dragged him on shore, when his right leg and his body were found to be dreadfully lacerated, a considerable part both of the leg and thigh and of the body having been torn away. The little finger also of the right hand had been bitten off. The mischief had evidently been done by a shark. We lament to add, that Mr. Bromwick died almost immediately, and before he could be conveyed to his residence, which was very near the beach. The deceased, we hear, was a very fine young man, and universally beloved for his amiable disposition.

Bombay.

The Bombay papers mention the return of the governor to that presidency, from his tour to Guzerat and Cutch.

They also state, that the Deesa field-force has received orders to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice—destination unknown.

Mr. Taylor, a rival of Mr. Waghorn, has arrived at Bombay, (from Europe.) Mr. Taylor left Marseilles on the 28th Oct. and arrived at Alexandria in eighteen days after leaving London. Mr. Taylor's object is to establish a regular communication, by means of steam-vessels, navigating the Mediterranean and Red Seas, between London and the different presidencies of India, whereby an intercourse between both countries may be effected in from fifty-four to sixty days. Mr. Taylor has also provided a newly invented carriage for the conveyance of passengers across the Desert, and if the regulations established for their conduct be adhered to, the quarantine to which they can ever be exposed, will never exceed twenty-four hours.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st of April contains a long account of the proceedings of a meeting held for the purpose of discussing Mr. Taylor's scheme of steam navigation by way of the Red Sea. Mr. Taylor addressed the meeting at great length, and enumerated the advantages to be derived from his scheme. It appears, by the same paper of May 1, that he was on the point of proceeding to Europe, by way of the Persian Gulf, his attempts to get to sea having been ineffectual.

A government notification, dated May 1, announces that the Bombay Marine is in future to be denominated "the Indian Navy."

Papers from this presidency to the 22d May reached us on the eve of publication. They contain no intelligence of importance.

Penang.

The *Penang Gazette* contains an account of a melancholy accident which happened to Lieutenant Brooshoof, who, visiting a waterfall on the north side of the island, was tempted to bathe, and was carried away by the torrent; he died in a few days of the injuries he received. His friend, Lieutenant Wilkinson, owing to anxiety, exertion, and a slight wound from a thorn, died of a locked jaw.

Netherlands India.

News from Batavia of the 4th of May has been received. The Governor-General, in a letter of the 8th of April to Lieut.-General de Kock, expresses his great satisfaction with his reports, announcing the submission of Diepo Nigoro and other chiefs, and consequently the brilliant termination of the war in Java.—*Dutch Paper.*

Pitcairns' Island.

Accounts from this island notice the death of old Adams, the last of the leading mutineers of the *Bounty*.

Polynesia.

The American ship *Vincennes* communicated at Canton some intelligence from the Polynesian islands, visited in the course of her voyage. She was a fortnight at the Washington or Northern Marquesian Group, a month at the Society Islands, and nearly two months at the Sandwich Islands. The natives of the first group are represented, both in a mental and physical point of view, superior to those of the last two, but remain in the uncontrolled licentiousness of the original character of the South Sea islanders. The Sandwich islanders are represented as making astonishingly rapid strides in civilization.

It is stated in another communication from this quarter, that the Sandwich islanders have equipped an expedition, consisting of two of their brigs of war, against the New Hebrides, where they intend to form a settlement. The expedition is under the command of Boki, the governor of Woahoo, who has with him Manuiha, the captain of the port, and three hundred soldiers.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to the charter, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last quarterly general court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) informed the proprietors, that, in pursuance of the directions of the court assembled on the 16th of July last, he and other members of the Court of Directors had presented to his Majesty the address of condolence and congratulation which had then been agreed to, which his Majesty had been pleased to receive most graciously.

The *Chairman* then laid before the court the regulations ordained by the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the year 1829.

The *Chairman* next submitted to the proprietors, an account of the expenses, &c. of the establishments at Addiscombe and Haileybury, for the year ending at Midsummer last.

General Thornton.—I wish to ask a question relative to the proceedings at our last meeting. It appears to me, that all the minutes of our proceedings on that occasion have not been read. It was stated at that time, that there was a bill before Parliament, which was calculated to throw a very heavy charge on the East-India Company: no mention has now been made of it.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. and gallant general is alluding to the proceedings of an antecedent quarterly general court (not the last general court), in the due course of which the bill alluded to was mentioned.

General Thornton.—I wish to know what has been done with reference to that bill.

The *Chairman.*—I was about to state what had been done with respect to the bill which was introduced for the relief of certain persons who had sustained injury in consequence of the insolvency of Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, late registrar of Madras. It pleased the House of Commons to pass that bill, which has finally become a law, in opposition to the feelings expressed by this Court, and to the sentiments of the Court of Directors. Some of the most objectionable parts of the measure were, however, rescinded. It was, for instance, originally intended that the money should be payable in this country; that provision was however abandoned, and the money was made payable at Madras; by which the Company was freed from a very heavy charge.

General Thornton.—I am sorry to hear that the bill has passed into a law in any shape. I, as well as other hon. proprietors, clearly shewed the gross injustice of the measure. On the occasion to which I allude, one hon. proprietor advised the Court of Directors to make a compromise; and I fear that the executive body attended to that recommendation, instead of adopting mine. It seems that the measure has now been agreed to; and I hope that no intention exists to carry it further. I make this observation, because it would appear, from some remarks which had fallen from Sir James Mackintosh, that he was not satisfied, but wished to carry the matter further. I therefore hope that care will be taken that bad shall not be made worse.

The *Chairman.*—The measure is now the law of the land, and its provisions cannot be altered by Sir James Mackintosh, or any other gentleman.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The *Chairman.*—An hon. proprietor gave notice of a motion at the last general court, which motion shall now be read.

The clerk then read the motion, as follows:—

“That this court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to the licentiousness and bloodshed connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims at the temples of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and elsewhere, both for the repair of those temples and the maintenance of their priests and attendants—recommends to the Honourable Court of Directors to take such measures as may have the effect of immediately directing the attention of the Indian government to this subject, and of eventually removing such a reproach from a Christian empire.”

Mr. John Poynder then rose and said—*Mr. Chairman,* I should hope that the terms of the motion which, after three months' notice, I have now the honour to submit to the court, are sufficiently explicit in themselves to obviate the possibility of any misconception as to my object or motives; but as I have reason to think that some misconception may have prevailed, I would wish, before I come to state more distinctly what I propose by this motion, to inform the court what I do *not* propose by it. And, first, I do not propose to originate any measures in this country, in the first instance, however desirable they might appear upon discussion, but simply to recommend the Directors to call the atten-

tion of the Indian Government to the question, and only then to deal with it as shall eventually appear desirable. Should any proprietors, therefore, not feel with me upon the expediency of acting at all, they will remember that the utmost I ask this court is, to recommend to the directors to call the attention of the Eastern government to the question. If the directors should feel *in limine*, that they ought not even to call upon their colleagues, they will tell us so, as a sort of grand jury, who will find, or throw out the bill. If they feel that they ought to call the attention of our Eastern government to the subject, it will still be competent to the court abroad to say—we have examined the question, as you desire, and we decline to interfere—which, though it would certainly be no adjudication of the merits of the question, yet, at all events, would supply an opinion as to the expediency of letting it alone; and here, sir, I would pause to enquire in what more moderate, or less objectionable form, any proprietor, desirous of the investigation of any great question, could come before his brother proprietors? Secondly, if I do not propose to legislate upon this subject in this country at all, so much less do I contemplate any coercive measures here, or elsewhere, against the temple worship, or any attempt at the slightest obstruction to a single worshipper. Again I invite attention to the motion, the main object of which is to abrogate the collection of tribute, as affording the sanction and authority of a Christian government to the popular idolatry, and encouraging the licentiousness and bloodshed inseparably connected with it. I am the more anxious to offer these preliminary observations, because I cannot forget that a valued friend among the proprietors,* when I first gave notice of this motion, remarked, that as it might be regarded as a serious attack upon the religious faith of our entire Indian population, he thought the directors should take measures for giving the utmost publicity to the discussion. I hope that enough has been said to convince him, that I have no appetite for the office of a public disturber of the peace of empires, especially in the present times; and with regard to any supposed disposition to take the court by surprise, more especially one which is commonly the least frequented of the year, I have reason to believe that a notice of this day's motion has found its way, before this, to every proprietor, with the exception only of those few who, from official or other connexion with the Company, would be apprized of the meeting without: what course may have been pursued by the Court of Directors in regard to the general proprietary is less my affair, nor do I

Mr. Carruthers.

deem it necessary to enquire. I hope that such a fact as I have mentioned will remove all imputation of any desire of concealment on the part of myself and my friends. It now, sir, comes to be seen whether I shall be able to establish such a case as shall justify the proprietors in adopting this motion, the tenor of which, I must again distinctly repeat, is—not the subversion of the temples, but the abstraction of British influence from their support, and of British participation in their profits. At the same time, it becomes me to be honest enough to God and my country, to avow that if, by such an indirect course as the withdrawal of the British sanction, the desirable end of promoting our common christianity, and of weakening the strongholds of superstition and vice, should be a collateral consequence, I do not affect to deny that I shall rejoice, in no common degree, in “a consummation so devoutly to be wished;” but I will add, that I apprehend it will be a triumph of no solitary character, but one in which, so far from standing alone, there is not a man who hears me, that will not also partake, nor a single Christian throughout the world who will not as heartily join.

Adverting again to the motion before us as the text of my remarks, I shall now endeavour to prove that licentiousness and bloodshed are invariably connected with the several idolatrous temples where the tax is collected, and that its collection operates as a direct encouragement on the part of our Christian government to idolatry in general, and to those impure and sanguinary practices in particular; while, so far from the revenue that is raised being exhausted by the objects to which it is professedly applied, a surplus of considerable magnitude accrues to the East-India Company. And first, I shall notice the abominations invariably found in connection with all the idolatrous worship of India, before I advert to the particular temples in question; since, while it will be found that the temples, whose worshippers we tax partake, in common with all the others, in the general corruptions of the system, those temples have each distinctive characters of evil, so peculiar to themselves, as to entitle each of them to a separate consideration. Before, however, I proceed with this branch of my argument, I feel it necessary to claim no ordinary measure of the indulgence of the Court. I have indeed before experienced their courtesy in permitting the production of voluminous evidence on the question of suttees; but I must apprise them that I am now about to produce testimony which, though less extensive in quantity, is, from the nature of the subject, far more offensive in its character, and such as cannot

be brought forward in any public assembly without exciting feelings, both in the speaker and the hearer, always productive of pain, and frequently of disgust; testimony which, while its production is rendered necessary by the imperious sense of public duty, would, under the operation of the same principle, admit of no apology for its suppression, and therefore leaves me no discretion to withhold it. With regard to the ordinary abomination of the whole temple worship, I shall first cite Mr. Mill, the celebrated and accurate historian of British India.

"It is by no means unnatural (says he) for the religion of a rude people to unite opposite qualities; to preach the most harsh austerities, and at the same time to encourage the loosest morality. It may be matter of controversy to what degree the indecent objects employed in the Hindoo worship imply depravity of manners; but a religion which subjects to the eyes of its votaries the grossest images of sensual pleasure, and renders even the emblems of generation objects of worship—which ascribes to the supreme God an immense train of obscene acts—which has these engraven on the sacred cars, portrayed in the temples, and presented to the people as objects of adoration, which pays worship to the Yoni, and the Lingam, cannot be regarded as favourable to chastity. Nor can it be supposed, when to all these circumstances is added the institution of a number of girls attached to the temples, whose business is dancing and prostitution, that chastity is a virtue encouraged by the religion of the Hindoos."—*Mills' British India*, vol. i, 279, 4to. edition.

Again, he adds in the same work

"All European witnesses have been struck by the indelicacy of the Hindoos. The gross emblems and practices of their religion are well known. To the indecent passages in the sacred books, and the practices which they describe, both exceedingly numerous and exceedingly gross, we can here only allude, but the whole section may be seen by reference to certain portions of Haldell's Gentoo law."

Both the writings and conversation of the Hindoos abound with passages which are shocking to European ears. Even in the popular and moral work entitled *Hetopadesa*, there are parts which Doctor Wilkins (your learned and amiable librarian) could not translate, although he remarks that a Hindoo lady, from grosser habits, might hear them without a blush. Mr. Mill adds, that another oriental scholar and eye-witness, Mr. Scott Waring, speaking of the Persian women, describes them as "like the Indian, totally devoid of all delicacy, whose language is often gross and disgusting."

My next witness is the Abbé Dubois, who is said by Mr. Mill to have spent twenty years in India, in a more intimate acquaintance with the people than was ever done by any other European. My authority here (the work of the Abbé Dubois) must, I conceive, be conclusive with the East-India Company—not merely as a general scholar, and a laborious missionary (although of the Romish faith) in India, but because the Company had been so certified of the value of his original manuscript, both from the report of Major Wilks, Mr. Petre, Mr. Ers-

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kine of Bombay, Sir James Mackintosh, and Lord W. Bentinck, that they actually purchased, a few years since, the Abbé's manuscript, for 2,000 pagodas, or £800. The work was afterwards translated into English; since which a much improved edition has been printed by the author himself at the Royal Library of Paris, in the year 1825, which is now in the library of this house, as the gift of its learned author; and it is only due to the Company to state, that this concession of reprinting it in French was made to the Abbé by the East-India Company with their accustomed liberality of feeling, notwithstanding they had, in fact, possessed themselves of the copyright for the valuable consideration which I have mentioned. It is from this French edition that I have selected my several extracts. The Abbé Dubois says—

"No care is taken to curb the passions of the child. What they daily see and hear, and are taught, tends to produce the vices of the sexual appetite to a degree surpassing the example of all other races of men. Artificial abortion and infanticide are common.

It appears from the Mackenzie MSS. in your own library, that a Bramin (Borri) of Madras reported to Col. Mackenzie under his hand, respecting the worshippers of Basawarra, that his followers wear the lingam about their persons, and make it an object of constant worship; and this, he adds, is to indicate that their prophet wore this symbol. See page 20 of MS.

Mr. Ward's work on the "History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos," has supplied me with much of the most valuable information, and indeed, such is the value of his book, that it is well known as a stock book upon the various subjects of which he treats, while the admirable character and services of its author, and his long residence among the people, entitle his testimony to the highest credit. He observes,

"The temples for the worship of the lingam are innumerable. The greater number of images in stone are those of the lingam. At Benares is one which six men can hardly grasp.—*Ward*, vol. ii. p. 11.

"The daily worship of the Lingam is prescribed by the sacred books to every family.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 26.

The immorality of the Gooroo or spiritual guide is thus described by him.—

"I have heard of some Gooroos who, taking advantage of the profound reverence in which they are held, are guilty of improper conduct with their female disciples, and others of these demigods are guilty of crimes which they expiate on a gallows.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 44.

With respect to the existence of human sacrifices in India, the full directions for the sacrifice of a man are given by Mr. Ward, from the Hindoo sacred books, in vol. ii. p. 47.

"The victim must be free from bodily distemper, and be neither a child, nor advanced in years."

Therefore of sound health and in the prime of life. The sacred books are full of stories of human sacrifices, some of (M)

which are recited; and the celebrated institutes of Menu distinctly speak of "the sacrifice of a man," in the same paragraph with that of a horse and a bull.

"However shocking, it is generally reported among the natives, that human sacrifices are to this day offered in some places in Bengal, more especially at Kaheer near the town of Burdwan, at Kirestukona near Moorshedabad, and at many other places. The discovery of these murders, in the name of religion, is made by finding the decapitated bodies near the Tools; and though no one acknowledges the act, yet the natives well know that these people have been offered in sacrifice."—"About seven years ago, at Serampore, before the temple of the goddess Tara, a human body was found without a head, and different offerings in the temple; all who saw it knew that a human victim had been slaughtered in the night, and search was made for the murderers, but in vain."—"At Brumhu neetula, it is currently reported that human victims are occasionally offered, and decapitated bodies are found there."—"The second Sanskrit professor of the college of Fort William assured me, that at the village of Soornura, he saw the head of a man with a lamp placed on it lying in a temple before the image of the goddess, and the body lying in the road opposite the temple, and a similar fact occurred at Bhurgu-Bheema. At Chitpooru and Kalce-ghatu, near Calcutta, human sacrifices are said to have been occasionally offered, and a respectable native assured me, that at Chitpooru, near the idol there, a decapitated body was found, which, in the opinion of the spectators, had evidently been offered on the preceding night."

Mr. Ward then relates a story believed by a great number of the most respectable natives of Bengal, respecting a raja (named Krishna-Chundrarayu) who is said to have offered human victims for the space of two years, under the directions of a dream, amounting to not fewer than 1,000!—Ibid. vol. ii. p. 47 to 52. Mr. Ward says, (vol. i. p. 148) that in the *Kaliku poorana* men are expressly pointed out as proper for sacrifice to Kalce, where it is declared that the blood of one man pleases the goddess for a thousand years, and that by the sacrifice of three men, she is pleased 100,000 years! and Mr. Ward extracts from what is commonly called "the sanguinary chapter" of this sacred book, the formal directions for the sacrifice of human victims! He also states that the goddess Siddesharree is equally known to have had human victims immolated on her altars. In the Parliamentary Papers ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, as late as the 18th of July 1828, a case occurs of the immolation of a human victim: It appears in the Bengal political consultations of the 10th of October 1823, being a dispatch from Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Swinton, the government secretary of Fort William, dated 26th of July 1823, and the fact was discovered by a person attending an annual festival in disguise, when he witnessed the sacrifice. The Abbé Dubois (vol. ii. p. 442, edit. Paris 1825) of "Mœurs et Institutions des Peuples de l'Inde" affirms,

1st. That the practices of the Indian magicians require, and obtain, the blood of virgins, in order to the success of their operations.

2d. That in the sacrifice of the Skiam, although a horse is more generally used, the immolation of a human being is considered infinitely more agree-

able to the gods, and therefore more available to the worshipper.

3d. That in every single province of India, the inhabitants know and point out the places where the rajahs have immolated prisoners taken in war to the deities, in order to their further success in battle.

He has himself visited and described them. The victims were always decapitated, and their heads were afterwards suspended as trophies. The temple of Mysore, near Seringapatam, was particularly distinguished for its numerous executions of this sort. Old men have mentioned these facts to the Abbé, as subsisting in their time, and they justified it on the ground of reprisals, and treated it with indifference, and as a matter of course.

4th. That in the *Kal-poorana* such infamous sacrifices are expressly recommended, the necessary ceremonies are described in their minutest details, and the consequences which will attend the observances, especially designating the deities to whom such sacrifices are acceptable, at the head of whom is Kail. Human sacrifices are further stated to be the exclusive prerogative of princes, to whom they are therefore prescribed. A brahmin can never either be sacrificed himself or assist at a sanguinary sacrifice. Every human victim must be without corporeal blemish, and not be charged with any great crime.

An instance of human sacrifice in which an elderly female was the victim, was attempted at Benares so late as the year 1788. See the account by Lord Teignmouth, in the *Asiatic Researches*, v. 333. Of the human sacrifices at Juggernaut, including those of fathers and mothers, with their children in their arms, an account is given by Sonnerat (i. 121), who was himself an eye-witness. Bernier, who is characterized by Mr. Mill (the historian of British India) as "the faithful traveller," also describes it (*Lettres sur les Gentils de l'Hindooستان*, p. 128.) Adverting to the general immorality of the temple worship, Mr. Ward says

"Many of the practices in the presence of Hindoo idols, in the very midst of worship, are so dreadfully obscene, that I am persuaded even the lowest London mob would not suffer the actors to escape without marks of their disapprobation; and yet the Hindoos expect nothing less than heaven for these works of merit. A great number of the Hindoo saints live in a state of perpetual intoxication, nor do the Brumhacharas, who follow the rules of the Trim Shasters and practice unutterable abominations, under what they call the forms of religion, ever doubt whether these acts are meritorious, and capable of raising the person to heaven. Though I have drawn away the veil from some of the scenes, yet the Christian public must give me credit respecting the rest, for they are so intolerably gross that they cannot be fully dragged into public view. Even women of the town have worship performed by brahmins in brothels, from which they expect rewards in a future state; so completely absent from the Hindoo mind is the Christian idea of purity of heart, and of the necessity of this, in order to approach God."—(*Ward's View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos*, vol. ii. p. 175.)—"There are several stories (says Mr. Ward) in the *Pooranas* respecting the origin of the Lingam worship, three of which I had translated, and actually inserted in this work, leaving out as much as possible of their offensive parts: but in correcting the proofs, they appeared too gross, even when refined as much as possible, to meet the public eye. It is true I have omitted them with some reluctance, because I wish that the apologists for idolatry should be left without excuse, and that the sincere Christian should know what those who wish to rob him of the Christian religion mean to leave in its stead."—"From these

abominable stories, temples innumerable have arisen in India, and a Lingam placed in each of them, and worshipped as a God! These temples, indeed, in Bengal, and many parts of Hindostan, are far more numerous than those dedicated to any other idol; and the number of the daily worshippers of this scandalous image (even among the Hindoo women), who make the image with the clay of the Ganges every morning and evening, is beyond comparison far greater than the worshippers of all the other gods put together."—(*Ward's View*, &c., vol. i. p. 15).

Thus Sonnerat, speaking of the temples throughout India, reports of them (without exception) that "they are covered with figures for the most part very obscene, representing the lives, victories, and misfortunes of the gods;"—and again, in those dedicated to Siva, (in which the Lingam is always the principal figure) he says, "the ceilings, as well as the other parts, are covered with obscene figures." *Voyage aux Indes et à la Chine*, tom. i. p. 219.

"In the year 1806 I was present," (says Mr. Ward) "at the worship of the goddess Doorga, as performed at Calcutta. Four sets of singers were present, who entertained their guests with filthy songs, and danced in indecent attitudes before the goddess. The whole scene produced on my mind sensations of the greatest horror. The dress of the singers, their indecent gestures, the abominable nature of the songs, the horrid din of their miserable drum, the lateness of the hour, the darkness of the place, with the reflection that I was standing in an idol temple, and that this immense multitude of rational and immortal creatures, capable of superior joys, were, in the very act of worship, perpetrating a crime of high treason against the God of Heaven, while they themselves believed they were performing an act of merit, excited ideas and feelings in my mind which time can never obliterate.

"I would have given in this place a specimen of the songs sung before the image, but found them so full of obscenity, that I could not copy a single line. All those actions which a sense of decency keeps out of the most indecent English songs, are here detailed, sung, and laughed at, without the least sense of shame. A poor ballad-singer in England would be sent to the house of correction, and flogged, for performing the meritorious actions of these wretched idolators."—*Ward's View*, &c. vol. i. p. 117.

Again—

"At the end of the ceremonies the parties cook and eat the flesh of the sacrifice, drink the spirits offered to the goddess, and then in a state of intoxication the men and women dance together, and commit the greatest indecencies."—*Ibid*, p. 16, in *Notes*.

Again, describing the termination of the Doorga festival, Mr. Ward says:

"Sept. 26th, 1803, I observed that one of the men standing before the idol in a boat, dancing and making indecent gestures, was naked. Before other images young men, dressed in women's clothes, were dancing with other men, making indecent gestures. I could not help thinking the most vulgar mob in England would have turned with disgust from these abominable scenes. I have seen the most abominable scenes exhibited before our own house at Serampore."—*Ibid*, p. 120.

In describing the worship of the idol Jugundhatree, Mr. Ward says:

"Much indecent mirth takes place, and numbers of men dance naked before the image, and call this the way to heaven; the brahmins smiling with complacency on these works of merit, so acceptable to the gods."—*Ibid*, p. 130.

Mr. Ward's entire account of the worship and festivals in honour of Krishna, is an awful exhibition of human depravity, in connection with idolatrous ob-

servances. The following are a few extracts:

"During the worship within the temple, the crowd out of doors sing and dance, connecting with the whole every kind of indecency.—After eating and drinking, they literally 'rise up to play;' youths dressed so as to represent Krishnu and his mistress Radha, dance together.—Another festival celebrates the revels of this impure god with the milk-maids. At these times I have seen the grey-headed idolator and the frantic youth dancing together. The Hindoo is at once called to what he considers divine worship, and to a licentious festival; no one imagining but that worship and adultery may be performed in the same hour.—The temples dedicated to Krishnu are very numerous; and it is a scandalous fact that the image of Radha, his mistress, always accompanies that of Krishnu, and not those of his wives. Pantomimical entertainments are frequently represented, in which the lewd actions of this god are exhibited. Six parts out of ten of the whole Hindoo population of Bengal are supposed to be the disciples of this god."—"At one festival it is supposed that 100,000 people assemble each day, among whom are great multitudes of lewd women. Filthy songs about Krishnu and his mistresses are sung by the crowd, and all manner of indecent diversions practised."—*Ibid*, vol. i. p. 193 to 205.

Mr. Ward in describing the religious festivals says—

"As soon as the well known sound of the drum is heard, calling the people to the midnight orgies, the dance and the song, whole multitudes assemble, and almost tread one upon another; and their joy keeps pace with the number of loose women present and the gross obscenity of the songs. Gopalce, a pundit employed in the Serampore printing-office, and a very respectable man among the Hindoos, avowed to a friend of mine that the only attractions on these occasions were the women of ill-fame, and the filthy songs and dances; that these songs were so abominable that a man of character, even amongst them, was ashamed of being present; that if ever he (Gopalce) remained, he concealed himself in a corner of the temple. He added, that a song was scarcely tolerated which did not contain the most marked allusions to unchastity, while those which were so abominable that no person could repeat them out of the temple received the loudest plaudits. All this is done in the very face of the idol, nor does the thought, 'Thou God accost me,' ever produce the slightest pause in these midnight revels. In open day, and in the most public streets of a large town, I have seen men entirely naked dancing with unblushing effrontery before the idol as it was carried in triumph procession, encouraged by the smiles and eager gaze of the brahmins; yet sights even worse than those, and such as can never be described by the pen of a Christian writer, are exhibited on the rivers and in the public roads, to thousands of spectators at the Doorga festival, the most popular and most crowded of all the Hindoo festivals in Bengal; and which closes with libations to the gods, so powerful, as to produce general intoxication. I have more than once been filled with alarm as this idolatrous procession has passed my house, lest my children should go to the windows and see the gross obscenity of the dancers. What must be the state of morals in a country, when its religious institutions and public shows, at which the whole population is present, thus sanctify vice, and carry the multitude into the very gulf of depravity and ruin."—*Ward's Introduction to his View*, &c. p. 49.

Again, Mr. Ward (vol. i, p. 247) speaking of the rite of female worship among the Hindoos, says—

To this succeeds the worship of the guardian deity; and after this, that of the female who sits naked. Here things too abominable to enter the ears of man, and impossible to be revealed to a Christian public, are contained in the directions of the shastres. The learned brahmin who opened to me these abominations, made several efforts, paused and began again, and then paused again, before he could mention the shocking indecencies prescribed by his own shastres. (After describing some other rites, he adds) the priest then, in the

presence of all, behaves towards this female in a manner which decency forbids to be mentioned; after which the persons present repeat many times the name of some god, performing actions unutterably abominable, and here these most diabolical business closes. Thus, that which should be divine worship is the greatest source of impiety and corruption of manners; and instead of returning from his temple, or from religious services, informed in knowledge and grieved for his moral deficiencies, his passions are inflamed, and his mind polluted to such a degree that he carries the pernicious lessons of the temple or the festival into all the walks of private life; his very religion becomes his greatest bane, and where he should have drank of the waters of life, he swallows the poison that infallibly destroys him. It is not devotion that leads the Hindoo to the temple; but a licentious appetite. Idolatry always tends to sink, but never to raise its votaries."—*Ibid*, p. 54.

Again—

"How shall I describe the unutterable abominations connected with the popular superstition. I have witnessed scenes which can be clothed in no language; and have heard of other abominations practised in the midst of religious rites, and in the presence of the gods, which, if they could be described, would fill the whole Christian world with disgust and horror.

"Men are sufficiently corrupt by nature, without any outward excitements to evil in the public festivals; nor have civil nor spiritual terrors, the frowns of God and governors united, been found sufficient to keep within restraint the overflowings of iniquity; but what must be the moral state of that country, where the sacred festivals and the very forms of religion lead men to every species of vice. These festivals and public exhibitions excite universal attention, and absorb for weeks together almost the whole of the public conversation; and such is the enthusiasm with which they are hailed, that the whole country seems to be thrown into a ferment; health, property, time, business, every thing is sacrificed to them. In this manner are the people prepared to receive impressions from their national institutions. If these institutions were favourable to virtue, the effects would be most happy; but as in addition to their fascination they are exceedingly calculated to corrupt the mind, the most dreadful consequences follow, and vice, like a mighty torrent, flows through the plains of Bengal with the force of the flood tide of the Ganges, carrying along with it young and old, the learned and the ignorant, rich and poor, all castes and descriptions of people, into an awful eternity! In short, the characters of the gods, and the licentiousness which prevails at their festivals, and abounds in their popular works, with the enervating nature of the climate, have made the Hindoos the most effeminate and corrupt people on earth. I have in the course of this work exhibited so many proofs of this fact, that I will not again disgust the reader by going into the subject. Suffice it to say, that fidelity to marriage vows is almost unknown among the Hindoos; the intercourse of the sexes approaches very near to that of irrational animals. The husband almost invariably lives in criminal intercourse during the pupillage of his infant wife; and she, if she becomes a widow, cannot marry, and in consequence being destitute of a protector, and of every moral principle, becomes a willing prey to the lascivious."

"Let every conscientious Christian fairly consider whether a great degree of criminality does not attach to the person who in any way countenances idolatry. I am not ashamed to confess that I fear more for the continuance of the British power in India from the encouragement which Englishmen have given to the idolatry of the Hindoos, than from any other quarter whatever. It cannot be doubted that in every case in which either a person or a nation begins to think favourably of idolatry, it is a mark of departure in heart and practice from the living God; it was always so considered among the Jews. There is scarcely any thing in Hindooism, when truly known, in which a learned man can delight, or of which a benevolent man can approve; and I am fully persuaded that there will soon be but one opinion on the subject, and that this opinion will be, that the Hindoo system is less ancient than the Egyptian, and that it is the most perverse, impure, and bloody of any

system of idolatry that was every established on earth."—*Mr. Ward's Introduction*, p. 96.

Mr. Ward, in his chapter "on Pantomimical Entertainments," says,

"The scenes are often very indecent; and the whole, by exciting a kind of enthusiasm in the cause of licentiousness, produces a dreadful effect on the morals of the spectators, both young and old. The entertainments which relate to the lascivious Krishna are most popular, and the sight of these impure and pernicious exhibitions is reckoned very meritorious; indeed the Hindoo flatters himself, when he retires from these scenes inflamed with lust, that he has been doing something that will promote his final blessedness."—*Vol. iii. p. 204.*

Speaking of the women, Mr. Ward says,

"I recollect the observations of a gentleman who had lived nearly twenty years in Bengal, and whose opinions on such a subject demand the highest regard, that the infidelity of the Hindoo woman was so great, that he scarcely thought there was a single instance of a wife who had been always faithful to her husband."

The acknowledgment of Ramu-nathce the second Sanskrit pundit in the college of Fort William, alluding to the lascivious character of the god Krishna,

"that almost every house in Calcutta and other large towns contained a Krishna, exhibits pretty plainly the state of the public morals. The number of houses of ill fame in Calcutta is almost incredible. Indeed such is the licentious character of the people, that notwithstanding all the terrors of the caste, thousands of Brahmans live with Pariar and Musalman women. Some years ago one of the Hindoo rajas of the Kshatriya caste retained an English concubine, and afterwards had a family by a Musalman woman, whose sons were invested with the poita, and were all married to Hindoos. This woman had a separate house, where the raja visited her. She worshipped idols, had a bramhin for her spiritual guide, and another for her priest, and all the Hindoos around partook of the food which had been cooked in the houses of this woman and her children, so that thousands of persons, according to the strict laws of the Shasters, forfeited their castes. In all the large towns, as Calcutta, Dhaka, Patna, Moorshedabad, &c. many rich Hindoos live with Musalman concubines, and amongst the lower orders this intermixture of the castes for iniquitous purposes is still more general.

"They are very litigious and quarrelsome, and in defence of a cause in a court of justice will swear falsely in the most shocking manner, so that a judge never knows when he may safely believe Hindoo witnesses. It is said that some of the courts of justice are infested by a set of men termed *gaur and' man*, who for so paltry a sum are willing to make oath to any fact however false. Private murder is practised to a dreadful extent among the Hindoos, and is exceedingly facilitated, and detection prevented, by the practice of hurrying sick persons to the banks of the river, and burning them as soon as dead. Instances of persons being secretly poisoned by their relations are numerous, especially in the houses of the rich, where detection is almost impossible.

"The crime of destroying illegitimate children before birth is also prevalent to a shocking degree in Bengal. In the family of a single Kalcu bramhin, whose daughters never live with their husbands, it is common for each daughter to destroy a child in the womb annually; this crime is also very prevalent among widows, so numerous in this country. The pundit who gave me this information supposes that 10,000 children are thus murdered in the province of Bengal every month!! Expressing my doubts of this extraordinary and shocking circumstance, this person appealed to the fact of many females being tried for these offences in the courts of justice in every allah in Bengal. He said the fact was so notorious that every child in the country knew of it, and that the crime had acquired an appropriate name, *petu-phela*, i.e. thrown from the belly; *pet phelanea* is also a term of abuse which one woman often gives to another. It is a fact, too, that many women die after taking the drug intended to destroy the unborn child.

Gaming is another vice of which the Hindoos, encouraged by their sacred writings, are extremely fond, and in the practice of which their holiest monarch, Yoodhist-hiru, twice lost his kingdom. In short, though it has been said that the Hindoos are a moral and comparatively an honest people, there needs no attempt to prove to persons engaged in business in India, that such an assertion is as far from truth as the distance between the poles; every one who has been obliged to employ the Hindoos, has had the most mortifying proof that if the vices of lying, deceit, dishonesty, and impurity can degrade a people, then the Hindoos have sunk to the utmost depths of human depravity. Whole pages might be written on this painful subject, till the reader was perfectly nauseated with the picture of their disgusting vices. The complaints of Europeans are so frequent, and so loud, on the dishonesty of the natives, that a person can seldom go into the company of those who employ them without hearing these complaints.

"The impurity of the conversation and manners of the Hindoos is so much dreaded by Europeans, that they tremble for the morals of their children, and consider their removal to Europe, however painful such a separation may be to the mind of a parent, as absolutely necessary to prevent their ruin. In the capacity of a servant, the wife or widow of an English soldier is considered as an angel compared with a native woman. Lying is universally practised. The author has never known a Hindoo who has not resorted to it without hesitation, whenever he thought he could draw the slightest advantage from it. The want of compassion and tenderness towards the poor, the sick, and the dying, is also so notorious, that European travellers are frequently filled with horror at the proofs of their inhumanity, merely as they pass along the roads, or navigate the rivers in this country."—*Mr. Ward*, vol. iii, p. 238 to 245.

Adverting to the vindication of the Hindoo system, Mr. Ward observes further

"Some persons have complimented the Hindoos as a virtuous people; but how should virtue exist among a people whose sacred writings encourage falsehood, revenge, and impurity; whose gods were monsters of vice; to whose sages are attributed the most brutal indulgence in cruelty, revenge, lust, and pride; whose priests endeavour to copy these abominable examples, and whose institutions are the very hotbeds of impurity? Where, in such a state of universal corruption—the temple itself being turned into a brothel, and the deity worshipped being the very personification of sin—where should virtue find a single asylum, and from what stock, where all is disease and corruption, should the virtues be produced? If the religious institutions of a country be the prime sources of corruption, how should the people be virtuous? Is there such a strong bias in human nature to virtue that a man will be pure in spite of the example of his gods, his priests, and the whole body of his countrymen, and when the very services in his temple present the most fascinating temptations to impurity? Impurity and cruelty have been in all ages the prominent features of every form of pagan superstition, but no where have these features presented a more disgusting and horrible appearance than among the Hindoos. I have witnessed scenes of impurity in Hindoo worship which I can never commit to writing. In translating some parts of the Hindoo writings with a learned brahmin who assisted me, he was himself almost covered with shame; multitudes of fables and scenes are found in the most chaste of the Hindoo histories of their gods and sages that are disgusting beyond all utterance, but the *pranayog* here more particularly referred to describe acts of impurity daily practised by large bodies of Hindoos, and which are becoming more and more common. The songs and dances which I have witnessed in the Hindoo temples at midnight would disgrace a house of ill fame; and these are the services which should purify the soul, and fit it for the duties of time, and for the joys of eternity; and this is the religion of the Hindoos. I myself saw one year from my own window at Serampore, in a religious procession, sights so shockingly detestable, that I ran and closed my windows, and yet multitudes of Hindoos of both sexes, old and young, crowded to the sight. Can one wonder, after this, that the Hindoo system be so notoriously the most corrupt nation at present existing on the earth. Their sacred insti-

tutions are the very bane and curse of the people."—*Ward's Introduction*, vol. iii, p. 37.

The abominations of the Bramins in particular are described by Mr. Ward in his third vol. p. 81. et seq.: from which it appears that their polygamy is excessive; some have not fewer than 100 wives, many have fifteen or twenty, and others forty or fifty each: their mistresses are numerous. In the preface to the same volume, it is stated that some of the highest order of Bramins marry fifty or sixty females, Hindoo parents conceiving it a high honour to have a daughter so married. This man, however, lives only with one wife, though he may occasionally visit some of the others. The consequence of such a detestable practice is, that these extra wives and these infant widows are generally found in the houses of ill fame throughout the country. In the same volume, page 147, it is observed that on account of the early period at which all marriages are contracted, the number of virgin widows is very great, and that the Hindoos acknowledged that almost all young widows, being excluded from a second marriage, live in a state of adultery. Again, the very early marriages are the source of the most enormous evils,—these pairs, brought together without previous attachment, or even their own consent, are seldom happy.

"This leads men into unlawful connexions, so common in Bengal, that three parts of the married population, I am informed, keep concubines. Many never visit, nor take their wives from the house of the father-in-law, but they remain there a burden and a disgrace to their parents, or they abandon the paternal roof at the call of some paramour. Early marriages also give rise to another dreadful evil—almost all these girls after marriage remain at home one, two, or three years, and during this time numbers are left widows without having enjoyed the company of their husbands a single day; these young widows being forbidden to marry, almost without exception become prostitutes. To these miserable victims of a barbarous custom, are to be added all the daughters of the Koolenas (higher brahmins) who never leave the house of the father, either during the life or after the death of their husbands, and who invariably live an abandoned life. The consequences resulting from this state of things are universal whoredom, and the perpetration of unnatural crimes to a most shocking extent."—*Ward's View*, vol. iii. p. 167.

In concluding my extracts from Mr. Ward, I would notice his view of the woful expenditure of human life in India by means of the several idolatrous observances and the pilgrimages connected with them.

"I have ventured (says he) on an estimate of the number of Hindoos who annually perish, the victims of the Brahminical religion, (vol. ii. p. 127) and have supposed that they cannot amount to less than 10,000! Every additional information I obtain, and the opinions of the best informed persons with whom I am acquainted, confirm me in the opinion that this estimate is too low, that the havoc is far greater, however difficult it may be to bring the mind to contemplate a scene of horror which outdoes all that has ever been perpetrated in the name of religion by all the savage nations put together."—*Ward's Introduction*, vol. i. p. 86.

But lest it should be supposed that

such views are peculiar to clergymen, let us hear Mr. Tytler, one of the last men who will be suspected of favouring Mr. Ward or his opinions. In his *Considerations on India*, printed as late as the year 1815, he observes

"The influence of the various filthy and indecent stories which in the Shasters are related of the Hindoo deities, and the immoral tendency of the abominable songs so common among the natives, and which are sung at the worship of their gods, must be very great. There are no vices, however bad, for which they will not find examples in the history of their gods; and the lower orders are taught to suppose that the gods are pleased with the indecent representations, the improper attitudes and gestures, and the licentious songs which we see and hear at their Poojas. It was evidently the interest of the brahmins to insist on the advantages to be obtained from the observance of ceremonies in which the people would naturally join with pleasure, and which gratified their own appetites and desires, rather than to enforce the severer duties of religious abstinence and forbearance from the pleasures of the senses; in which doctrine their followers would be few, and their power consequently small. We see, therefore, that all they have revealed of the Shasters, relates to the efficacy of Poojas, and other religious feasts; and in these they permit, and even enjoin, the exhibition of every indecency. As human nature has always shewn itself sufficiently corrupt to require the enforcement of the checks which religion supplies in order to restrain mankind, what then must be the condition of a people whose very religion forms the basis of their vices and immorality."—*Tytler's Considerations on the State of India*, vol. i. p. 243.

Again.

"The impurities of which they are daily witnesses, even in their religious ceremonies, have conspired to make the Bengalese lascivious in the highest degree. So little regard is paid to chastity among them, that the son has learnt from the example of his parent, before he is fourteen years of age, to mingle in the general debauchery. Conversation is general among them, and private intrigue has no bounds; nor does the Bengalese consider marriage a bar to such enjoyments. Under such circumstances, the number of those who live by public prostitution is very great."—*Id.* 246.

For further proof of the immorality of the temple worship, the Abbé Dubois, in his work before referred to, after describing the figures of the Lingam as almost the invariable object of worship in the second court of every temple, observes that the chief idol itself is often found in an obscene position, while on the principal front of the temple figures of men and animals appear in infamous attitudes, which sculptures, he says, are also most commonly repeated on the inner walls—

"To every temple (he adds) are attached female dancers, called the attendants of the deity, but really prostitutes, who are regularly retained to grant their favours to any one who may choose to pay for them, although it appears they were originally confined to the service of the brahmins. These profligate women are however peculiarly consecrated to the worship of the Indian gods, and every temple of any consideration has a band of eight, twelve, or upwards. Their official duties consist in dancing and singing twice every day in the interior of the temples, and in all the public ceremonies besides. Their attitudes and gestures are lascivious and opposed to decency, while their songs consist of obscene poetry, descriptive of the amours of their gods. They assist at marriages and other domestic ceremonies, in displaying their talents, and employ all the time which remains at their disposal in intrigues of infamy; nor is it unusual to see the residence of their gods become the theatre of their licentiousness. They are trained from infancy to this disgraceful trade,

some of them being to respectable families, and there are commonly found among them pregnant women, who in order to obtain a safe deliverance, make a vow, with the concurrence of their husband, to devote the child, if a female, to the service of the idol. They are far from considering this impious vow as opposed to the laws of female delicacy, or the obligations of maternal affection, and it is certain that no unfavourable opinion attaches to the parents, whose daughter embraces this course of life. These priestesses of the temples receive a regular stipend for their official duties, but its amount is moderate, and they supply the deficiency by the sale of their persons, for the aid of which commerce they are perhaps better acquainted than in any other country with all the arts and resources of attraction, in the employment of perfumes, of elegant and costly decorations, the use of odoriferous flowers, and abundant jewellery, with every other incentive to voluptuousness. At Moumour in the Mysore, a place in the southern vicinity of Seringapatam, is a temple dedicated to Tipamma, a female deity, who has an annual festival of great celebrity, when the goddess is borne in procession on a superb palanquin through the streets with a male deity before her."

Another temple of the same character was pointed out to him near Karry-madai, and the district of Coimbatour, and another not far from Moudon-Durai to the east of Mysore. The Abbé adds that

"Among the Assyrians and Babylonians, according to the opinion of Herodotus and Strabo, every woman was obliged to prostitute herself once in her life in the temple of Mylitta, the Venus of the Greeks. This tradition was so repugnant to the principles of shame which nature appears to have imparted even to the greater part of the animal creation, that many modern writers (and among them *Vesaire*) have questioned its authenticity; what will they say (asks the Abbé) to the infamous rites of which I have now given a description? The authority of husbands in India is such, that it will be readily admitted that it is only with their consent that the women could thus seek in every direction for a spurious posterity, but what limits will superstition observe? A variety of religious observances in India afford them an undeniable testimony, (says *Dubois*), to the truth of whatever of this nature the ancient historians have transmitted to us, however improbable."—(vol. ii. p. 370.)

In adverting to the public processions of the several idols, the Abbé says that the prostitutes of the temple perform lascivious dances, and that the bases of the different cars are sculptured with figures of men and women in the most obscene attitudes; and he also describes the mixed multitudes of spectators, as so completely laying aside all regard for decency, during the procession, as to afford a recognized place of meeting for those who are ill disposed. The noise and uproar of these processions is stated to be such as can only be understood by witnessing them; and the Abbé adds, "I have never beheld an Indian procession without its presenting me with an image of hell." In further proof that bloodshed is inseparable from the whole of the temple worship, which, it will be remembered, is one branch of my argument, and is adduced by me as a reason against British connexion with such a system, I advert to the painful and sanguinary austerities of the devotees invariably observed at all the great festivals of every temple. The Abbé Dubois (among others) records the ordinary austerities of the devotees at all the diffe-

rent temples, especially on the principal feasts, as always attended with bloodshed, and frequently with loss of life. He describes very fully in vol. i. p. 371, et seq.: (as do so many others) the self-inflicted tortures and painful mutilations which invariably attend these ceremonies.

Dubois further observes that

"In both the sects of Siva and Vishnu, there is a species of priestesses recognized as the wives of the gods. They form, he says, a distinct class from the dancers of the temples, but equal them in depravity; they are commonly victims of the priests' seduction, who in order to preserve the reputation of the families they have dishonoured, obtain for them a residence in the temples, after the performance of certain ceremonies. The priestesses of Vishnu bear on their breasts the distinctive figure of the eagle; while those of Siva have the figure of the Lingham impressed upon the thigh."

The next instance of religious profligacy connected with the temple worship, shall conclude this branch of my subject. Mr. Peggs, in his "*India's Cries to British Humanity*," in reference to other temples, says:

"Serinagar is the capital of the province of Gurwal, thirty-eight miles from Hurdwar. On the opposite side of the river, at the village of Ranibut, is a temple sacred to Rajah Ishwara, which is principally inhabited by dancing women. The initiation into this society is performed by anointing the head with oil from the lamp placed before the altar, by which act they make a formal abjuration of their parents and kindred, devoting their future lives to prostitution. Among the items of eleemosynary donations distributed to brahmins and others of the old government, and continued by the British, the principal in amount is 512 rupees, which is given to various tribes of religious mendicants, who frequent a *mela*, or fair, held annually near Serinagar. Ought Britain asks the author) thus to sanction and encourage obscenity? would it be done were these things fully known?—*India's Cries*, p. 234.

Tavernier in his travels in India, says:

"The worship of Brahma is essentially impure. There are temples of consecration for a life of impurity: these exist at Cambaya, Tivikarey, and other places of Hindustan. From Cambaya you go to a little village distant three coss, where there is a temple to which all the Indian courtizans come to make their offerings. This temple is full of a great number of naked images; among the rest there is a large figure of one that seems to resemble Apollo, all uncovered. Girls of eleven and twelve years old, who have been bought and educated for the purpose, are sent by their mistresses to this temple to offer and surrender themselves up to this idol."—*Tavernier*, p. 37.

In concluding these painful proofs of the depravity common to all the religious temples of India, I need hardly add that it would be far more grateful to my own feelings to suppress them altogether, if the important interests of truth did not imperiously require their production, in a case where it becomes a question, whether a tax imposed upon such religious worship as this, ought or ought not to be continued by the East-India Company. They have been brought forward by me "with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger." Let the apology offered by Dubois himself, upon this head, be also accepted as mine.

"God forbid (says he) that I should insult the misery of a nation which, plunged in the darkness of idolatry and ignorance, is unable to deliver itself from the errors and superstitions which are

the consequence. A sentiment of compassion alone is that by which I am actuated. Such were our ancestors, such should we be ourselves, at this moment, without the infinite mercy of Him who has been pleased to enlighten our eyes with the divine light of revelation."—*Id.* vol. ii. p. 227.

All, sir, that I ask in addition is, that until such practices shall yield to the power of divine revelation, the India Company shall refuse to participate in the fruits of such pollution. If you will do little to extend the influence of your own holy faith, at least do nothing which shall positively obstruct its progress, and give occasion to idolators to affirm that, when your own interests are in question, you are not nice in the means of advancing them.

I come now, secondly, to particularize each of the principal temples from which we derive tribute, as more completely illustrative of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to licentiousness and bloodshed. And need I say that at the head of these temples, and indeed (chiefly owing, *horrresco referens*!) to British patronage and support) at the head of all the idolatrous temples in the world, stands that of Juggernaut, or, as the name imports, of "the lord of the world," for such is the impious title by which this monstrous idol is made to usurp the authority of the Supreme Being. And as the parliamentary papers already printed, in reference to this particular station of idolatry, afford considerable information, I shall first refer to them, premising only, that I have reason to believe the papers required of the Company by Parliament in the last session, but which could not be furnished in time, will be found more completely to establish my case, although I have not deemed it necessary to wait for their production, as considering that I should be able to adduce the most satisfactory testimony without them. It appears then, from the parliamentary papers of 1813, that in the Bengal Revenue Letter of the 15th Sept. 1808, the expense of Juggernaut is computed at £7,000. per annum, "to provide for which, it is proposed to grant (in addition to the established endowments of the institution, which are insufficient for its support upon that scale) an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the net receipts arising from the tax on pilgrims; by this arrangement, it is observed, the remainder of the receipts, after defraying the charges of collection, will become a net revenue to government." So that we have here a distinct admission: 1st. That the established endowments of the institution are insufficient for its support, upon the scale on which it was conducted; they did not amount to £7,000 per annum: 2d. The deficiency was supplied by the tax on pilgrims; thus providing for such

a support of idolatry and its institutions as could not exist without that tax : and 3d. The surplus revenue was avowedly appropriated by the Company. This state of things was accordingly protested against by the Company at home, and they sought by a letter, of 24th March 1809, intended to go out to Bengal, to terminate it, observing that "for a government which is not Hindoo to elect the priests who are to superintend a Hindoo temple, to exercise a control over its ministers and officers, or to take the management of its funds, would seem to the Directors a direct invasion of the Hindoo institutions; and for a government professing Christianity to do those things, would be to act incompatible with its own principles." And again: "It is not our opinion, whatever the example of preceding governments may have been, that the British government ought to tax the Hindoos purely on a religious account; for instance, to make them pay merely for access to any of their places of devotion." These paragraphs, and I state the fact with deep sorrow, were immediately expunged by the Board of Control, and others substituted having a directly contrary tendency, in which it was stated that, as the tax on pilgrims resorting to Allahabad and Juggernaut was established during the Nawab's and the Mahratta government, there did not appear to be any objection to its continuance under the British government. (P. 19 of Parliamentary Papers of 1813, on Juggernaut). Upon this the Directors, greatly to their credit, remonstrated thus:

"It may have been allowable for a Hindoo government to interfere in the appointment of the ministers of the temple and the management of its affairs, but for our government to elect its priests and officers, to assume a control over their conduct, to take the direction of its funds, and the charge of preparing its annual procession car, whose emblems are so well known, was, in the opinion of the Court, to furnish to the ill-intentioned pretexis for alarming the scrupulosity of the Hindoos."

And again:

"With regard to imposing a tax on the Hindoos for admission to a religious privilege, where the imposer believed, as the Hindoo government did, that the privilege was a real and solid good, it was, on his principles, allowable for him to put a price upon it; but where the government know the supposed privilege to be a delusion, the Court must question the propriety of its continuing the practice, though it may be ancient, that reason not having been deemed by our government, in other instances, sufficient to sanction customs repugnant to the principles of justice. And with respect to disbursing, out of the public treasury, any thing towards the support of religious establishments, Hindoo or Mahomedan, beyond what their own endowments furnish, the Court cannot but deem the principle objectionable."

Again:

"Instead of interfering, by the direct exercise of the authority of government, in the contests between priests and different sects about the expenditure and provision of its funds, the possession and pre-eminence of particular images, with other questions of that nature, it will be better

to refer all such questions to the established courts."

In spite of this remonstrance of the Directors the Board of Control prevailed, and finally declared they would not yield their own views to the desire of the Directors [Letter, 4th March 1809, p. 17.] in consequence of which the dispatch which was substituted by the Board of Control went out in direct opposition to the recorded opinion of the Court of Directors, who, honestly feeling themselves the administrators of a Christian code, had thus refused to sanction by so gross a measure the promotion and perpetuation of idolatry. It is remarkable that, before the arrival in Bengal of the substituted dispatch, the government there had passed, by their own authority, the regulation of April 1809, rescinding so much of the former law as related to the interior management and "control" of the temple, but fully sanctioning the levying the tax from pilgrims for admission to the temple, allotting a sum for the expenses of the idol, and appointing an officer of the government to collect it, and it is under this regulation that the impost has been ever since and is now collected.

Long before this conflict between the two great authorities at home, viz. on the 3d of April 1806 (the date of the regulation for levying the pilgrim-tax), Mr. Udny the member in council had protested, at Calcutta, thus seriously against the tax: "The making provision by law for the superintendence and management of the temple and the payment of its officers, it appears to me, would operate to sanction and tend to perpetuate a system of gross idolatry, which government is neither bound, nor does it seem becoming in it to do. I would leave the temple and its whole economy exclusively to the direction and management of its own officers, allowing them to collect the regular established fees they have hitherto been accustomed to do, securing the pilgrims against every thing of a vexatious nature, from the extortion and oppression of those officers."

Nor was Mr. Udny the only member of council who had the virtue to protest against this abomination, for it is notorious that the Marquis Wellesley never would consent to it, in which he displayed the same enlightened zeal for his own country and her religion, as I have before shewn him to have done in relation to the odious practice of suttee. That part of the province of Orissa which contains the temple of Juggernaut (Cuttack) first became subject to the British empire under Lord Wellesley's administration, who permitted the pilgrims at first to visit Juggernaut without paying tribute. It was proposed to his lordship shortly after to pass the regulation of 3d of April 1806, for the

management of the temple, and levying the tax; but he did not approve of it, and actually left the government without giving his sanction to the opprobrious law. It was on its subsequent discussion by the succeeding government that Mr. Uduy (as has been mentioned) made a public protest against it for transmission to England, whilst the other members of council considered Juggernaut to be a legitimate source of revenue, on the untenable principle adopted by the English Board of Control, that money had long been brought into a Christian treasury from the idolatrous temples of India. In proof that an undue interference with idolatry has thus been exercised, I observe that, from pages 44 to 56 of these Parliamentary Papers of 1813, a long correspondence occurs, in which the Indian government is appealed to as to whether a certain idol should have a throne allotted to him, or be worshipped in an outer court, which ends in a formal decision of our Christian government in favour of the *external* worship!

The whole parliamentary return, indeed, proves a desire on the part of the collector, and all concerned, to increase the resort to the temple as a means of enlarging the revenue of the government, and this object is throughout considered a fair and legitimate one, and as such is openly recognized and avowed both by the official agents and the Board of Revenue at Fort William; and if any proof were required of this fact, the following passage in the letter of the governor-general in council, dated 4th of August 1809, would abundantly supply it. "The governor-general has observed with *satisfaction* the increase of revenue stated to have been obtained at the present Jatra!" [Parliamentary Papers, p. 81.] Such was the remark of Lord Minto, no doubt with the very best intention in the world, and certainly no man who has attentively watched his lordship's conduct on the suttee question could expect that he should have come to any other conclusion upon this.

Dr. Buchanan in his reply to Mr. Buller, dated 25th May 1813, in answer to the argument of that gentleman and others, that the tax had diminished the number of pilgrims, says:

"It appears that in 1812, six years after its imposition, Messrs. Smith and Green write from Cuttack, that the worship of the idol had been more numerously attended than usual." 'You would have been astonished' (say they) 'to see the vast number of pilgrims. As far as the eye could reach, we could not see the end of the ranks; it put me in mind of an army going to battle. You can easily conceive what a multitude of men, women, and children must have been assembled at the temple for 150 or thereabouts to have been killed in the crowd. They trod one upon another in approaching the temple-gate. A famine was produced in the country, and great numbers of the pilgrims died of hunger and thirst. We talked to some of them, but it was of no use;

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numbers killed themselves by falling under the wheels of the idol's car. They laid themselves flat on their backs for the very purpose of being crushed to death by it."

"I shall add," says Dr. Buchanan, "the testimony of Dr. Carey on the subject of the consumption of human lives at Juggernaut at this time. I need not add that Dr. Carey is a man of unquestionable integrity; that he has been long held in estimation by the most respectable characters in Bengal, and possesses very superior opportunities of knowing what is passing in India generally. In a letter lately received he thus expresses himself. 'Idolatry destroys more than the sword, yet in a way which is scarcely perceived; the numbers who die in their long pilgrimages, either through want or fatigue, or from dysenteries and fevers, caught by lying out and want of accommodation, is incredible. At Juggernaut, to which twelve or thirteen pilgrimages are made every year, it is calculated that the number who go thither is on such occasions 600,000 persons, and scarcely ever less than 100,000. I suppose, at the lowest calculation that in the year 1,200,000 persons attend; now if only one in ten died, the mortality caused by this one idol would be 120,000 in a year; but some are of opinion that not many more than one in ten survive, and return home again.' A writer," adds Dr. Buchanan, "may be able, by the power of high embellishment, by noticing indifferent circumstances and entirely suppressing others, to represent the idol of Juggernaut as being one of 'the gay and elegant deities of Greece and Rome,' but the substance of the fact as stated by others will remain the same; it will still continue true that Juggernaut is a fountain of vice and misery to millions of mankind; that the sanguinary and obscene character of the worship is in the highest degree revolting, and that it will be a most happy event when our Christian nation shall dissolve its connection with the polluted place."

"The annual waste of human life from the causes that have been mentioned, in the territories under the dominion of the East-India Company, is a subject of appalling contemplation. Every friend of humanity must be often putting the question, is this scene to continue for ever? Can there be no melioration of human existence in India? Are there no means of mitigating the anguish of reflection in England, when we consider, that the desolations of Juggernaut exist under our government?"

The temple of Ramisseram is also within the territories of the East-India Company, and is nearly as famous in the south as Juggernaut is in the north of India. Mr. Cordner, in his history of Ceylon (vol. ii. p. 16), says of their ruts in 1804, "the outside is covered with an extraordinary assemblage of obscene images representing lewd and indecent scenes, too scandalous in the eyes of an European to admit of a description. Each carriage has four wheels of solid wood, and requires two hundred men to draw it. When they are dragged along the streets on occasion of great solemnity, women, in the frenzy of false devotion, throw themselves down before the wheels, and are crushed to death by their tremendous weight; the same superstitious madness preventing the ignorant crowd from making any attempt to save them."

"Dr. Buchanan then adverts to the band of prostitutes retained for the service of the temple. These form a part of the religious procession in the public streets on certain days, and are kept in every great temple in Hindoostan. From infancy they are prepared by education and elegant accomplishments for public seduction. Now these priestesses form the character of the worship, being consecrated," says Sonnerat, "to the honour of the gods. They are the ministers of the idol, and it is a part of their service to sing hymns to his praise." Is this character of the worship abolished, and do not the prostitutes at Juggernaut receive the accustomed stipend presented with other charges for the sanction of the English governments? We might as well attempt to raze the towers of Juggernaut from its foundations, as to remove this constituent part of the Brahminical ritual. And thus it is throughout the extensive regions of the Hindoo idolatry; the ministrations of the priestesses being a natural fruit of the worship of the lingam. Does not this admitted fact alone set the question at rest respecting the character of the worship in question? In regard, however, to its moral effects (for that, after all is

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the main object to be considered), let us only suppose that the youth of Great Britain of both sexes were accustomed to worship at the altar in company with a band of impure females invested with a sacred character, and then to witness the songs and dances of those females in the same place, what would be the character of the people of this country in a few years?"

Thus far of the testimony of Dr. Buchanan, as it was submitted to the House of Commons before his death, and as that House directed it to be printed.

I now come to his account of the same idolatry presented to the public by the same divine in his "*Christian Researches in Asia*," equally the result of his own personal observations, as an eye-witness, and appearing in the shape of letters written from the spot. He says—

"Juggernaut, 13 June 1806.

"I have witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. The throne of the idol was placed on a stupendous car or tower about 60 feet in height, resting on wheels, which indented the ground deeply, as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. Attached to it were six cables, of the size and length of a ship's cable, by which the people drew it along! Thousands of men, women, and children, pulled by each cable; infants are made to exert their strength in this office, for it is accounted a merit of righteousness to move the god. Upon the tower were the priests and satellites of the idol surrounding his throne. There were about 120 persons in the car altogether. The idol is a block of wood, having a frightful visage, painted black, with a distended mouth of a bloody colour. His arms are of gold, and he is dressed in gorgeous apparel. Five elephants preceded, bearing towering flags, dressed in crimson caparisons, and having bells hanging to them. When the worship of the god began, a high priest mounted the car and pronounced obscene stanzas in the ears of the people. A boy was then brought forth to attempt something yet more lascivious, who exhibited such gestures that the god was pleased, and the multitude emitting a sensual yell of delight, urged the car along. After a few minutes it stopped again. An aged minister of the idol then stood up, and with indecent action, completed this disgusting exhibition. I felt a consciousness of doing wrong in witnessing it. I was appalled at the magnitude and horror of the spectacle. The characteristics of Moloch's worship are obscenity and blood. After the tower had proceeded some way, a pilgrim was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol. He laid himself down in the road, before the tower, as it was moving along, on his face, with his arms stretched forwards; the multitude passed around him, leaving the space clear, and he was crushed to death by the wheels of the tower. A shout of joy was raised to the god. He is said to smile when the libation of the blood is made. The people threw money on the body of the victim in approbation of the deed. He was left to view for some time, and then carried to the golgotha, where I have just seen him."

"21 June 1806.

"The idolatrous processions continue for some days longer, but my spirits are so exhausted by the constant view of these enormities, that I must hasten away. I beheld this morning a poor woman lying dead, or nearly so, and her two children by her, looking at the dogs and vultures which were near. The people passed by, without noticing the children. I asked them where was their home? They said they had no home but where their mother was. O! there is no pity at Juggernaut—no mercy—no tenderness of heart in Moloch's kingdom."

"These sacrifices (says the doctor) are not confined to Juggernaut. At Isheera, eight miles from Calcutta, once the residence of Governor Hastings, is a temple of the same idol. Dr. Buchanan visited it in 1807.

At the temple of Juggernaut in Orissa the government levy a tax on pilgrims, and pay out of it the expenses of the idol. The annual expenses, as presented to the English government, and extracted from the official accounts, were in one year as under:

Expenses attending the table of the idol ..	£4,514
Do. of his dress or wearing apparel ..	339
Do. of the wages of his servants ..	1,350
Do. at the different seasons of pilgrimage ..	1,373
Do. of his elephants and horses ..	370
Do. of his rutt or state carriage ..	639

£8,702

It ought to be stated, for the information of the British public, that in "the wages of his servants" are included the wages of the *prostitutes* who are kept for the service of the temple.

Mr. Hunter, the collector, informed Dr. Buchanan, that in 1806 the state carriage was decorated with above £200 worth of English cloth, which is always supplied by the government.

This may be followed by a reference to Dr. Buchanan's sermon before the University of Cambridge in Commencement Sunday, being 1st July 1810.

[The hon. proprietor here read extracts from this sermon, and from a sermon preached by Dr. Buchanan before the Church Missionary Society, 12 June 1810.]

In further evidence of the corruption prevailing here in the public processions, it may be noticed that the Abbé Dubois, in his work already cited, vol. ii. p. 378, observes, that the same mode which is resorted to by the brahmins of Tripetty for supplying themselves with unhal- lowed indulgences, is also adopted by the brahmins of Juggernaut. At the stated religious processions of the idol, the priests, he says, mix in the crowd, select such females as they prefer, and claim them of their relatives in the name of the idol, to whose service they affirm they are dedicated. Some of these friends, flattered by the honour of the alliance, surrender them accordingly; but a more distinct account of this fact, and of the ultimate results, as respects the women themselves, will be noticed when I come to Tripetty itself.

Mr. Sterling, in his valuable account of Orissa, inserted in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv, p. 163, calculates the population of that province, in which Juggernaut is situated, at between twelve and thirteen million, and says of the people—

"Their manners are sufficiently dissolute, which is not to be wondered at, considering the obscene character and impure symbols of the demoralising religion they profess."

Mr. Sterling's account of the Rutt Jatra procession is very full and interesting. He observes—

"That every part of the car ornaments is of the most mean and paltry description, except the covering of striped and spangled broad cloth furnished from the export warehouse of the British Government, the splendour and gorgeous effect of which compensates in a great measure, for other deficiencies of decoration."

"The contemplation of the procession," he says, "cannot fail to excite the strongest sensations of pain and disgust in the mind of every Christian spectator. The speeches and actions of the charlatans of the god are often grossly and indecisibly indecent."

I especially request the attention of the court to what follows.

"The god's own proper servants will not labour zealously and effectually, without the inter-

position of authority; and I imagine the ceremony would soon cease to be conducted on its present scale and footing, if the institution were left entirely to its fate, and to its own resources, by the officers of the British Government."

The following is given by Mr. Sterling, as the attendance for five of the late years at the three great festivals.

	Paying Tax.	Exempt.	Total.
1817-18	.. 35,941	.. 39,720	.. 75,661
1818-19	.. 36,241	.. 4,870	.. 41,111
1819-20	.. 32,674	.. 39,000	.. 131,674
1820-21	.. 21,946	.. 11,500	.. 33,446
1821-22	.. 35,160	.. 17,000	.. 52,160

Mr. Sterling, describing the black pagoda in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut, says—

"The human figures sculptured are generally male and female, in the most lewd and obscene attitudes, frequently in the very act of sexual intercourse."

Mr. Sterling, describing the Bhobanser temples, in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut, says that—

"The courts which surround them are strewed with figures of the Lingam, that the walls are covered with carvings of dancing nymphs, and with forms of the idols Mahadeo and Parvati, generally in the most obscene attitude. In the environs (he adds), is a large figure of the Lingam, forty feet in height, formed of a single shaft of stone situated partly in a subterranean vault, and part lying into the 'centre of a great tower,' which is said to have been built round what Mr. Sterling calls, 'this impure and degrading object of worship, after it had been set up and consecrated.'"

I now adduce the statement of another eye-witness, of a very different profession from the preceding, being a military man; I mean Col. Phipps, of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry.

This statement was made from an actual residence and survey in 1822, the Colonel having been present at the Ruth Jatra of that year, and having been frequently visited by the principal priests of the temple, and access to the best sources of information: he says,

"The walls of the temple, which are not visible beyond the enclosure, are covered with statues of stone, in attitudes so grossly indecent, that it seems surprising how any superstition could debase its votaries to such a degree as to make them introduce into their most sacred places such filthy and obscene figures. The idol Juggernaut, which is so celebrated that pilgrims resort to worship it from the remotest parts of India, is probably the coarsest image in the country. The figure does not extend below the loins, and has no hands, but two stumps in lieu of arms, on which the priests occasionally fasten hands of gold. A Christian is almost led to think that it was an attempt to see how low idolatry could debase the human mind. When the grand festival of the Ruth Jatra is celebrated, three cars of wood are prepared for the occasion. The first has sixteen wheels, each six feet in diameter; the platform to receive the idol of Juggernaut is twenty-three feet square, and the whole car is thirty-eight feet high from the ground; the wood work is ornamented with images, and painted: the car has a lofty dome, covered with English woollens of the most gaudy colours; a large wooden image is placed on one side, as a charioteer or driver of the car, and several wooden horses are suspended in front of the car, with their legs in the air; six strong cables are also fastened to it, by which it is dragged on its journey. The other two Ruths are like this, but a little smaller, one having only fourteen wheels, and the other twelve."

"The loss of life, occasioned by this deplorable superstition probably exceeds that of any other. The aged, the weak, the sick, are persuaded to

attempt this pilgrimage, as a remedy for all evils. The number of women and children, also, is very great. The pilgrims leave their families and all their occupations, to travel an immense distance, with the delusive hope of obtaining eternal bliss. Their means of subsistence on the road are scanty; and their light clothing and little bodily strength are ill calculated to encounter the inclemency of the weather. When they reach the district of Cuttack, they cease to experience that hospitality shewn elsewhere to pilgrims: it is a burthen which the inhabitants could not sustain; and they prefer availing themselves of the increased demand for provisions, to augment the price. This difficulty is more severely felt as they approach the temple; till they find scarcely enough left to pay the tax to government, and to satisfy the rapacious brahmins. The pilgrim on leaving Juggernaut, has still a long journey before him, and his means of support are often almost, if not quite exhausted. The work of death then becomes rapid, and the route of the pilgrims may be traced by the bones left by the jackals and vultures. The country near the temple seems suddenly to have been visited by pestilence and famine. Dead bodies are seen in every direction; dogs, jackals, and vultures, are observed watching the last moments of the dying pilgrim, and not unfrequently hastening his fate.

"There is no doubt that this deadly superstition is a curse on the country, and tends much to its impoverishment. The enormous loss of human life, and the evils felt by numerous families from a long cessation of useful labour, cannot but prove a great calamity.

"Under the present arrangement, the English government collects a fund for the special purpose of securing to the attendants of the temple so high a premium, as to stimulate their cupidity to send agents all over India to delude the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage which is attended with greater loss of life than any other superstition in India, and which annually involves in ruin a great many families."

"At present, the temple has all the outward appearance of being under the immediate control and superintendence of the British authorities. The regular troops guard the barriers, and are placed on duty at the very gate of the temple. The endowed lands for its support are in the immediate possession of government; the expenses of the temple are fixed by the same authority; the cars of the idols are decorated with English woollens from the Company's stores, and at their expense; a tax is regularly levied from the pilgrims, and an additional one of one-fifth of the other is raised for rewarding the purhacres and pundas. In the year 1823, these people were understood to have received from the British collector 40,000 rupees. A purchase, named Juddo Tewarree, had in the year 1821 detached one hundred agents to entice pilgrims, and had the ensuing year received the premium for 4,000 persons; he was at that time busily employed in instructing one hundred additional agents in all the mysteries of this trade, with the intention of sending them into the upper provinces of Bengal. The attendants of the idol are fond of boasting of the efficient support which they receive from rulers whose own religion teaches them to abhor idolatry."

Mr. Ward (continued Mr. Poynder) is my next witness: he says,

"By fevers, by the dysentery, and other diseases arising from exposure to the night air and the privations of a long journey, crowds are carried off in a few days; sometimes numbers involuntarily fall under the wheels of the monstrous car of Juggernaut. Five or six hundred persons, principally women, I am informed, were crushed to death before the temple in the year 1810, by the mere pressure of the crowd. These sacred places, the resort of pilgrims, are spread all over Hindoostan, and pilgrims travel to them from distances requiring journeys of three, four, and five months."—*Ward's View*, vol. II, p. 128.

At this time, 1810, the tax had existed four years, so that we have here an example of its boasted efficiency in the security of the pilgrims, and the conservation of human life. Mr. Ward further says,

"The pilgrims to this place, especially at the

time of the above festival, endure the greatest hardships; multitudes perish on the roads, very often by the dysentery, and some parts of the sea shore at this holy place may be properly termed Golgotha, the number of skulls and dead bodies are so great. In no part of India, perhaps, are the horrors of this superstition so deeply felt as on this spot; its victims are almost countless.

"It is a well authenticated fact, that at this place a number of females of infamous character are employed to dance and sing before the god. They live in separate houses, not at the temple. Persons going to see Juggernaut are often guilty of criminal actions with these females; the offending brahmins there continually live in adulterous connection with them. Multitudes take loose women with them, never suspecting that Juggernaut will be offended at their bringing a prostitute into his presence.

In another part of this work Mr. Ward observes :

"A person who has lived near the temple, in a letter to me, says, 'I cannot pronounce on the numbers who usually perish at Juggernaut, and on their way thither. In some years, perhaps, they do not amount to more than 200, but in others they exceed 2,000.'"

The entire estimate of "pilgrims perishing on the roads, and at several places" generally, is given by Mr. Ward in the same page at 4,000 per annum; a calculation which I believe no resident in India will consider exaggerated. Elsewhere Mr. Ward observes :

"The car in Orissa, connected with the ancient temple erected in honour of this god, has crushed to death hundreds of victims, perhaps thousands, and immolates a number every year. This god receives the homage of pilgrims from all parts of India, for whose accommodation roads have been cut, and lodging-houses erected. Such, however, is the great mortality among the pilgrims, that a Hindoo of property always makes his will before he sets out on this journey, and takes a most affecting farewell of his relatives."

Mr. Hamilton's account, in his *East-India Gazetteer*, furnishes me with the following brief extracts.

"In front of the temple is a figure of the monkey god Hoonimaun, brought from the ancient temple of the gun at Kanarah, 18 miles off, 60 years ago. That temple has been long deserted. The whole ceremony would soon decline almost to nothing, if left to its own resources. In cold seasons many are certainly destroyed by exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

On this branch of the subject we may hear a correspondent, whose letter appears in the *Asiatic Journal* (vol. xiii. p. 274) which is dated from Cuttack, in July 1821 :

"I am sorry to state, that from the epidemic, want, and exposure, the mortality amongst the deluded wretches that came was awful. The night at the opening of the gates for the admission of pilgrims would have melted the heart of a savage—numbers of expiring wretches were carried in, that they might die at the polluted and horrid shrine."

In the same *Journal*, vol. xxiii. p. 270, the preceding number for 1827 of the *View of India* is referred to, containing a paper entitled "Reflections on the Incidents which occurred this year (1825-6) at the Rutt Juttra."—After observing that the account of the festival and its melancholy consequences is given by missionaries on the spot, and that its accuracy may be relied on, the editor observes :

"The number thrown under the car was only two, when 200,000 attended. The picture, how-

ever, which is given of the misery, sufferings, and death of which this annual visit or pilgrimage to the great seat of Hindoo superstition is the cause, is truly harrowing, and although, perhaps from the accidental accession of a prevailing epidemic, the mortality was greater this year than on an average, there can be no doubt that the waste of life in the keeping up this superstitious practice is excessive."

I shall now read a letter from Mr. Peggs, late of Orissa, one of the missionaries above referred to, dated 28th June 1830, addressed to myself. The writer is now in this country, but resided long on the spot, and offers his advice as one having full experience on the subject; indeed it is no secret that he has addressed the public in a very able work on the subject. He observes :

"This is merely a question in which, to use the language of the late Dr. Buchanan, 'the honour of a nation is certainly involved.' The injurious tendency of the system is evident. At Juggernaut, the pilgrim hunters receive a premium for every pilgrim brought into the town, and £5,000 a year is paid to the native officers of the temple out of the proceeds of the pilgrim-tax. Idolatry is thus regulated, supported, and aggrandized."

A friend in Orissa writes to me as follows :—

"From some conversation with a long resident in Pooree, I ascertained that within his knowledge the population has more than doubled. He said the reason was, that under our administration Juggernaut had become popular, and so more people had taken up their residence there. He added, as our credit sounded through the four quarters for keeping Juggernaut, it would be a pity now to destroy all this glory by leaving him to himself. This fact speaks volumes as to the mischievous influence of British countenance and support of idolatry."

My next testimony is an extract from a letter addressed to myself from a clergyman of the church of England, late a resident in India, but now settled in Yorkshire. He says—

"I am convinced that the pilgrim-tax at Juggernaut enables the brahmins, and others who are interested in the concourse of persons to Juggernaut, to state that the British government favours the pilgrimages; and it thus appears to be done under the sanction of a Christian government. I have heard from the best authority, while resident in India, that the East-India government has the credit of encouraging the system. The state of the native mind is such, universally, that any thing which is regulated by government, in fact, I may use the expression handled by government in any way, immediately thenceforth becomes the act of the government, as much as if it emanated directly from government."

The next portion of evidence is from another resident missionary, giving an account of the Rutt festival in 1825. The writer states—

"A gentleman arrived at Cuttack who addressed a letter to us, requesting our aid in the distribution of some money which he was authorized to give. We accepted the proposal, and Mr. Brampton and myself set out from Pooree, furnished with rupees, clothes, medicines, and books. I cannot particularize what we saw—scenes the most distressing—dead, dying, and sick. They had crept into the villages, into the sheds, and under the trees, to avoid the rain, and thence many were never removed. The dead were principally in the water, whence the materials for raising the road were taken, where they lay in heaps of from eight to twenty together. For the first two coas from Pooree, I counted about three hundred dead, and I must necessarily have overlooked many. I saw one poor creature partly eaten though alive; the crows had made an incision in the

back, and were pulling at this wound when I came up: the poor creature, feeling the torment, moved his head and shoulders for a moment, the birds flew up, but immediately returned and recommenced their meal."

Some extracts from another letter will bring the evils of this system still nearer to the present time, as occurring in a letter from a missionary stationed at Cuttack, dated in November 1823.

"A formidable and distressing obstacle to the influence of the gospel at Juggernaut arises from the pilgrim tax. This tax, which is levied on pilgrims at the gate of the temple, is partly appropriated to the support of its idolatrous worship; and hence, in the view of the Hindoo, renders the government of India the supporters of the worship of the idol of that temple. The subjection of India to Britain is doubtless, next to the introduction of the gospel, the greatest blessing which that country ever enjoyed; and the highly respectable authorities to whom the management of Indian affairs is intrusted, display an honourable zeal to promote the welfare of the land which they govern: yet the apparent sanction which in some cases Hindooism receives, has a most injurious influence on the best interests of India. Scarcely a day elapses in which objections to Christianity are not brought forward in consequence of the pilgrim tax.

The following account of the mortality at the festival of 1829, by another of the missionaries at Cuttack, connects the evil immediately with the present time:

"On the 4th July the cholera morbus made its appearance among the pilgrims. In every part of the town you met with the wretched victims, though they were most numerous in the principal street, where the people were collected to see the idols: some lay silent in the most disgusting postures, commonly unclothed; others were in the agonies of death; while others again held out their hands for assistance with the most expressive countenance. I have witnessed similar scenes at Pooree in past years, and in 1825 the mortality was vastly greater than it was this year, but I have never seen so large a proportion of young and stout people dying of cholera: they have generally been aged persons, but this year many were in the prime of life, and some quite children."

"Were the government to withhold its support and superintendence from the idol's establishment, this would greatly tend to lessen the evil. The punctuality and regularity of government, in administering the affairs of the idols, have given a degree of stability and celebrity to them which they never possessed before, and which are yearly increasing. Were these withheld, the cars would no longer be decorated with English broadcloths, the pilgrim-hunters would cease to be paid for enticing the people from their homes, and then not one of them would go, and consequently few pilgrims would come."

"I heard a very respectable native of Pooree declare, while on a visit to the late Mr. Harrington, and in that lamented gentleman's presence, that since the temple had been under the superintendence of the government, the inhabitants of Pooree had increased one-half. He was asked if it would be well for the people themselves to manage the idol's affairs? but replied that it would not, for that the good name the government had got by serving the idol would be spoiled. This was an interested Bragee, with numerous followers, and a very comfortable subsistence obtained from the celebrity of the idol, and it is probable that he would suffer in his pecuniary affairs."

The remaining sources of British revenue are Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty. And first with regard to Gya, situated in the province and district of Bahar, of which it is the modern capital, Mr. Hamilton observes, that when it was ascertained that four sorts of pilgrimages were usually performed, a certain sum was fixed for a licence for each, and

"The British Government has here an agent who levies a tax on each pilgrim, according to the magnitude of the sins he has to expiate, and of the ceremonies he has to perform."

Mr. Hamilton adds (as no enemy, but an evident friend to the system, and therefore a less exceptionable witness on my part),

"The introduction of the British police system has so well established the pilgrims' personal security, that the number of pilgrims has been gradually increasing. In 1790, the number of pilgrims who received licences to worship at Gya was 21,620, in 1811 it was 31,114; to which I will add, that a view of its amount of collection for the last ten years will completely establish the flourishing character of this source of our revenue, as I shall shew hereafter," says Mr. Hamilton.

"He says further, numerous affrays and breaches of the peace may be expected where such a number of strangers from all parts of India are congregated: nor will the votaries of superstition gain any addition to their stock of morals by their intercourse with their priests, who are in general both ignorant and dissolute, and do not affect even the appearance of any self denial."

On the subject of Gya, I consider the testimony of Mr. Harrington as of considerable importance, who observes:

"The Gya-walas (pilgrim hunters of Gya) travel through all countries where the Hindoo religion prevails, in search of pilgrims, who, but for them, could probably never have visited Gya."

The next authority is a letter from a clergyman of the establishment to the Church Missionary Society, dated from Benares, in 1827.

"I saw at Gya many poor creatures who had travelled 1000 miles at least, and who, in their journey, endured great privations of every kind. The well-meant intentions of government have totally failed: for instead of the tax having diminished the number of pilgrims, it has in fact greatly increased the multitude—rendered the Brahminical order respectable—and placed idolatry on a firmer basis than ever it was before. As soon as government see and know of what unavailing use their interference in these matters has proved (for the object of the annual gain is a trifle, comparatively speaking, to government), no doubt they will leave the system to stand or fall unsupported by authority; and whenever that authority is withdrawn, we may venture to predict that idolatry will, in this place as in other parts of the globe, fall like Dagon before the ark."

I now come to Allahabad, which was acquired in 1801, Hamilton mentions that the tax to government for permission to bathe at this junction of the Ganges and Jumna is three rupees each person, but that a much greater expense is incurred in gifts to the Brahmins who are seen sitting by the river-side.

"Many persons (says Hamilton) renounce life at this holy confluence, by plunging into the stream with three pots of water tied to the body. Occasionally, also, some lose their lives by the eagerness of the devotees to rush in and bathe at the most sanctified spot."

To this then I add, that as the resort of pilgrims to the confluence of the sacred streams is an essential part of the worship rendered at the temple, and the tax collected applies to the two objects of immersion in the water and appearance at the temple, it is clear that there is at Allahabad an additional loss of human life peculiar to the place, if it can be shewn that voluntary sacrifices in the river do actually take place. Unfortunately there is but too abundant evidence of the immo-

lation of persons in health by drowning, as supposed to expiate sin. Dr. Robinson of Calcutta, when residing at the same place, was informed of eleven persons who had just been drowned there, under circumstances of peculiar horror, which he details. A captain in the military service, who resided at Allahabad for some time, says he saw one morning from his own window (which commanded a view of the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges) no fewer than sixteen females drown themselves as a religious rite, assisted by multitudes, as formerly at the suttees.

Although this place, from the junction of two rivers, is esteemed doubly sacred, it is not to be forgotten that the same abominations go on at every other sacred river, and are practised throughout the country at large. I contend, therefore, that the revenue derived from the idolatries of Allahabad, is less defensible than in the case of Gya, as still more involving the destruction of human life and that here, beyond the cases either of Gya or Tripetty, (though not in any way equal to that of Juggernaut) my position regarding injury to life is abundantly established.

The last place is Tripetty, eighty miles north-west from Madras :

"Crowds of pilgrims, (says Mr. Hamilton) resort to the sanctuary from all parts of India, who pour in offerings of goods, grain, gold, silver, jewels, precious stuffs, horses, cows, and other articles, the aggregate of which when converted into money, not only yields a surplus revenue to conciliate government, but also sufficient to maintain several persons performing offices of an idolatrous worship, which is here conducted with extraordinary pomp."

It appears, from the manuscripts in the Mackenzie collection, where will be found the translation of a Mahratta memoir relating to this temple, that the actions of the god are engraven within and without; and I shall presently notice the nature of those sculptures. When they offer food to the god, bells are rung, and a guard of government sepoy is stationed, and is in attendance through the ceremonies.

The account which occurs in the manuscript of the different daily ceremonies is most revolting, as is also the description of the greater festivals, where the god is successively exhibited on the figures of a snake, a monkey, and an elephant, on the figure of the sun (by day), and of the moon (by night), in his pearl palanquin, and in his golden rutt, on the lion *valiana* (or carriage) and on horseback.

The Abbé Dubois, who resided long in the neighbourhood of this temple, and has repeatedly been present at it, writes in his work already cited [p. 376] as follows of Tripetty :—

"Among the peculiarities which distinguish the principal solemnities, there is one which I cannot pass over in silence: at a particular period of the year a grand procession takes place, the idol is carried through the streets in a superb car. The

brahmins who preside at the ceremony mix in the crowd, select the finest women they meet, and demand them of their relations in the name of the idol, for whose service they declare them to be destined. Some who have not entirely renounced their common sense, conjecturing that a god of stone has no want of wives, refuse their demands, upon which they address others who are more compliant, and who, flattered by the honour of so great a deity allying himself with their family, hasten to place both their wives and daughters in the hands of his ministers. It is thus that the seraglio of Tripetty is peopled. When the god discovers that certain of his wives begin to grow old, or please him no longer, he directs a divorce to be announced by the priests as the interpreters of his will; the symbolical mark of the idol is then impressed with a hot iron on the thigh or breast of the women; a certificate is issued testifying their faithful service a certain number of years as lawful wives of the god, by which they are recommended to the charity of the public; they are then placed at the door, and furnished with this passport, they travel over the country, under the express title of the wives of *Viahnow*, and wherever they appear their wants are abundantly supplied."

The Abbé Dubois informed me in London, within the present month, that he had himself seen the sculptures on the outside of the temple, which are all of the most abominable and atrocious character. He further records in his work, on his own knowledge as a resident for years at the place, that, in addition to all the ordinary abominations of the temple-worship throughout India, there is one peculiar source of profligacy notorious at this particular temple, namely, the continual resort to it of multitudes of women, with offerings and vows, in order to the removal of the reproach of barrenness.

I shall conclude my notices of Tripetty with extracts from a report of the late Mr. Bruce upon that particular temple, and the extreme impolicy of the encouragement of the system even in a pecuniary point of view, which, as it is the testimony of an officer of the Company of great experience and ability, is entitled to the highest respect. Every part of his reasoning applies equally to the other idolatrous establishments, to the attendance on which equal, or even greater facilities are offered (as at Juggernaut), and the whole is illustrative of the fact so often established in the case of other taxes there and elsewhere, *viz.* that the amount of a revenue derived from an impure source is often nearly, if not entirely balanced by the simultaneous defalcation of other means of supply—evinced that in states, as well as among individuals, honesty is commonly the best policy.

"The pilgrims who present the offerings which constitute the revenue of government are the inhabitants of the Company's territories, and the subjects of other governments; it becomes necessary to consider the effect of the payment of the tax as respects both these classes. It will not, I conceive, require much argument to prove, that the amount of the collections drawn from the inhabitants of the Company's territories is most injurious to the national wealth, and consequently to the permanent interests of the Company's revenue, more particularly with regard to the gifts made by landholders, from the richest zemindar to the poorest ryot. Prenting it to be an acknowledged fact, that the assessments on landholders

throughout the Company's territories are, to say the least, as high as they can well be, without the amount of revenue thus drawn having the effect of impoverishing, and eventually ruining them, it follows as a necessary consequence that any thing above their assessment, which they may contribute to government, is more than they can afford. Their offerings at the temple tend, therefore, it is clear, to diminish their power of paying their rents, and that even to a much greater extent than if they were to pay a similar sum by a tax in any other mode; for the time and labour consumed in the journey, the extravagance and waste while the pilgrims remain, the actual detriment their cultivation and stock must suffer in consequence of their absence, are all to be considered; and this injury to their individual and to their national wealth is entirely the effect of their being induced by their prejudices to proceed to so great a distance, to make an offering that is literally to pay an additional tax to government above their assessments. The remaining portion of the Company's subjects who visit the temples, and add to the revenues of government by their contributions there, are the merchants, manufacturers, and artificers, with probably a small number of the idle part of the population. It is a well-established fact, that in the years of plentiful crops of grain the government dues are collected with the least facility, in consequence of the ryots' experience in disposing of their grain. It is plain they cannot sell to each other, as all have grain to dispose of: it follows that the consumers and purchasers are the mercantile and manufacturing classes. As the quantity they can afford to buy, or the price they can afford to give, must of necessity depend on the earnings of their labour, should this class of persons be induced, by any facility not now possessed, to come in greater numbers on pilgrimage, the loss to the state must be very considerable; for they cannot follow their professions when on their journey, but must be altogether wasting their time and wealth. The value of the employment of their labour during the whole time of their absence, must therefore be entirely lost to themselves and to the government. This great waste of time and labour on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the consequent diminution of their substance, tends not only to lessen the national wealth, but, by rendering those classes less able to afford the ryots good prices for their grain, or to purchase so much as they otherwise would, it follows that the land revenue must suffer severely by the absence of this class of persons on pilgrimage. To put this in a clear light: Suppose for a moment the circumstance of the whole manufacturing and mercantile population of the district of Bellary leaving their employments, and undertaking a pilgrimage to the temple—we should at once see the bad effects of such a measure; they would lose all their time and labour, and thus greatly decrease their individual wealth, and the ryots would be suffering severely, there being no market for their grain. I do not imagine that any person would for one moment think of encouraging such a movement of the population; and yet exactly the same effect follows in proportion, from the absence of one or ten inhabitants of that country, or of any other of the Company's provinces, when on a pilgrimage, as in the case of the absence of the whole body. It is, I conceive, therefore, just as much the best policy of government to discourage the absence on pilgrimage in the instance of one or ten, as it would be their best policy on the supposition of the movement of the whole mercantile and manufacturing population. I would therefore submit, from these considerations, that no encouragement should be offered to any of the subjects of British India to proceed on pilgrimage."

To this testimony of one of your own officers against the whole system of this tribute, I had hoped to be enabled to add another, in the shape of a report, from an officer of the Company named Richardson, dated in the year 1815, which forms part of the papers now preparing for Parliament, and which is understood to be decidedly opposed to the continuance of the pilgrim tax system; but being in the

documents now preparing for parliament, I have not been fortunate enough to obtain it. Even one of the present Directors, Mr. Tucker, in his review of the Company's finances in 1824, objects to the pilgrim tax, as not harmonizing with a great and liberal government.

I now come to the proof of my assertion, that, so far from the revenue that is raised being exhausted by the object to which it is professedly applied, a surplus of considerable magnitude accrues to the East-India Company from such a polluted source.

Mr. Harington, in his *Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of the Bengal Government*, printed in Calcutta, 1817, vol. iii. says that—

"A revenue letter from the directors of 28th October 1814, intimates, that they do not consider the pilgrim tax as a source of revenue, but merely as a fund for keeping the temple in repair; and he adds, that the vice-president in council, on 24th June 1815, directed that the surplus collection on account of the pilgrims' tax should be applied, 1st. To the repairs of the temple and other local purposes. 2d. To the completion and repair of a public road from the vicinity of Calcutta to Juggernaut, commenced by a donation from a rajah. 3d. To any other purpose connected with the temple of Juggernaut. And Mr. H., after remarking that it is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that the government of a nation professing Christianity, should participate in the offerings of heathen superstition and idolatry, speaks with favour of such an application of the surplus as is provided above, under an evident impression that the entire surplus of the tax really finds such a destination as is officially prescribed."

It is obvious that this work of Mr. Harington, published before a proper judgment could be formed on the practical operation of the pilgrim tax, did not contemplate the appropriation of a considerable surplus of revenue to the existing government; he was officially bound to suppose, till the contrary should be proved, that the theory contemplated by the three regulations of the 24th June 1815 would be strictly carried out into practice. As that, however, has not been the case, his important remark recorded above, viz. that "it is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that the government of a nation professing christianity should participate in the offerings of heathen superstition and idolatry," remains in its full force and validity.

I now come to the separate pecuniary accounts of each of the four stations in question.

And first, with regard to Juggernaut: a statement which I produce for seventeen years, viz. from 1812-13 to 1828-9, will best shew the amount of the tax collected, the expence of the collector and establishment; the expences of the temple and of the buildings, repairs, and contingencies; the total charges, net receipts, and surplus expenditure; from which it will appear, that the Company has in the last seventeen years received from Juggernaut a clear profit (after all outgoings) of £99,205.

With regard to Gya, a further statement for sixteen years, viz. from 1812-13 to 1827-28, will shew the amount collected, the establishment for collecting it, the collectors' commission, donation to the native hospital, total charges and net receipts, from which it will appear that the Company's net receipts (after all charges deducted) for these sixteen years is £455,980.

With regard to Allahabad, a statement for the same sixteen years will shew the amount collected, the establishment for collecting it, collectors' commission, contingent charges, total charges, and net receipts, leaving such net receipts for these years £152,429.

As to Tripetty, a statement for seventeen years (subject to some explanation) will give a net receipt of £205,599.

I do not at present proceed beyond the accounts of these particular temples, because they happen to be the principal, but these are by no means the whole of the profits derived from the same polluted source; since Mr. Harington, in his Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of the Bengal Government, says,—

“It appears from the public accounts of 1813-16, that a collection is made from the pilgrims of Seeta Dehee at Kasheepore, Surkara, and Sunubul, in the district of Moradabad, and from the pilgrims of Saru in Itawa. The amount received in the former district was 2,602 rupees, and in the latter 3,601 rupees in the year referred to. But I have not been able to obtain any further information relative to these collections.”

I apprehend, then, that it is impossible to take credit for much less than a million of money, as the ascertained net profit for the period to which I have referred; and that when the additional receipts from the places mentioned by Mr. Harington are adverted to, for a similar period, that amount must be greatly exceeded. This, however, will still leave various places to be accounted for, from which a revenue is derived, and which are not yet in any shape before the public.

In Hamilton's description of Hindostan may be traced much more of the connection of Great Britain with the idolatry of India, and the revenue arising from it, than can be detailed. Among other places which may be referred to, are Dacca, Bate Isle, Dwaraca, (or more properly Dewarka), Sonmaulti, Poonah, Seringapatam, Colan, Seringham, the Tanjore district, Condatchy (in Ceylon), Serinagur, Bhadrinath, Deo Ghur, and Sangor.

Now it must assuredly be admitted, that the consideration of our actual gains from these known and unknown sources of iniquity, assumes an aspect that is truly appalling.

I now propose to consider, by a recapitulation, some of the objections which may be raised against any motion for a reference. And first it may said, we

are bound by positive treaty to protect the natives in the full possession of all their religious rights and privileges, and therefore can do no act which shall violate this compact, or effect any alteration in the existing state of things. It may be contended that we took the ceded provinces *cum onere*, with whatever of obligation we found attached to them, and are to be regarded as mere trustees for the administration of such revenues of the temples as we found they derived from their several endowments, of all which we have become the faithful protectors, and are therefore bound to preserve and maintain the temples, and their internal and external sources, in all their former integrity.

I have considered this, sir, as an objection worthy the utmost attention, and have accordingly desired to examine it as fully as its importance demands; I will even readily admit, that if any such construction of treaties as is contended for can possibly be justified, the view which I have taken of our obligations must be erroneous.

There would, indeed, be more weight in the objection, if the present motion sought by any violent or coercive measures to abrogate the privileges of heathen worship; but I must again remind the Court, that it only asks our own abandonment of the tribute, and in no way invades the guarantee supposed to be secured by this allowed compact with idolatry. If, indeed, the motion had gone considerably further than it does, I apprehend that even then those who object to any and all interference on the score of treaties, would find it impossible to establish the correctness of their opinion; but still less can they succeed in shewing, that the arguments derived from treaties obliges us to partake of the profits of idolatry. I have of course considered it to be my duty to read the whole of the charters under which the Company has held its existence, as well as all the treaties of Bengal, and I find nothing opposed in them to the pacific introduction of Christianity itself (the greatest possible invasion of heathenism), and much less to the refusal on our part to derive a revenue from heathen worship. The very first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, dated 31st December, in the 43d year of her reign, so far from containing any saving clause in favour of the religion of the natives, expressly authorizes the exercise of the British trade in India, “any diversity of religion or faith to the contrary;” which provision is repeated, with scarcely any exception, through every subsequent charter down to those of more modern times.

In the original treaty regarding both Bahar and Orissa, (in which Gya and

Juggernaut are situated,) viz. the firman of the Mogul Shah Alum, of 29th December 1764, although a provision appears that "the Company will use their best endeavours to promote the welfare of the people, in deciding causes, and settling matters agreeably to the rules of Mohammad and the law of the empire," I conceive that this provision, although it ensures the fullest toleration of the reigning idolatry, is not opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, still less does it oblige us to the active support of heathenism; and least of all does it justify our participation in the profits to be derived from it. The firman of 12th August 1765 which followed, contains not a syllable on the subject; and the final partition treaty with the Subadar of the Deccan, of the 23th April 1801, (the first article of which declares, that "the province of Cuttak, including the port and district of Bala-sore, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to the Company,") is wholly silent on the subject of Juggernaut.

In like manner, with regard to Allahabad, while the original treaty between the Nabob and the Company, dated 16th August 1765, contains no provision whatever respecting its temples or worship, the utmost provided for in the final treaty with Saadet Ali of 1802 is, that "regular tribunals shall be established for the purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people," which, as in the case of the Juggernaut treaty, if it supposes the continued integrity of any endowments of land or otherwise, formerly made to the temple, and if it provides for the equitable adjustment of questions arising under the management of the treaties themselves, does yet in no way necessitate our interference and controul in that management, and much less compel us to be partakers in the profits arising from it.

With respect to Tripetty, I have looked in vain for any thing more conclusive, either in respect of the temple or its worship; but if even it could be established in that, or any of the ceded provinces or cities, the right of maintaining the several temples and the full security of their endowments, together with the privilege of adjudication in the legal courts, may have been fully guaranteed to the conqueror by the different generals acting on our behalf, it will still be seen at once that this in no way affects the question of the active support of idolatrous worship by Great Britain, and still less the deriving of advantage from the gains arising from such a source. The conquerors, in stipulating for the fullest toleration, have in no instance gone beyond it, as it was

impossible they should do. That toleration, in the fullest extent, the present motion allows and recognizes, while it only asks that permission to exercise the rites of heathenism may not become participation in them, and that a Christian government should above all renounce at once the revenue which is produced from the impure and sanguinary observances which I have shewn to be connected with idolatry.

The argument drawn from treaties by the objectors to my motion, if it prove any thing for them, must prove by far too much, because upon this principle they must inevitably shut the door upon Christianity itself for all future time; and it is clear, that if the existing treaties could admit of the construction for which they contend, the greatest violence has already been done to pagan India by the inculcation of our common Christianity: if it can once be held by the lawyers of the East-India Company, that by all or any of our treaties with the natives, Great Britain stands pledged to any thing more than a neutral endurance of existing institutions (and that only till mental and moral instruction shall bring about a better state of things), she is from that moment the avowed patron of idolatry, and an open apostate from the faith of her own apostolic church. The mother country has, I contend, conceded no such power to her military chiefs, nor have they, in fact, ever exercised or desired to exercise it. The utmost which they have done or could do, and that only for the present exigency, has been to assure the natives of a tolerant protection for their own (however erroneous) system, till some other men than conquerors might happily effect, by the influence of milder and more pacific arguments than soldiers use, a moral change in the native mind itself; but to imagine, for an instant, that in the successive acquisitions of our oriental possessions we have ever authorized, or that our military agents have ever dreamt they were authorized to rivet the chains of ignorance, superstition, and bloodshed for all time, by guaranteeing the express protection of the British arms and influence to such abominations, and by securing a perpetual revenue from them for ourselves, would be to suppose the renunciation of the religion of the church of England as no better in itself, and no more worthy of our support, than the religion of heathenism. Let the late Mr. Grant be heard on this subject, than whom no man better knew what pledges Great Britain actually had given, or ought to have given to her Indian subjects.

"Are we bound for ever," (says he) "to preserve all the enormities in the Hindoo system? Have we become the guardians of every monstrous principle and practice which it contains? Are we pledged to support for all generations, by the au-

thority of our government and the power of our arms, the miseries which ignorance and knavery have so long entailed upon a large portion of the human race? Is this the part which a free, a humane, and an enlightened people, a nation itself professing principles diametrically opposite to those in question, has engaged to act towards its own subjects? It would be too absurd and extravagant to maintain that any engagement of this kind exists; that Great Britain is under any obligation, direct or implied, to uphold errors and usages, gross and fundamental, subversive of the first principles of reason, morality, and religion.

"Shall we be in all time to come, as we hitherto have been, passing spectators of so much unnatural wickedness. It may indeed well appear surprising that, in the long period during which we have held these territories, we have made no serious attempt to recal the Hindoos to the dictates of truth and morality. This is a mortifying proof how little it has been considered that the ends of government and the good of society have an inseparable connexion with right principles. We have been satisfied with the apparent subservience of this people, and have attended chiefly to the maintenance of our authority over the country, and the augmentation of our commerce and revenues; but have never, with a view to the promotion of their happiness, looked thoroughly into their internal state."

If indeed any doubt could exist on this point, the public pledge which was given on the last renewal of the Company's charter, by the second branch of the Legislature, would speedily remove it, for it was then unanimously resolved by the whole House of Commons in committee:

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote by all just and prudent means the interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

Now it is obvious that if Great Britain can be shewn by the treaties in question to have in any way become a party to the support of the reigning idolatry, from which she is to pay herself as she can, the vote of the House of Commons is in that case so much wind; while if it shall appear, as I contend it must, that we have made no such compact with idolatry, we have really done nothing to prevent that "religious and moral improvement" to which the British Parliament has pledged itself, and which it has solemnly declared to be for the "interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India." And here, sir, I am reminded of what Mr. Brougham has lately observed in the House of Commons, on the subject of certain other treaties, which, (like the treaties of the East) were supposed to stand in the way of the abolition of slavery in the West-Indies.

"But," I am told there are treaties existing which prevent the completion of my hopes. Upon this subject the argument founded upon treaties has already been used, from the period when a blood-stained treaty gave us, in exchange for the glory of Blekenheim, an increased share in the unhallowed trade of Africa. The same argument, founded upon public treaties, was employed until the people's indignation awoke and decended in thunder, which smote that horrid trade, and scattered its guilty gains to the wind. The country is again awoke, and I trust that timely attention to its voice may avert from this country a far more terrible and miserable judgment of God."

But I understand that an objection is

likely to be raised against this proposition, on the ground that it comes too soon after the motion which was carried by this Court against the continuance of Suttees. It is said, "there has not been time given as yet for that experiment to work;" "we cannot tell whether it will ever be executed at all; nay, there are already public objections against that measure in India, and any fresh invasion of prejudices, in the excited state of the native mind, may be productive of the most dangerous consequences." "We fear that measure was ill-timed, and we fear this is worse."—But whence, I would ask, do these affected alarms arise, but from those very individuals who either openly advocated by their voices and votes the continued immolation of 666 wretched women per annum (for such was the ascertained average of the last ten years); or else who manifested, in their character of proprietors of East-India stock, a total indifference to the whole question of the continuance or cessation of these unparalleled barbarities, either absenting themselves from the two courts at which that important discussion took place, or else declining on each occasion to declare their opinions by voting either way; as if they imagined their principal duty to this great institution to consist in advocating the interests of candidates for the direction, in watching our commercial relations, or adjusting the yearly dividends of the joint stock, with perhaps an occasional remembrance of their relations or friends for the civil and military patronage in the gift of the Court. It is from this portion of the proprietary that we learn that the time is no more now arrived for examining the abominations of Jugger-naut, than it was twenty years since for investigating the atrocities of suttees. In either case we witness the same determination to touch no existing abuse of whatever description—for with them the Company is all perfection, in relation to which they seem to feel as the poet did by his mistress:

"No faults thou hast, or I no faults can spy,
Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I."

In either case these perfectionists appear to witness the consumption of human life with as little compunction, and to endure the continuance of licentiousness and bloodshed, without so much as an effort to terminate them, although the utmost demanded may be that enquiry and examination should take place. It is high time that these Anglo-Indians, whose authority is estimated at so high a rate by many, should be informed by the British and Christian public, that if they cannot appreciate the high designs for which it has pleased Almighty God to commit to our enlightened and highly favoured country the present and future

destinies of above a hundred millions of people, there are those among us who better understand their own responsibility; as believing that pecuniary profit and secular patronage are objects of a very secondary and subordinate character—legitimate indeed, so long as they keep their place, and are used in reference to higher and more honourable ends; but base and unworthy, if they deviate from their proper purpose, and become the chief or only end of action, either in corporate bodies or private individuals. May it not be suspected that it is because proprietors of this class do not feel their own responsibility, that they who take another view of the subject are consigned to the loss of caste, as so many enthusiasts and fanatics, and are unjustly represented as wishing to throw all India into a flame, by propounding crude and ill-digested schemes of reform, in an empire where all the hold we possess is gravely declared to depend upon the mere opinion of the natives; as if we could ever eventually alienate that opinion by forbidding the murder of women for the advantage of the priests, or by abandoning the taxation of idolaters for the advantage of ourselves: as if, in short, the precarious opinion of even a whole nation were to be preferred to the judgment and favour of the Almighty; or as if we could ever dream of retaining the possession of empire upon any other principles than those of moral justice and equity, and such as are in accordance with the declared will of the righteous governor of the world!

But let us examine the actual state of the Sutte question. Precisely in four months after the motion for investigating that question had passed this Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors wrote, under date of the 25th July 1827, to the Governor in council at Calcutta a despatch, from which the following are extracts:

"You will have perceived, from the public channels of intelligence, that this is a subject which has excited a strong interest in the public mind of this country. We think that we shall best consult the important interests with which we are charged by committing this question to your counsels, aided by the information and local experience of our servants, and directed, as we know they will be, by prudence and humanity. You of course have better means than we possess of weighing conflicting opinions in a just balance, and of affixing to each respectively its proper value."

Here then, in consequence of the vote of this court, we have the delegation of full powers to the foreign government.

The next measure that followed this letter was the abolition announced in a letter of the Governor-general in council (Lord William Bentinck) to the Court of Directors, dated 4th Dec. 1829, of which the following are extracts:

"We were decidedly in favour of an open,

avowed, and general prohibition, resting altogether upon the moral goodness of the act, and our power to enforce it. It would be too much to expect that the promulgation of the abolition will not excite some degree of clamour and dissatisfaction; but we are firmly persuaded that such feelings will be short-lived, and we trust that no apprehension need be entertained of its exciting any violent opposition, or any evil consequences whatsoever."

Extract of a letter from the Governor-general in council of *Fort St. George*, to the Directors, dated 12th Feb. 1830. After designating the practice as "cruel and revolting," they add:

"Having, therefore, under consideration the long experience which all classes of the people have now had of that spirit of toleration, and regard for all their religious institutions, by which our Governments have always been distinguished—reflecting also upon the present tranquil state of their territories, and of our political relations throughout India, we have felt no apprehension that the few who may be affected to the Company's power would be able to excite any serious misconstruction from our execution of what has been so long the humane desire of your Hon. Court, and we therefore resolved, that the time had now arrived when this barbarous custom might be safely prohibited."

Extract of a letter from the Governor and Council of Bombay, 13th March, 1830:

"The Supreme and Madras governments have abolished the practice of suttee; and the measure has not, so far as we have yet heard, been attended with any expression of discontent, on the part of the Hindoo population, calculated to give alarm."

After which, they engage to state the result of their own deliberations as to the abolition, which, however, they virtually do by this declaration.

Very contrary to a late newspaper statement of our own, purporting to have been received from Calcutta, where it is reported that the Governor of Bombay had resisted all exhortation to join the two other presidencies; although the same account admits that the feeling of the majority of the population of Bengal was evidently in favour of abolition.

On the 14th July 1829, a petition of the natives against what was about to be done by the Governor-general in council, signed by a considerable number of natives, was presented to Lord William Bentinck, who, after conference with the deputation presenting it, delivered a written reply refusing the prayer, in which reply his Lordship observes:

"The petitioners cannot require the assurance that the British Government will continue to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religious belief, and that, to the full extent of what it is possible to reconcile with reason and with natural justice, they will be undisturbed in the observance of their religious usages. But some of those which the Governor-general is unwilling to recede into notice, his predecessors in council, for the security of human life, and the preservation of social order, have at different times found it necessary to prohibit; if there be any one which the common voice of all mankind would except from indulgence, it is surely that by which the hand of a son is made the instrument of a terrible death to the mother who has borne him, and from whose breast he has drawn the sustenance of helpless infancy."

He adds, that an appeal lies to the King in council, which he will forward, if they wish it.

On the 16th Jan. 1830, two counter-addresses, returning thanks for the abolition, were presented: one signed by about 300 natives of Calcutta, the other from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, signed by about 800.

The native address, which is long, able, and well reasoned, was answered by Lord W. Bentinck, and both are in the *Asiatic Journal* for July 1830.

The British address had been inserted before in the same journal (p. 76), and was read by Mr. Gordon. His Lordship's reply to it is in the *Journal* for July.

A meeting of the natives followed at the Hindoo College on the 17th, and it was resolved to appeal to England, for which purpose subscriptions were raised.

What! appeal to England?—I should like to see nothing better. The fate of such an appeal can admit of no doubt for a moment. Appeal to the King in council—to such a King, and to such a council! I could wish nothing else, and nothing better.

But let us suppose that the appeal is to the British Parliament: what better chance of success can attend it? Will a parliament, always so ready to rescue other nations from oppression, and to protect the helpless and innocent, be likely, for the first time, to carry us back to far worse than the barbarism of the Druids themselves? The very supposition is too absurd to entertain with seriousness.

Another objection which occurs is, if the pilgrim tax did not exist, the extortion of the natives would operate without control. This very circumstance, if admitted to be true, would in the very degree of its existence prevent the large access which British protection at present affords to the growth of idolatry, and in reliance upon which protection so many proceed on pilgrimage beyond the number who would otherwise venture. But will this fact, if such it be, justify a christian government in appropriating to itself, under an approved system of collection, the profits which would otherwise be made by one set of natives from another? Admitting that they would rob and plunder each other if left to themselves, does that afford any excuse for our interposing between them, and putting the spoil into our own pockets, not much unlike the case of the British and Danes, who, when they could not agree among themselves, accepted the proposal of the Saxons to settle their mutual differences, which was very soon effected by their seizing on the empire themselves. But perhaps it may be supposed by some, for I am sure no one will publicly venture to assert it, that if this revenue should be abandoned we shall feel it in our reduced

dividends, and this objection will proceed, I suppose, upon the principle in Horace of

—“querenda pecunia primum
Virtus post nummos;”

which is freely but happily translated by Pope—

—“get money, money still,
And then let Virtue follow, if she will.”

I believe, indeed, that no one will openly avow such an argument, whatever he may feel; and yet, as I have heard it employed in private, I have deemed it right to notice it in public, although with no intention of honouring it by any formal refutation; I will merely say that I believe no such consequence would follow our abandonment of this unjust tribute to-morrow; and 2dly, that because, large as the amount acquired is, in a moral point of view, yet it is not large enough to benefit you politically, and is therefore too little to injure you extensively; and thirdly, if the defalcation should affect the present dividends, does there exist the man who would coldly prefer his own pecuniary advantage to the moral and eternal welfare of a whole empire? If this be so, Mr. Burke was not mistaken when he said the age of calculators and economists had arrived; but surely, if such a man do exist, he would excite our commiseration in a far greater degree than the poor idolaters we deplore; because, as the subject of a purer light, he would be placed, by the display of so much moral obliquity, in a more pitiable condition than themselves. Another objection suggests itself in the shape of the proposed measure being an invasion of religious prejudices; but the short answer to this is, that the motion does not seek to invade the existing religion, but as I have proved it to be, but only seeks to remove the reproach of a christian country connecting those very prejudices into objects of gain, while in point of fact the whole history of our connection with India is necessarily one continued series of invasion of native prejudice and error. In every case where the best interests of India and the manifest credit of England have required our interference—I need only instance the grant of hereditary right to landholders—the reforms in the judicial and military systems, in either case opposed to every thing once held sacred in India—the subjecting the heads of the priesthood themselves, from the bramin nundkorrar downwards, to the infamy of capital and other punishments—the prohibition of the sacrifice of children, by the military, at the isle of Ganger, from Lord Wellesley's administration to the present moment (where it is notorious that, at every half-yearly festival, the military attend with fixed bayonets, and prevent those women whose wretched religion has divested them of the feelings of

mothers from throwing their own infants to the sharks)—the suppression of the murders of female children by the Rajpoots of Juanpore and Suzenat—the subjecting of the agents in the brahminical practice of *sitting dhurnah* to capital punishment—and many and various other instances of interference with religious prejudice; from all which it must appear that, whenever the political interests of England have been in question, or the rights of humanity have required, we have felt no hesitation respecting the infringement of the most sacred privileges of the Indians, or the destruction of their most revered instructors. It is, however, the less necessary that I should enlarge on this branch of the argument, because it would only be to repel a charge which cannot be fairly brought against the motion, and to defend it from accusations to which it in no way lies open. The question, I must again repeat, is not whether the temple worship shall be abolished—but whether the temple tax shall be abandoned.

It may however be objected by the slothful, as an apology for their own indifference, that as nothing can be done, so nothing ought to be attempted; but this is to beg the whole question by a *petitio principii*, which I for one can never concede. Such reasoners raise a spectre, which is the mere creation of their own timidity or indolence, and then defy us to encounter what has no existence in reality. So did not Mr. Warden reason on this and other evils of India, whose opinion, already submitted to parliament as a member of council, is entitled to all attention.

The following is the minute in council which he recorded on the 29th June 1825:—

“I have already recorded my opinion, that all the sanguinary customs of the Hindoos might be prohibited, without affecting either the security or popularity of our supremacy.”

With regard either to regulation or taxation, he adds, for the remark applies equally to both,

“We ought either to issue a positive prohibition, or abstain altogether from manifesting the slightest anxiety on the subject.

“Fanaticism can only be successfully combated by neglect and indifference. Any intermediate measure between a positive prohibition and perfect neglect and indifference, appears to me to be most impolitic.”

It is obvious that when the idolatrous practices of India have been left to themselves, they have in some instances languished for want of our support; while in others we have at least contracted in guilt, from either enlarging their means or sharing in their profits.

Mr. Hamilton particularly mentions a temple in Saugor island, where a few inconsiderable priests collect a sordid tribute: of course this temple is never heard of, and acquires no celebrity.

The monkey god, which now forms a principal decoration at the temple of Juggernaut, was brought from another temple which has been long deserted by its worshippers, and the whole of the Bobaneswar temples, that constellation of idolatry in the neighbourhood of Cuttack, are hastening to ruin.

“Nearly all (says Mr. Stirling) but one have been completely deserted, and the establishment kept up there is on a very small and inadequate scale, under the patronage of the Koordah Raja, whose ancestors granted all the lands and endowments by which the brahmins now exist.”

The fact is, the rajah being left to himself, he leaves the temples to themselves; the original endowment being evidently inadequate to their support without the aid of our christian government and the contributions of the pilgrims. Let Great Britain only adopt a similar policy, “neither bless them at all nor curse them at all!”

In reference to the case of interference here as well as elsewhere, two anecdotes may be here mentioned, if they shall not be thought beneath the dignity of so grave a subject.

Archdeacon Corrie wrote to the Church Missionary Society in 1824, as under:—

“On the occasion of a partial insurrection about two years since, the priests gave out that Juggernaut would no longer suffer the English to remain in India, and would not return to his temple (on quitting it at the annual procession) till they were expelled, and named a certain day for their overthrow. This was justly considered by the general commanding the district as an attempt to aid the insurgents against the government, and he sent a private order to the officer in charge there, that if the idol were not carried back as usual on the stated day he should replace him by force, and take military possession of the temple. The natives about the general no doubt gave notice to the priests, and Juggernaut returned even before his time.”

I have another anecdote much to the same purpose, communicated to me by a member of the House of Commons.

“Taxes to the amount of £30 were due from the priests of Juggernaut: our collector hesitated in vain upon payment; at length he seized the god. The priests threatened him that the ground would open and swallow up such a monster of impiety. He said he could not help it if he did, he must have his taxes. They then ascended the battlements of the temple, and protested that they would cast themselves headlong if he did not immediately liberate the god. He replied that he had no instructions to prevent priests from casting themselves headlong if it so pleased them, but he had instructions to obtain the taxes, and till they were paid the god would remain in pledge. The priests, finding that neither intreaties nor menaces had any effect upon the stubborn collector, paid the arrears, and Juggernaut was released.”

What shall be said after this of the affected terrors of those alarmists at home, who would shrink from an acknowledged duty under the operation of a dishonourable fear?

“Our doubts are traitors,
“Which make us lose the good we oft might win,
“By fearing to attempt.”

Let us here, as in the case of suttees, only once surmount the difficulty of daring to attempt to become a moral blessing to the people we govern, and they will be

blessed as they have never yet been, because we have never yet intended to benefit them in proportion to the extent of our ability.

Upon the whole, then, I feel myself justified in contending that the abominations I have endeavoured to expose, contain in them one prominent feature of evil beyond even the atrocious case of widow burning itself, namely, the profit which I have proved to accrue to the Company. In the other evil the iniquitous brahmins alone were profited by the murders which they fermented, the Company was clear from that innocent blood—but here the Company is at once a partaker in the crime and the partner in the profits. In the other case the Company had only to bear the guilt of permitting what they could have prevented; in this they at once lie under the double responsibility of mixing themselves up as a christian government with idolatry and its observances, while at the same time they participate in the unhallowed spoil.

To this may be further added the large amount of moral profligacy which is involved in these practices, and which thus receives the sanction of the Company's influence, up to an extent of which the case of the Suttees furnishes no parallel example. There, indefensible as was the practice itself, it was not found in connection with all that is execrable and loathsome in vice and profligacy, and therefore the same extent of moral evil did not in that instance enjoy the sanction or boast the authority of the government; a government which is now found with one hand bestowing the benefits of her own ecclesiastical establishment upon India at large, and with the other building and repairing idolatrous temples, hiring prostitutes for their supply, and fostering a system of lust and pollution which is absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world.

With my sincere acknowledgments for the long and patient attention which I have received at the hands of the court, I beg leave to propose the motion, already in the hands of the chair.

Mr. *Carruthers* said that it was not his intention to offer any remarks on the motion, but as his name had been introduced by the hon. proprietor, he should not have obtruded himself on the Court—

The *Chairman* here observed, that the motion was not yet regularly before the Court; it was therefore necessary that it should be read, before the hon. proprietor could proceed.

The motion was then read—and having been seconded, by Mr. *Paterson*,

Mr. *Carruthers* again addressed the court, and after thanking the hon. mover for the handsome manner in which he had spoken of him, observed that the

hon. proprietor had mistaken him as to the wish he had expressed of having the court made special for his motion. The reason which induced him to say so was, that he considered the interests at stake so important, that he thought the subject ought to be brought forward at a court made special for that purpose. He did not know until yesterday that the court was to be held to day. As it was not his intention to address himself to the question before the court, he would only add, that he thought some answer should be given to a statement which he thought was far from being satisfactory.

Mr. *Burnie* spoke as follows.—On the agitation of our charter, when so many hostile pens and speeches are employed to attack and misrepresent the hon. Company,—it is at this critical moment the learned proprietor would impress the world with a belief that the East-India Company, their executive body, and their local governments, are not only deaf to the calls of humanity, but, for the sake of increasing their revenue, encouraging human sacrifice. The learned proprietor has been assured in a former discussion, on the authority of the chair, that all that caution and prudence could effect, consistent with the safety of our Indian empire, and without alarming or wantonly violating the religious prejudices of millions of native subjects, was gradually and anxiously in progress to remove such evils as a dark, benighted, and cruel religion engendered. Can the learned gentleman doubt that assurance when we already know that suttees are abolished—the destruction of the sick exposed on the banks of the Ganges abolished—infanticide arrested in its progress, if not finally put an end to; and can this court withhold its belief that every exertion is made, consistent with the great responsibility of our Indian government, and safety of that empire, to remove those idolatrous sacrifices in practice at Poree, to the idol of Jaggermout also, at Ghyah, and Allahabad; cruelties so abhorrent to humanity, but deeply and lamentably interwoven with the miserable and wretched religion of our Hindoo subjects.

But to attempt a sudden and forcible end to all the idolatrous evils described by the learned gentleman could only prove as hopeless in the result, as the crusades of Richard and Edward the First to the Holy Land to destroy the infidels. Our possessions in the East are more liable to be endangered by constant ill-timed interference with the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, than any other cause whatever. We conquered India from the Mussulmans, not from the Hindoos, and their religion was tolerated by their Mahomedan rulers for centuries

before they fell under our yoke. Let us not forget the mutiny at Vellore in 1806, when the sepoys, from interference with their castes and dress, were impressed with our intention of converting them to christianity—here sixteen of our officers, and 100 Europeans of the 69th regiment, fell victims. Let us not forget that we are maintaining a foreign and distant dominion by means of a native army. Let us not forget that Portuguese bigotry, and constant interference with and violation of the Hindoos' most sacred usages, hastened their downfall and loss of power in India.

We must look to gradual diffusion of knowledge for improvement among the natives, before our zeal can safely lead us by force or legislation to abolish idolatry. For purposes of instruction to the natives various seminaries are dispersed over India, at an annual expense to the Company of £15,000.

Let us cautiously proceed, as we have hitherto done, to remove such prejudices as we cannot at once control, however much they are to be deplored, and not by precipitancy hazard the tranquility, if not the final loss of India, when there are 4,000 natives to one individual European, and in our own army seven native bayonets against one British soldier. How should we resent 25,000 Hindoo conquerors suddenly upsetting all our religious establishments here—our religion, once as grossly cruel and superstitious as theirs? I fervently hope this court will not be influenced by the eloquent, tragical, and pathetic details of the learned gentleman, to adopt forcible and hazardous measures to put down idolatry in India. Human sacrifices all of us deplore; they are abhorrent to civilized and enlightened man.

Let us confide this important and delicate measure—the abolition of human sacrifices—to the wisdom and discretion of our executive body and our local government; already they have done much to attain that desirable object, which entitles them alike to our gratitude and confidence. This repeated violent public agitation of the question here, bespeaks impatience, and a desire of forcible interference; it is thus conveyed through a native press, to discontented brahmins and a native army, from which more evil than good may arise.

We are all aware that thousands here, from zeal in this cause, would express more joy in hearing of an infatuated Hindoo widow being rescued from the funeral pile of her husband, than of apprehension or sorrow were our valuable possessions in the East for ever severed from the British crown. Every authority on which we can rely, such as combines responsibility with power, have declared their unbiassed opinion, that nothing has reconciled the

natives more to British dominion than their conviction that they would remain free from our interference with their religion.

Mr. Trant said that he could not at all view this question in the light in which it was seen by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, and if he had, undoubtedly he could not support the first resolution. The hon. proprietor seemed to think that the adoption of this resolution would be a violent interference with the religion of the natives of India. But his hon. and learned friend who had brought forward the motion, had utterly disclaimed any wish to interfere with the religion of the people. On the contrary, what he most studiously wished the Company to avoid was, interference of any kind on the part of the government of India. He was most anxious that the worship of the natives should be entirely left to themselves, and that we should not, by taxation or by any other means, directly or indirectly, appear to give them any encouragement. That the collection of taxation or tribute from the pilgrims was looked upon as an encouragement by the natives, he could state from his own knowledge. It had happened to him to have been appointed a collector of revenue in the department in which Juggernaut was situated, and though he had not ultimately been called on to act in that department, yet such was his conscientious objection to the nature of the duties which this situation would have imposed on him, that he had caused a communication to be made to the government, that as a christian, he could not interfere with the religious practices of the natives, in the manner which must have been expected had he accepted of that appointment. Fortunately he was relieved from any embarrassment on that subject by being appointed to another situation some time afterwards; but he must say, that it would have been impossible for him, with a belief in christianity, to have faithfully discharged his duties to the Company consistently with his conscientious feelings. He had subsequently an excellent opportunity of being acquainted with the entire of that system, by his having been appointed secretary to the revenue board; and he felt that it would be utterly impossible for any British officer who had charge of the collection of the revenue of that province, to attend to all the minutiae of that dreadful sink of iniquity the temple of Juggernaut, without compromising his feelings as a christian. For his own part, he could never approve of the Company's conduct in meddling in any manner with the revenues of the temple. The Company had, in fact, removed the Rajah of Purneah, who was the hereditary high priest of Juggernaut, and substituted, he might say, a high priest of their own.

The consequence was the breaking out of the insurrection which soon after followed. Many hon. proprietors did not seem fully to understand the nature of this question. Some seemed to think the conduct of the Company perfectly justifiable, because they only followed the example of the Moham-medans, who had not treated the Hindoo religion with any very great ceremony. Now he had no wish to treat the religion of the natives of India, however much he might condemn it as wicked and superstitious, with any violence, or even public disrespect, but he thought as a christian people, they ought to wash their hands out of it, and have nothing to do with the temple, the tribute, or the tax, or to interfere with it in any way which might appear to give it encouragement. It was at one time intended that the thing should have been given up, and that the Company should not allow its treasury to be polluted with the money which was the price of the blood that was shed, and the abominations that were practised in those temples. A noble lord who was president of the Board of Control, however, prevented the issuing of those instructions to the Indian government, and when Lord Minto went to India, the tribute was established in its full force as it now exists. At the present moment this subject was one of great importance, when every matter relating to the affairs of the Company were about to become the subject of British legislation. It was the more incumbent on us to abstain from such encouragement, at a time when many amongst the Brahmins themselves seemed disposed to look upon this worship in a different point of view from that in which they had heretofore considered it. He along with some others in India, had on one occasion been invited by some Brahmins, and observing some of their temples out of repair, he remarked the circumstance as singular; but the Brahmins observed that they would not go to the trouble of repairing them, as they thought it would be better if the worship was given up altogether. And was this a time, he would ask, when the British government should take upon itself the task of collecting a tribute for the purpose of repairing these temples? He would say, let them alone, do not interfere or encourage them in any way, and in so doing you will do no violence to the religious prejudices of the natives, but, on the contrary, you will act in accordance with the feelings of many of the most respectable Brahmins. How different however had been our practice for years! He had seen it announced not long ago, that a new road was made to the temple of Juggernaut, and he found the English resident there publishing as it were an advertisement, announcing formally, that this new road was open, and that excellent accommodation might be had

on it for man and beast. Could this be called any thing else than a public encouragement of the pilgrimage, and of the horrid scenes to which it gave rise? It certainly was so considered by the government of India, which had wisely checked the publication of such advertisements in future. In point of fact, the interference of the Company was looked upon by the natives themselves as a kind of patronage and protection to their worship. In support of this view, he could quote the authority of Mr. Christian, an excellent man who had been collector of revenue at Allahabad, but who now resided in this country. Mr. Christian wrote to him from York, from which, he would have come up to be present at this discussion, if circumstances admitted. He stated that he had never heard any fair argument for this tax, except that it had produced some ten or twelve thousand a year. He hoped, however, that that would not be considered a valid argument at present, and that the Company might be induced to wash its hands out of any connexion with it. In this he (Mr. Trant) fully concurred. He did trust that the Company would rescue itself from the disgrace which would attach to it as a body of Christians, if it continued to derive a revenue from such a polluted source, or to encourage, as sovereigns of India, those shocking abominations, which every one of them as private individuals must abhor and detest. He begged pardon for having so long occupied the attention of the court, after the very able speech of the hon. and learned proprietor, but he was anxious to correct the misapprehension of the hon. gentleman who preceded him, and who did not appear fully to understand the question. He could assure the court, that the subject of these idolatrous practices was becoming every day more and more discussed amongst the natives of India. Many of them understood the English language perfectly well, and were every day becoming more and more weakened in the belief of those superstitions, in consequence of the frequent intercourse with the English. It should be the duty of the British government to encourage this disposition as much as possible, and certainly the worst possible course which could be adopted for that object, would be to appear to patronize and protect publicly that worship which they must privately condemn. If we gave up all interference of this kind and allow the influence of increased intercourse with Europeans to operate on the natives, there could be little doubt that in course of time vast numbers would be induced to renounce the idolatry altogether. Let the Company then, he would repeat, cease to take any share in the price of idolatry and pollution, and the natives would not be slow in drawing from it the

very natural inference, that we so much despise the practices that we would not have any thing to do with any emoluments to be derived from them. Some hon. proprietors seemed to think that this subject should be left to the consideration of the Legislature. But what, he would ask, were they there for, as a court of proprietors, if they declined to take an active part in their own affairs? He had not at present the honour of a seat in the House of Commons, but he was aware that there were many there much more competent than he was to take an active part on this question. It would no doubt be discussed there, but the expectation of that discussion should not prevent the court of proprietors from performing their duty here. With respect to the situation which he had given up, because he found himself inadequate to discharge its duties consistently with his feelings as a conscientious Christian, it was to him, at the time, not a matter of such great moment as it might have been to others; other men appointed to the duty might have had only before them the disagreeable alternative of either relinquishing their offices, and ruining their prospects, or compromising their conscientious feelings. But he would ask, was that a situation wherein to place a meritorious officer of the Company's service? It was an alternative to which no servant of the Company ought to be driven: for he must again repeat, that no man who read his bible, and believed in it, could administer the affairs of the temple of Juggernaut with safety to his conscience. Again and again he must impress on the court the necessity of relinquishing a tribute derived from such a source, and involving in it consequences necessarily prejudicial to the morality of the natives.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said, that it was only yesterday he knew of the intention to hold this court to-day. Was it possible that the directors were grown so economical, as not to be able to afford a few shillings additional, which would give earlier notice of their intention to meet? or were they willing, by such a short notice as they had given, to exclude a number of proprietors from attending? He owned he could not account otherwise for this unusual mode of calling together the Court of Proprietors. He had listened with considerable attention to the eloquent speech of the hon. and learned proprietor who had brought forward this motion; he had heard his strong objections to the principle of deriving a revenue from such a source, and undoubtedly, if the dividends of the proprietors were to be paid out of an income derived in that way, he for one would object to it; but it was not to be so applied, it was applied in the repairs of the temple, or in other matters con-

nected with the natives themselves. On this ground much of the objection which existed to it was done away with; at the same time he must say, that it would be as well if we had nothing to do with such a revenue. After what had fallen from the hon. proprietor the late member for Dover, he did not think there was any necessity for pressing the motion in the court. The hon. proprietor had stated, that many of the natives had become so much improved by their intercourse with Europeans, that their attachment to the idolatrous practices of their country was gradually becoming weaker. Now if this was the case they would get rid of the idolatry themselves, and therefore there was the less necessity for any interference on our parts. The hon. proprietor had appealed to the bible: for his own part he loved and venerated the bible, and he wished those who talked of it would square their conduct by its precepts. He loved his bible, but he disliked all cant and hypocrisy; and he thought it rather inconsistent, that so many who were anxious to disseminate the scriptures amongst pagan nations should be so regardless of its extension at home. Men talked with horror of the idolatry of the Hindoos; but was there no idolatry or superstition at home? Look at the superstitions of the Roman Catholics who had been emancipated within the last two years, and let gentlemen not press too hard on the poor pagan who never knew better. But was there no idolatry at home? Was it not seen every day in the city, where there were so many worshippers of Baal? where merchants were willing to sacrifice every thing for money! Look at what took place in 1825, when speculations of every kind were the order of the day. Let the court recollect how many idolatrous worshippers of Baal—how many persons who bowed before the golden calf, appeared at that time. Look even at a later period, when men bearing a high character in private society had, in one of the recent speculations in rail roads, so increased the rapidity of their engines in order to enhance the price of their shares, as to occasion the death of one of the ablest statesmen in the country.—It was greatly to the credit of the Duke of Wellington, that he refused to go on after the melancholy accident had occurred; and he must say, that the noble Duke had gained as much credit on that day as on any other day of his life. (*Of Question! Question!*)—He thought it quite to the purpose to introduce this subject, because we had heard too much of the idolatry of the pagans when we had so much amongst ourselves—when so many amongst us were constantly falling down to worship Baal. He would repeat, then, that before we con-

demned the poor pagan for his practices, we should correct practices nearly as bad amongst ourselves.

General Thornton observed, that by the adoption of the motion before the court they might do much mischief, without being productive of any good. Although he trusted that the mischief of such a discussion might be averted, from what he had already heard, it was clear that the government of India was disposed to do every thing in its power to repress the practice of idolatry as far as it could do, without violently interfering with the religious opinions of the natives. The hon. and learned mover was zealous in his attack on the religion of the people of India, and had entered into a great variety of detail to point out its abominations. But he must say that he had most unnecessarily occupied their time, in going through documents with many of which the court were already acquainted, and others which were evidently founded on false data. The speech of the hon. proprietor was inconsistent with the object he had in view. He objected to idolatry, and yet he wished to take off the tax on it; but the remission of the tax would necessarily encourage the practice he was so anxious to put down. He had the honour of a seat in the House of Commons when the last charter was granted to the Company, and he recollected the opinion given by Warren Hastings, Sir John Malcolm, and others most conversant in Indian affairs, who bore testimony to the mild character and gentle disposition of the Hindoo. He would say then, let those dispositions be encouraged—let education be disseminated—let the intercourse of the natives with Europeans be increased, and there could be no doubt, that in the course of time the belief in their native superstitions would be weakened, and they would gradually begin to look on the Christian religion with a more favourable eye. He was borne out in this opinion by what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Grant), who had told them, that already idolatry was beginning to lose its hold amongst many of the natives. The wisest course then would be, to leave those feelings to work their own way; for there could be no doubt, if we in any way interfered to force the consciences of the natives, we should run the risk of raising all India against us, of upsetting our government, and thereby destroying all chance of the conversion of the natives to Christianity. —Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion; for while he gave credit to the motives of the hon. and learned proprietor who brought it forward, he must express his conviction that it was calculated to do much more harm than good.

Mr. Rigby said, he could not refrain

from offering a few words on this important question, involving, as it did, such important interests. He had listened with great attention to the able and eloquent address of the hon. and learned proprietor who had brought forward the motion, and he owned that he was much surprised at the remarks which it had called forth from the hon. and gallant General (Thornton). A speech more to the purpose which the hon. and learned proprietor had in view, a speech more deserving the serious attention of the court, he had never heard. The speech reminded him of what had fallen from a late excellent colleague of the then Chairman (the late Mr. Grant) on the same important subject. The great object of the hon. director whose name he had mentioned, as well as that of the hon. and learned mover of the motion before the court, was to get rid of the abominable superstition altogether. He had thought that little could be necessary in an assembly of Englishmen and Christians, to induce them to get rid, as far as they could, of all connexion or interference with these, horrid practices. A time was in this country when a detail of such horrid atrocities as the hon. and learned mover had that day laid before the court would have raised a crusade against the continuance of such outrages upon human nature. The object which the hon. proprietor had in view, in the abolition of the tax, was not to encourage the pilgrimages, but on the contrary to throw as it were cold water upon them, by shewing to the natives that the British government would have nothing whatever to do with those practices. It would shew that, by withdrawing all interference, we disapproved of the practices; but that opinion would never be impressed upon the natives as long as we superintended the temple, and derived a considerable revenue from it. One statement made by the hon. proprietor, the late member for Dover, was deserving of the most serious consideration, and if anything were wanting to confirm the eloquent and impressive speech of the hon. and learned proprietor who had introduced the motion, it would be found in that statement. The hon. proprietor had informed them that he, an officer appointed to a high and important station under the government of India, had, at the risk of dismissal from the service, communicated to that government that he could not, as a christian, conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, in the superintendence of the temple, and the collection of the revenue derived from it. He honoured the name of that gentleman for his resolute and disinterested conduct on that occasion, and he rejoiced that it was subsequently approved of by the Company, and that he was

soon appointed to a still more important situation in another department. The question before the court was, as it appeared to him, whether they would that day act in a manner worthy of their high situation and character as sovereigns of India—as Englishmen, and as Christians. It might be said that the money derived from this source was as good as that from any other: this was the argument of one of the Roman emperors, who, having laid a tax upon one of the offices of nature, said, in answer to a remonstrance on the subject from his son, “look at this piece of money; does it smell of anything filthy—yet it is the produce of the tax you condemn.” The answer was of course praised by the courtiers. Now he (Mr. Rigby) would say, if the same reasoning were applied to the tribute before the court, that the tax was polluted by the source from which it was derived, and that those who received it could not be said to be wholly free from the pollution. He had some years ago read much on this subject in Buchanan’s *Illustrations of India*, but he must say, that the mass of important information which had been that day given to them in the speech of the hon. and learned proprietor, was such as to entitle him to the gratitude of the court and of the public. What, he asked, would be said by disinterested men if the Company continued this revolting tribute? Might it not with great justice be said, “you, the great Company, the sovereigns of one hundred millions of inhabitants—you, a christian people—giving encouragement to your Bible Societies and other religious institutions at home—your having influence in a country where the publisher of any blasphemous attack on its religion is prosecuted with severity—you, in your different relations in society, here encourage and subscribe to these things; but in India, where you are lords paramount, you not only tolerate and encourage the most iniquitous and diabolical superstition, but you actually derive a revenue from its practice.” Ought they, as a body of Englishmen and Christians, to expose themselves to such objections?—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was bringing a stigma upon the French government, that it so far sanctioned the practice of gaming as to derive a revenue from licenses to gambling-houses: but that stigma was now removed, and the new government of France had, with great propriety, lately abandoned the tax, for which it received the applause of the virtuous part of the press in both countries. He did not know the name of the noble president of the Board of Control, by whom that part of the instructions intended to be sent out by the directors to the government of India, which re-

lated to the abolition of the tax on pilgrims had been struck out—

Mr. Poynder said, “Lord Melville.”

Mr. Rigby was not aware of the fact, and he was sorry to hear it, for he owned he should have expected better from a man of his good sense. He was sorry to hear of such a stigma thrown upon the nation as was cast by this most impolitic and unjust practice. An honourable proprietor had talked of the superstitions of the Roman Catholics. He was not an advocate of the superstitions of any set of men; but he must say, that every human heart had more or less of superstition in it, and that he who was weakest had most: but what comparison could there possibly be instituted between the superstitions of any class of Christians, and those abominations which were practised amongst the Hindoos? They had heard much of the slave trade, and of the horrors of slavery, and neither could he too strongly condemn; but what was slavery of the body compared with that of the soul? The Company, as sovereigns over so many millions of people under their power, had a great responsibility to answer, and they were bound to attend to that responsibility. It was their duty to discountenance those idolatrous practices which prevailed to so dreadful an extent in India. The government sent out archbishops and bishops, and other reverend dignitaries, to India, and these were paid by the Company; yet that same body sent rich presents to the abominable idol of Juggernaut. Was this, he would ask, consistent?

Mr. J. Martin wished, before he offered one or two remarks to the Court, to have the motion read.—(*The motion was read by the clerk.*)—This motion, he observed, was most respectful. The court of proprietors, in adopting it, did not wish that any disturbance or disunion should be created. They addressed the directors as partners in the same concern, and they requested them, as the executive part of the Company, to put an end to a practice which was by no means creditable to them as a public body. For his own part, he must say that he greatly disliked revenue derived from such a source as was this tribute-money from the pilgrims. He would ask, could the Court of Directors adopt this tribute as a matter of trade? Would they sanction it merely for the sake of the revenue to be derived from it? Undoubtedly not; and yet the course they were pursuing would have nearly the same effect: for it would appear to most persons, as no doubt it did appear to the natives themselves, that the idolatry was tolerated for the sake of the revenue it produced. He was sure that the directors would not,

for an instant, sanction the horrid and obscene practices which took place in the pilgrimages to those temples, for the sake of any revenue the Company derived from them. But the most effectual way to get rid of any imputation of that kind would be to give up the tribute altogether. It was idle to suppose, that the native population did not believe that the collection of the tribute was intended as an encouragement to the pilgrimages. They looked upon the worship as under the protection of England when they saw the Company pay itself for the protection it afforded, and they always spoke of it with a sarcasm, so that we had the name of protecting the idolatry, and got laughed at into the bargain. In these remarks, he presumed he was addressing men who were favourable to christianity; he knew he was addressing the descendants of many who had been able, active, and zealous officers in the service of the Company. They were all anxious to promote the spread of christianity. They sent out such men as Dr. James to disseminate the doctrines of christianity, and yet, with strange inconsistency, they not merely tolerated, but actually encouraged the most wicked superstition and idolatry which could debase the human mind. It was said that the influence of the Company existed by the prejudice of the people of India; he would say rather that we owed our influence to the knowledge of our good government, and by the belief in our fidelity in the observance of engagements. Let us act up to that opinion, and not create a distrust in our sincerity by great inconsistency in our mode of dealing with those who are placed under our government. It was said we should act by the bible, and square our conduct by its precepts: he admitted both, and that would be also a reason why he should support the motion. He was aware of the great responsibility of the hon. proprietors who stood within the bar, and he also knew the great risk which must be incurred by any appearance of force with respect to the religious opinions of the natives: but the motion before the court did not call on the directors to use anything like force; it merely required that they should take the subject of the motion into their most serious consideration, and he conceived that, in the situation in which they stood with respect to India, they were bound to give the matter their best attention. Mention had been made of the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; he was glad that great question had been set at rest: and although he did not see the exact bearing of that question upon the one before the court, he must say, there was a great difference between the removal of disabilities under which a

class of men had lived, and the upholding of their particular tenets. If the government had attempted to uphold the religion of the Roman Catholics while they removed their disabilities, it would have raised an outcry against itself in the country which it would have found extremely difficult to overcome; and it appeared to him that, in receiving tribute from pilgrims who visited the idolatrous temples of India, the Indian government gave a sanction to idolatry wholly inconsistent with their character as Christians. This subject, it would appear, had excited a great sensation in India—had been much talked about; and there was no doubt, if the Company continued to receive this tribute, it must tend to uphold the practice of idolatry amongst the natives, while it lessened the respect in which it would be held by them as well as by the rest of the world. He again, therefore, must express his hope that this obnoxious tribute might be given up.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes in explanation said, that the influence of the Company depended a good deal on public opinion in India, but that that influence could not, in his opinion, long survive any attempt to interfere by force, not merely with the religion, but with the manners and customs of the natives. They had already seen that an attempt to alter the dress of some native troops had produced a mutiny, and well nigh a revolution. It was not, therefore, too much to assume that any attempt to interfere with the religious opinions of the natives might be accompanied with the most serious danger to our interests in that country. The hon. proprietor, the late member for Dover, had told them that the people of India were day by day becoming more enlightened; if that were the case, and he had reason to believe that it was, let us wait for the natural effect of that enlightenment, and not attempt to destroy it by force.

The hon. gentleman was proceeding, when there were several cries of *order*, *order!* spoke, spoke!

The Chairman here rose and said, that when the hon. proprietor who had just sat down addressed him, he apprehended that he did so for the purpose of explaining, but he was not aware that it was his intention to make another speech on the same subject. The hon. proprietor must therefore see that he was out of order and ought not to proceed further. As the debate, he supposed, was now drawing towards a close, he wished to say a few words before the question was put. It would appear from the speech of the hon. mover that two opinions existed in that court with respect to those abominable practices—nothing, however, could be more erroneous than such a notion.

As far as he could observe, the opinion of the court was unanimous on the subject of those idolatrous practices, and therefore he regretted extremely that the hon. proprietor should have occupied the court for nearly three hours in reading extracts of disgusting cases of idolatry, some from the works of writers well known, and others from anonymous authors. It was the more to be regretted, as these things would be again published and read by the natives of India through the medium of the papers published in their own languages. They had heard from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Trant), that strong opinions existed among the natives themselves, and that many of them were warmly disposed to discountenance the worship of those idols: Why not, then, leave it to them to give effect to that disposition, instead of raising discussions and submitting recommendations, which they cannot but regard as an interference with their religious observances? The publication of these things could have no influence here, but it might not be so elsewhere. He would repeat, then, that there were not two opinions on the subject in that court, and that there could not be in any Christian assembly. He admitted that allowance was to be made for the strong feelings which the hon. and learned proprietor entertained on this subject, but he much regretted that those feelings had led him to enlarge on it in the manner he had done. With respect to the motion before the court, it might be divided into two parts. The first part sets forth: "That this court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to licentiousness and bloodshed, connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and elsewhere," &c. Now he apprehended that unless the hon. and learned proprietor was able to prove the assertion contained in this part of the motion—namely, that there was a direct encouragement given to idolatry (and for his own part he had not heard any such proof), his proposition must fall to the ground. It was, he must consider, unfair to impute such encouragement to the Company, when in fact the Company's system in collecting tribute had done much to the discouragement of idolatry. Notwithstanding what the hon. and learned proprietor had said about the possession of these temples by the Company, he (the Chairman) must state that they had come into the possession of them by the faith of treaties which recognized the religious feelings of the natives, and nothing could be more impolitic than any interference with these treaties. In point of fact, if the hon. proprietor wished to discourage those idolatries, he ought to go further in

his motion. He spoke of the taxes on Juggernaut, on the pilgrims to Gya, on Allahabad, and elsewhere, and the inference he wished to draw from the levying of those taxes was, that it gave a sanction and encouragement to idolatry. Now he should have considered that at Benares and Hurdwar there was no tax of any kind on the pilgrims, and yet it was proved that of late years the numbers of the pilgrims resorting to these places had considerably increased: it was therefore an unjust inference to assume that the taxes tended to encourage them. It was also incorrect to assert that these pilgrimages were looked upon as a sort of traffic from which the Company profited. The fact was otherwise. The Company were the sovereigns of India; and these taxes were collected, not only for the purposes of the temple, but for the relief of the families of the sufferers who visited them.—(*Hear! hear!*) Now with respect to the second part of the motion, which recommended the Court of Directors to call the attention of the Bengal government to this subject, he must say that it was wholly inexpedient, as that government was already perfectly alive to it. The attention of the government of India had, on more than one occasion, been called to the subject; and as a proof that the Court had not been negligent in their duty, he might refer to the evidence before Parliament of an hon. director now no more—an hon. friend of his, of whose zeal and assiduity in the service of the Company, and of whose devotion to the cause of humanity, too much could not be said—he meant the late Mr. Grant, to whom allusion had already been made, and whose name he could never hear mentioned without exciting in his bosom the warmest feelings of attachment and esteem for his memory. (*Hear! hear!*) He should add, also, that their excellent governor general, Lord William Bentinck, when, some time since, he sent circulars round calling the attention of local officers to the subject of suttees, desired also to know, from the collectors of the several districts to whom the circulars were addressed, how far it might be prudent to interfere with the tax on pilgrims to Juggernaut, Allahabad, &c. &c.; and of the nine collectors so addressed, only two were in favour of the abolition of that tax, the seven others being against it. It was quite unnecessary then for the court, in the face of such a decision, to call upon the government of India to interfere in a matter to which its attention had been so very recently directed. On this subject he might read an extract of a letter he had not long ago received from the governor general, and which, although it immediately referred to suttee, he could not but consider as

extremely applicable to the present discussion: "I shall hope (said his lordship) that the representations of these intentions, may induce those who have taken up the subject at home, to suspend the public discussion of this question; as I am convinced that these public discussions do infinitely more harm than good to the cause which they are intended to serve. The press, in this respect, had done much mischief already by its remarks on this subject, for no men like to hear their religion reviled." It would be better to leave the matter to the discretion of the local govern-

ment, and to the effects of that gradual improvement which was taking place in the condition of the people. He admitted the great ability with which his hon. and learned friend had introduced the subject to the court; but as he had not proved the first part of his motion, and as it appeared to him that no necessity existed for the second part, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.

The motion was then put from the chair; and was, on a shew of hands, negatively by a very considerable majority.

The court then, on the question, adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Earl of Clare proceeds overland for his government of Bombay, and expects to be at his destination about Christmas next.

The following appointments have been made in connexion with that of his lordship to the above government:

The Hon. Mr. George Upton, civil secretary.
Capt. Henry Vyner, military secretary.
Capt. Howley and Lord William Thynne, aides-de-camp.

DIRECTORS RETURNED FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following East-India Directors have been returned to serve in the new parliament:—

John Loch, Esq., for town and port of Hythe.
William Astell, Esq., borough of Bridgewater.
Jas. Law Lushington, Esq., city of Carlisle.
George Smith, Esq., borough of Midhurst.
John Forbes, Esq., borough of Malmesbury.
Josias Du Pre Alexandre, Esq., borough of Old Sarum.
William Wigram, Esq., town of Wexford.
Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., stewardry of Kirkcudbright.
John Baillie, Esq., boroughs of Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose.
James Stuart, Esq., borough of Huntingdon.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

The following were among the numerous presentations at the levee held at St. James's Palace on the 21st July.

Lieut. Col. George Pollock, on returning to India.

Capt. B. Blake, on his return from the East-Indies.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bowser, K.C.B.

Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, on his return from Ava.

Mr. William G. B. Resident at the court of his highness the Rajah of Berar.

The Hon. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his return from the government of Bombay.

Lieut. Curtis, on his return from India.

Commodore Collier, on his return from the coast of Africa.

Sir Edward Hyde East.

The following were among the presentations at the levee held on the 28th July:

Maj. Gen. Hawker, on appointment to the staff at Madras, and departure for India.

Lieut. Col. Murray, on his return from India. ¶
Capt. Carroll, on his return from the East-Indies.

Capt. Rainer, on his return from Egypt.

Capt. Jones, on his return from India.

Lieut. Col. Fane, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope, and appointment to the 54th regt.

The following were among the presentations at the levee held on the 4th August:

Sir Ralph Rice, on his return from India.

Rev. Dr. Batten, principal of the East-India College.

Maj. Generals Hardwicke and Burrows.

Col. Salter, on his return from India.

Col. Broughton, on his return from India.

Maj. Gen. McBean, on his promotion, and return from Ava.

Col. Clelland, on his return from India.

Major Burney, on his appointment to the 75th regt.

Major Clark, on his promotion, and return from Ava.

Majors Greville, Owen, and Chas. Stewart.

Commander G. F. Herbert, on his promotion and return from India.

Lieut. Colonels Jas. Tod, Briggs, and H. Blair.

Major Bayley, on his return from India.

Capt. G. A. Underwood, on his return from India.

¶ Mr. Alex. Wilson, on his return from India.

Capt. Gen. Manby, to deliver to the King a treatise on the preservation of mariners from stranded vessels, and the prevention of shipwreck.

Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Lt. Drago. (at Madras). Capt. H. Vyner, from h. p., to be capt., v. Sir Alex. T. C. Campbell, Bart., who exch., dec. dif. (21 Sept. 30).

16th Lt. Drago. (in Bengal). W. Webster to be cornet by purch., v. Gavin prom. (14 Oct. 29); Surg. W. H. White, from 21st F., to be surgeon, v. Robinson prom. (21 Sept. 30).

1st Foot (at Madras). Capt. B. Daveney, from 57th F., to be capt., v. Lane, who exch. (21 Sept. 31.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). G. W. Wolsley to be ens., v. Malcolm, app. to Rifle Brigade (21 Aug. 31).

16th *Foot* (in Bengal). Lieut. R. Luxmore to be capt. by purch., v. McDonald prom.; Ens. J. F. Proud to be lieut. by purch., v. Luxmore; and C. C. Adams to be ens. by purch., v. Proud (all 31 Aug. 30).

20th *Foot* (in Mauritius). Capt. H. Oulton, from h. p., 57th F., to be capt., v. Thos. Biggs, who exch. (31 Aug. 30); Lieut. W. H. Shippard to be capt. by purch., v. Oulton, who retires; Ens. W. G. Alves to be lieut. by purch., v. Shippard, and E. H. M. Kelly to be ens. by purch., v. Alves (all 10 Sept.).

31st *Foot* (in Bengal). Ens. T. C. Kelly to be lieut. by purch., v. Wetchell prom.; and Rich. Boys, to be ens. by purch., v. Kelly (both 31 Aug. 30); Staff Assist. Surg. H. Hart to be surg., v. White app. to 18th Lt. Drags. (31 Sept.); Lieut. col. Sir J. R. Colleton, bart., from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. Daly, whose app. has not taken place (10th Sept.).

32th *Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Capt. C. Waldron, from h. p., 9th F., to be capt. (repaying diff. received), v. Hodgson, app. to 19th F. (31 Sept. 30).

40th *Foot* (at Bombay). Lieut. Jas. Stopford to be capt. by purch., v. Montag, who retires; Ens. T. Rawlins to be lieut. by purch., v. Stopford; and F. W. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Rawlins (all 10 Sept. 30).

44th *Foot* (in Bengal). Maj. C. G. Gray, from h. p., to be major, v. Mackrell prom. (31 Aug. 30).

57th *Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Capt. Edw. Lane, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Daveny, who exch. (21 Sept. 30); Assist. Surg. Jas. Macdonnell, from 55th F., to be surg., v. Evans prom. (21 do.).

62d *Foot* (on passage to Madras). Assist. Surg. H. W. Ratford, from 40th F., to be surg., v. M'Pherson, app. to 64th F. (21 Sept. 30).

99th *Foot*. (in Mauritius). Assist. Surg. W. Williams to be surgeon, v. Hibbert, app. to 7th Lt. Drags. (21 Sept. 30).

COMPANY'S CADETS.

The undernoted cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have temporary rank as ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. col. Pasley, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining:

Cadets J. W. Rundall, E. J. Brown, John Trail, Thos. Studdert, H. C. Armstrong, and H. J. Margary (all 19 Aug. 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from China 11th April; off Margate.—29. *Krotky* (Russian man-of-war), from Kamschatka and Rio de Janeiro, at Portsmouth.—30. H.C.S. *Ingles*, Dudman, from China 10th March; off Margate.—31. H.C.S. *General Kpt*, Searle, from China 15th March; off Margate.—31. H.C.S. *Waterloo*, Newall, from China 2d April; at Deal.—30. H.C.S. *Windor*, Hawlike, from China 1st April; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Louther Castle*, Bathie, from China 1st April; off Margate.—30. H.C.S. *Scaloby Castle*, Bernard, from China 29th March; off Margate.—31. H.C.S. *Furphytharson*, Cruickshank, from China 9th March; off Margate.—31. *Surrey*, Dacre, from N.S. Wales 9th April; at Gravesend.—Sept. 4. *America*, Donald, from V. D. Land 30th March; at Deal.—4. H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Everest, from China 27th March; at Deal.—9. H.C.S. *Fansittart*, Scott, from China 8th April; at Gravesend.—11. *Andes*, Kling, from Sandwich Islands; at Gravesend.—12. *Augusta*, Fleming, from Batavia 6 May; off Dartmouth.—12. *Mary Ann*, Hopton, from V. D. Land 15th April; off Plymouth.—13. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from Madras 15th April; off Gravesend.—13. H.C.S. *Mangles*, Carr, from China 1st Feb., Halifax 15th Aug., and St. John N.B. 10th do.; off Margate.—14. *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, from Bengal 10th April and Mauritius; at Liverpool.—15. *St. Helena*, Lieut. Warren, R.N., from St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Labon; at Gravesend.—15. *Calista*, Hawkins, from V. D. Land 4th May; at Deal.—16. H.C.S. *Loraine*, Campbell, from China 18th April; off Margate.—16. *Morley*, Harrison, from China 8th April; off Margate.—16. *Surrey*, Kemp, from China 3d April; off Margate.—16. *Chatham*, Bragg, from V. D. Land 20th April; off Margate.—16. *Minstrel*, Arkcoll, from Batavia 23d Apr., and

Mauritius 20th May; at Portsmouth (for Rotterdam).—18. *Thalia*, Hiden, from Bengal 13th April; off Deal.—18. *Lotus*, Sonnerson, from Batavia 9th April; at Cowes.—19. *Brunswick*, Bretyer, from Batavia 26th May; off Dover.—19. *Superior*, Salmon, from Singapore 28th March; off Hastings.—20. *Diamond*, Reid, from Bengal 18th March; off Margate.—20. *Lady Nugent*, Wimble, from Bengal 28th March, at Deal.—21. *Frederick*, Brandt, from Batavia; at Deal (for Antwerp).—21. *Harmony*, McEwing, from Bengal 21st April; at Liverpool.—21. *Fanny*, Jackson, (late Bunmy), from Cape 15th July; off Hastings.—22. *Prince George*, Andrews, from Mauritius 4th June; off the tart.—23. *Providence*, Ford, from Bengal 28th April, Madras 19th May, and Cape 25th July; off Portsmouth.—24. *Malina*, Pearson, from Bombay 23d May; at Deal.—24. *Irt*, Hoodless, from Bengal 6th May; at Liverpool.—24. *Edouard*, Edmonds, from Madras 2d March; at Deal.—24. *Edglo*, Smith, and *John*, Holton, both from Singapore; at Deal.—25. *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Canny, from N.S. Wales 6th May; at Deal.

Aug. 26. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bengal; from Portsmouth.—27. *Autonotus*, Parkin, from N.S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Car*, Russell, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—28. *Alfred*, Flint, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—30. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—31. *Neptune*, Cumberlandge, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—31. *Clyde*, Munro, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—31. *Abel Gower*, Williams, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—31. *Serates*, Duncan, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—31. *Cormair*, Moutrie, for V. D. Land and South Seas; from Deal.—Sept. 1. *Samuel Brown*, Reel, for Mauritius; from Deal.—2. *Herolden*, Battersley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—2. *Eliza*, Wetdell, for Swan River, &c.; from Deal.—4. *Bethanick*, Rosendale, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—4. *Wellington*, Evans, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—4. *Brothers*, Newby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Hempson*, Sudell, for West Coast of Sumatra; from Deal.—7. *Bergusson*, Young, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Normand*, Horstein (French), for Bourbon; from Liverpool.—7. *Georgiana*, Tullis, for Bengal; from Deal.—7. *Cleveland*, Havilock, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—7. *Huron*, Harly, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Brailsford*, Cleverby, for Ceylon; from Plymouth.—8. *Rambler*, Knight, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—8. *Edmund*, Gilbert, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—8. *Tuscan*, Stavers, for New Zealand, &c.; from Portsmouth.—8. *York*, Leary, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—8. *Hereford*, Caddy, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Edward*, Haviside, for Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore; from Portsmouth.—15. *Horn*, Fell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—15. *Beatrice*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—17. *Horatio*, Sparks, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—18. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, for East-Indies; from Plymouth.—19. *Flame*, Bullen, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, from China: W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., late President of the Select Committee at Canton, and servant (both were passengers in the *Brigwater*); Lieut. W. James; Mr. John Gallagher.

Per *Surrey*, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Johnson, late of the *Swifture*; Dr. Wilson. R.N.

Per H.C.S. *Waterloo*, from St. Helena: Mrs. Greentree, Master Greentree, and female servant.

Per H.C.S. *General Kpt*, from St. Helena: Mrs. Bayes, Jean Anderson.

Per H.C.S. *Fansittart*, from China: Capt. Dal-lana, Dutch country servant.

Per *Claudine*, from Madras: Mrs. Martin; Col. Sandford; Col. Martin; 8th Madras N.I.; Capt. Burton, Madras army; Major Abdy, ditto; Capt. Simmons, H.M.'s 41st regt.; Capt. Lewis, H.M. Royals; Capt. Lethbridge, Madras N.I.; F. Hall, M.C.; Lieut. Benson, H.M. 13th Lt. Drags.; Dr. Sandford, H.M. Royal regt.; Lieut. Elliott, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Wilson, H.M. Royals; Mr. McKenzie, M.N.I.; S. Daniel, Esq.; Mr. C. Syne, surgeon dentist; Master T. Martin; 29 invalids, &c.; 12 women; 6 children.

Per *Lady Nugent*, from Bengal: Mrs. Woodward; Mrs. Michell; Mrs. Watts; Miss Camp-

bell; R. Woodward, Esq., civil service; Capt. B. Wood, 10th N.I.; Lieut. A. Barley, H. C. service; Mr. John Watts, Company's marine; Mr. Anderson, merchant; Mr. McColler; Mr. B. Wood; Mr. H. Richards; Capt. Franklin, 1st Cavalry; two Misses Knox; three Misses Watt; Miss M. Richards; Masters McCulloch, Wood, and Richards; several servants.

Per Thalita, from Bengal: Mrs. McKenzie; Miss Fraser; Lieut. Col. Heard, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Watson, ditto; Capt. Billett, ditto; Lieut. Bruce, ditto; Ensigns White and Simpson, ditto; Murdoch McKenzie, Esq., merchant; Chas. Falconer, Esq., ditto; W. L. Grave, Esq., ditto; Robert Crowe, Esq., ditto; Wm. Templer, Esq., ditto; Capt. J. J. Deunham, country service; Miss Brown.

Per Fanny, from the Cape: Capt. Wm. Snell, late of the *Lady Holland*; Dr. MacDonald, from Fernando Po.

Per Providence, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Dale (wife of D. Dale, Esq., deceased); Mrs. Hawkins; Miss Douglas; Lieut. Hawkins, H.M. 49th regt.; Mr. John Pittar; Capt. J. A. Tween; Capt. Douglas, late of the *Emobia*; Mr. T. Worrell, R.N.; Mr. C. Tyler; Mr. Powell; Dr. W. P. Cumming, H.C. Artillery; Capt. Bundy, from the Cape; Master D. Dak. *Per Gave de Gavone*, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): Capt. Hodges; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Graham; Lieut. Gowans; Capt. Beaufort; Mrs. Beaufort; Mr. Lissade.

Per Prince George, from the Mauritius: the Captain and Chief Mate of the *Cape Packet*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Cleveland, for the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Moore.

Per Morning Star, for Mauritius and Ceylon: Mr. Fitzmaurice; Rev. Mr. Risdale.

Per Ferguson, for Bengal: two Missionaries; Miss Sivewright; Capt. Barclay and Mrs. Barclay; two Misses Barclay; Mr. Bell; Mr. Campbell; Mrs. Queiter; Mr. Drysdale.

Per Catherine, for Bengal: Mrs. Patton; Rev. C. Pefferd and lady; Dr. Scheneman and lady; Mr. Vansandiyk and four daughters and son; Capt. and Mrs. Watson; Miss Watson; Lieut. and Mrs. Silver; Lieut. Keller; Lieut. Grimes; Mr. Rhule; Messrs. Fagan, Henry, Van Homrygh, and Hay, cadets; Mr. Ginders, assist. surgeon.

Per Brunswick, for Bombay: Dr. Weekes; Miss Weekes; Capt. Kinchnt, Dr. Frith.

Per Alfred, for Madras: Mrs. General Hall; Miss Hall; Rev. Mr. Aislable; Mrs. Aislable; Capt. Haldane; Mrs. Haldane; Capt. Notridge; Lieut. Rudd; Lieut. Littlejohn; Mr. Elton; Mr. Skelton; Mr. Friere; Mr. Mathieson; Mr. Forbes; two Misses Forbes; Lieut. Dickson; Mrs. Dickson; Miss Graham; Mr. Harris; Mr. Goodall; Mr. Grubb; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Otley; Mr. Walker; Mr. Austin; Mr. Gould; Mr. Austin; Mr. W. Austin.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Mrs. Cappella; Colonel Smith and family; Mr. Selby; Lieut. Brady; Mr. Williams; Mr. Cazelett; Mr. Otley; Mr. Behmain; Mr. Thomas and family; Mr. Beodmore; Mr. Legrew; Lieut. Tournour; Col. Briggs and family; Mr. Kinkeard, Mr. McLean; Mr. Caulfield; Mrs. Col. Hodgson; Major Moncrief; Major Sim's servant, and two natives; some soldiers belonging to the Company.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Weybridge, the lady of Capt. Beechey, R.N., of a daughter.

15. In Russell Square, the lady of H. B. Bax, Esq., commander of the H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, of a son.

18. In Great George Street, Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, of a son.

20. In Wimpole Street, the lady of Octavius Wigram, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 19. At Bristol, J. G. Jennings, Esq., of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Eliza, second daughter of Alex. Carter, Esq., of Ringwood, Hants.

Sept. 8. Capt. Edw. C. Fletcher, of the 1st Life Guards, to the Hon. Ellen Mary Shore, youngest daughter of Lord Teignmouth.

10. At Edinburgh, Capt. Geo. Downing, Hon. E. I. Company's service, son of the late Major Jas. Downing, of the 61st Foot, to Margaret, second daughter of C. Macdonald, Esq., of Dalness.

— At St. John's, Hackney, Henry, youngest son of the late Joseph Carlow, Esq., of St. Mary-at-Hill, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late David Bagley, Esq., of Bengal.

11. At Henbury, H. M. Blair, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Henry Brooke, Esq., of Henbury-hill, near Bath.

16. At St. Pancras, Richard Stevenson, Esq., of Gray's-Inn Place, to Frances, second daughter of the late Robert Orme, Esq., of Madras, solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company, &c.

18. At All-Soul's Church, D. G. Duff, Esq., captain in the Indian army, to Ann, only daughter of Charles Hayer, Esq., sen.

23. At Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Colonel M. W. Brown, Bengal artillery, to Charlotte Mary, widow of the late Henry Dros, Esq., Bengal civil service.

25. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Charles Watson, of Guildford, Surrey, to Mary Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Crowe, late of Portsmouth, and Petersfield, Hants.

DEATHS.

May 15. On board the H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, on the passage home from Singapore, Hugh Syme, Esq.

20. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Jas. Bathurst, midshipman of the H.C.S. *Louthor Castle*.

July 15. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. John Hulke, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. *Waterloo*.

17. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. Anderson, assistant surgeon of the H.C.S. *Scaloby Castle*.

Aug. 2. At Headingley, Yorkshire, W. Denton, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, aged 48.

15. At sea, on the passage from China, Mr. John Benifold, purser of the H.C.S. *Scaloby Castle*.

26. At Camberwell, Mr. D. L. Buck, of Poole, aged 31, several years resident at the Cape of Good Hope.

27. At Paris, the Count de Segur, Peer of France, and a Member of the Academy.

28. At Kirkdale, Capt. Thos. Chadwick, H.M. 45th regiment. This brave and meritorious officer served in the East-Indies during the whole of the Burmese war.

Sept. 2. At Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, Major John MacKenzie, late of H.M. 46th regt.

6. At Blackheath, in her 83rd year, Mrs. Walker, relict of the late John Walker, Esq., formerly of the same place.

10. Fanny, youngest daughter of Edward Leslie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's home service.

— After a lingering illness, Col. John Nelley, of Gardiner Street, Dublin, late of the Bengal artillery, aged 76.

11. In Osaburgh Street, Regent's Park, Dr. George Bruce, late of the Madras establishment.

15. At Eccles, near Manchester, the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, M.P., in his 61st year. His death was occasioned by an accident at the grand ceremony of opening the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester.

18. In Frith Street, Soho, Mr. Hazlitt, the author of several well-known publications.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Providence*, on the passage from Bengal and Madras, Charles Patton, Esq., of Arracan.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, David Dale, Esq., of Moonshehabad.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, Capt. Drabant, H.M. Royal regiment.

— At sea, on board the same vessel, Mr. Thompson, second officer of the *Providence*.

— At Saling-hall, near Braintree, aged 59, Wm. H. Dobble, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy. Capt. Dobble served for many years in the East-Indies under Admiral Rainier.

— Lady Leigh O'Meara, wife of Barry E. O'Meara, Esq.

1830.] * PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

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N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar muslin is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar mauls equal to 110 factory mauls. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 15, 1830.

				R.s.	A.					R.s.	A.					R.s.	A.	R.s.	A.
				@						@						@		@	
Anchors	S.Rs.	cwt.	15	0		20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs.	F.md.	0	8		0	8				
Bottles		100	16	0		17	0	— flat		do.	0	8		0	8				
Coals			0	7	15			— English, sq.		do.	3	4		3	4				
Copper Sheathing, 16-20	F.md.	42	12		43	0		— flat		do.	3	2		3	2		3	3	
— 30-40		do.	42	8		42	10	Bolt		do.	2	15		3	0				
— Thick sheets	do.	41	8		42	0		Sheet		do.	5	8		5	10				
— Old	do.	42	0		42	4		Nails		cwt.	12	0		16	0				
Bolt	do.	43	4		43	8		Hoops		F.md.	5	0		5	4				
Slab	do.	42	0		42	4		Kentledge		cwt.	1	4		1	6				
Nails, assort.	do.	38	0					— F.md.		do.	5	14		6	0				
Peru Slab		do.	45	12				Lead, Pig		do.	6	8							
Russia	Sa.Rs.	do.	43	8		43	12	Sheet		do.	15	D.		20	D.				
Copperas	do.	3	0		4	8		Millinery		do.	3	0		3	2				
Cottons, chints	20	A.	25	A.				Shot, patent		bag	3	0		5	14				
— Muslins, assort.	5	D.	10	D.				Spelter		Ct.Rs.	F.md.	5	12		5	D.			
— Twist, Mule, 14-50	Mor.	0	7½		0	8		Stationery		P.C.	do.	5	D.						
— 60-120	do.	0	7		0	7		Steel, English		Ct.Rs.	F.md.	9	8		10	0			
Cutlery	P.C.	5	A.					— Swedish		do.	13	6		13	10				
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	10	D.					Tin Plates		Sa.Rs.	box	23	9		24	0			
Hardware	P.C.	5	D.					Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		P.C.	do.	5	D.		5	D.			
Hosiery	10	D.	15	D.				— coarse		P.C.	do.	5	A.		5	A.			
								Flannel		P.C.	do.	5	A.		5	A.			

MADRAS, February 17, 1830.

	R.s.		R.s.			R.s.		R.s.
Bottles	100	18	@	20	Iron Hoops	candy	35	@ 42
Copper, Sheathing	candy	350		360	— Nails	do.	40	— 45
— Cakes	do.	290		300	Lead, Pig	do.	40	— 45
— Old	do.	297		300	Sheet	do.	42	— 45
— Nails, assort.	do.	350		360	Millinery	do.		Unsaleable.
Cottons, Chints			P. C.		Shot, patent	do.	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Ginghams ..			P. C.	10 A.	Spelter	candy	40	42
— Longcloth				15 A.	Stationery	P. C.	5	5 A.
Cutlery				10 A.	Steel, English	candy	52	56
Glass and Earthenware ..				20 A.	— Swedish	do.	95	105
Hardware				10 A.	Tin Plates	box	20	30
Hosiery				Overstocked.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	do.	10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy	42		45	— coarse	P. C.	do.	10 A.
— English sq.	do.	19		23	Flannel	do.	20 A.	25 A.
— Flat and bolt	do.	19		24				

BOMBAY, March 6, 1830.

		R.s.		R.s.			R.s.		R.s.	
Anchors	cwt.	22	@	0		Iron, Swedish, bar.....	St. candy	82	@	0
Bottles, pint	doz.	15		0		English, do.....	do.	40		0
Coals	ton	79		0		Hoops.....	cwt.	9½		0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt.	72		0		Nails	do.	22		26
— 24-32	do.	76		0		Plates	do.	10		0
— Thick sheets	do.	79		0		Rod for bolts	St. candy	38		0
— Slab	do.	70		0		do. for nails	do.	55		0
— Nails	do.	63		0		Lead, Pig.....	cwt.	10		0
Cottons, Chints					remarks	Sheet	do.	10½		0
— Longcloths.....					see	Millinery	do.	10 D.		20 D
— Muslins						Shot, patent	cwt.	18		29
— Other goods						Spelter	do.	9		0
Yarn, 20-80	lb	1		1½		Stationery	P. C.	0		0
Cutlery		10A.		0		Steel, Swedish	tub	20		0
Glass and Earthenware ..		15 A.		25 A.		Tin Plates	box	26		0
Hardware		30 A.		0		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....		25 D.		30 D
Hosiery		0		0		— coarse		10 D.		20 D

CANTON, March 29, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.	pieces	4	@	5	
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	6		7	
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do.	2½		3	
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do.	1½		1½	
— Bandannoes	do.	1½		2	
Yarn	pecul	35		60	
Iron, Bar	do.	3		0	
— Rod	do.	4		4½	
Lead	do.	5		0	
Smalts	pecul	12	@	28	
Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt.	9		10	
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	170		180	
— Camlets	pec.	25		26	
— Do. Dutch	do.	25		26	
— Long Ellis Dutch	do.	7		8	
Tin	pecul	18		19	
Tin Plates	box	12		0	

SINGAPORE, May 15, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton 11kfs. limit. Battick, dble...	corgé 6 @ 8
Bottles	100	4	—	do. do Pullicat	do. 3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	— 42	Twist, 20 to 70	pecul 50 — 83
Cottons, Madapollans, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2 1/2	—	4	Hardware, assort.	P.D.
— Limit. Irish	25	36	do. 3 — 3 1/2	Iron, Swedish	pecul none
— Longcloths	12	36	do. none	— English	do. 33 — 4
— 38 to 40	34-36	do. 6	— 8	— Nails	do. 10 1/2 — 10
— do. do.	38-40	do. 7	— 0	Lead, Pig	do. 6 1/2 — 8
— do. do.	44	do. 8	— 10	— Sheet	do. 6 1/2 — 8
— 50 do.	50	do. 9	— 11	Shot, patent	bag 3 — 3 1/2
— 55 do.	55	do. 9	— 11	Spelter	pecul 5 — 5 1/2
— 60 do.	60	do. 11	— 14	Steel, Swedish	do. 10 — 11
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do. 3	— 3 1/2	—	— English	do. none
— 9-8.	do. 3 1/2	— 6	—	Woollens, Long Ellis	pcs. 9 — 10
Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do. 1 1/2	— 3 1/2	—	— Camblets	do. 34 — 37
Jaconet, 20	44	do. 3	— 6	— Ladies' cloth	yd. 1 1/2 — 1 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 13, 1830.—For cotton piece goods there does not appear to be much enquiry. Twist continues to experience a good demand. Bottles steady. Marine stores very scarce. Hard-ware, glass-ware and earthen-ware, almost unsaleable, except by retail or auction. Copper, Japan, and Peru slaps, are quoted a shade higher. Spelter, very little doing, and a large stock on hand. Swedish steel on the advance. Block tin looking up. Iron and lead without inquiry.

Madras, Feb. 17, 1830.—Europe Goods (with the exception of Hodgson and Allison's Beer which are looking up, and Hams in great demand), continue inanimate with little or no prospect of amendment.

Bombay, Feb. 6, 1830.—Our market has never been, within our recollection, in a more inanimate state than at present. A few sales of piece goods have been effected during the fortnight at some reduction in price, but the market for cotton goods generally, is exceedingly dull and inactive. Muslins of all sorts are dull, and in no request. In cotton yarn, we have heard of no sales, nor even any inquiry. Assorted parcels of coarse woollens have been sold at 2 1/2 Rs. per yard.

Canton, March 29, 1830.—The Select Committee have sold their Bombay cotton at 9 taels 7 mace per picul, which with a few private sales has placed the remaining stock of cotton solely in the hands of the Chinese. This now amounts to about 63,700 bales, composed of 22,700 bales of Bombay, 27,330 of Bengal, and 13,614 of Madras, and much activity, we hear, exists among the dealers. The cotton yarn, in the late importations by the Company, was chiefly of the low number twenty, which has thrown too great a supply of that description into the market, and the qualities now recommended are of the numbers thirty to sixty. This article seems to preserve its estimation.

Singapore, May 15, 1830.—Bottles of a good description are much inquired after. Hodgson's pale ale in moderate demand. Swedish iron none in the market.

May 25.—It was generally supposed that there would be a considerable demand among the Chinese junks this year for the article of cotton yarn, in consequence of the increasing consumption of that article in China; but they have not yet made any inquiry for it, and have expressed their determination not to purchase a single picul.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 21, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 2 1/2	8 Remittable
Disc. 2 1/2	0 Old Five per cent. Loan
Disc. 0 13	New ditto ditto

[Bank Shares—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills ..	4	0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5	0	do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills, 2 mo.	5	0	per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.	2	8	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10 1/2d.—to sell 1s. 11 1/2d. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 88 to 90 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, May 12, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	28 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-	

He Securities, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 1/2 Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 13th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 1/2 Prem.

Bombay, May 22, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8 1/2d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 137 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—105 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, March 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, Sa. Rs. 206 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 100 Sp. Drs.	

Canton, March 29, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, — no bills.	

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 October—Prompt 14 January 1831.
Company's and Lieutenants—Indigo.

For Sale 13 October—Prompt 21 January.
Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 13 October—Prompt 11 February.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silks.

For Sale 9 November—Prompt 4 February.
Company's.—Saltpetre.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM- PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *General Kgd*, *Kellie Castle*,
Ingles, *Lonther Castle*, *Waterloo*, *Windsor*,
Warrington, *Seabury Castle*, *Charles Grant*,
Fansittart, *Larking*, *Surrey*, and *Morley*, from
China; and the *Chelinde*, from Madras.

Company's.—Teas—Piece Goods.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Seed
Pearl—Ivory Ware—Lacquered Ware—Soy—Tin
—Black and Yellow Bamboos—Whanghees—Table
Mats—Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	Graves. Oct. 3	Mary Ann.	479	Wm. Hornblow and Co.	Wm. Hornblow	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st., Lime-st.
	Graves. Oct. 10	Cypeline	450	William Heathorn.	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	Graves. Nov. 15	Catherine	623	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Bengal.	Graves. Dec. 9	Alura	550	Samuel Owen and Co.	Samuel Owen	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Port. Oct.	Childe Harold	467	Rawson and Co.	Thomas Leach	W. I. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clements'-lane.
	17 Hero of Malacca	24 Elizabeth	487	John A. Cumberland.	J. M. Williams	E. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
Bombay.	30 Charles Kerr	30 Clyde	300	George Barras	John Currie	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	Henry Wallasey	28 Hector	468	John Pirie and Co.	Nathaniel Ireland	St. Kt. Docks	William Lyall and Co., Billiter-sq.
	Symmetry	28 Francis Kerr	400	John Marshall	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Mauritius & Cap.	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	John Hicks	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man & Wm. Abercrombie.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	Thomas Sturzen.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyuey.
Mauritius	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Charles Conin	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-la. & C. Conin
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Fred. E. Chambers	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	F. R. Coghan	W. I. Docks	John Mason & Edward & A. Rule.
St. Helena.	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	I. Thomas	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie, Fenchurch-street.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	John Mackintosh	Lon. Docks	Joseph Horsley & Wm. Abercrombie.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Alexander Brown	Lon. Docks	Charles Home and Edward Luckie.
Cape	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Charles Camper	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	James Palmer	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Peter Gibson	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
V. D. Land	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	R. C. Christie	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan, Aille-street.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Wm. Neworthy	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan, Aille-street.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Richard Lyman	Portsmouth	Joseph Lachlan, Aille-street.
New South Wales	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	John F. Church	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	James Wainman	Lon. Docks	Walter Buchanan.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Adam Macdowell	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co., Mark-lane.
New South Wales	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Ranulph Dacre	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	John Henderson	Lon. Docks	John Binner and William Martin.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Edmund Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles and Co.
V. D. Land and N. S. Wales.	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	John Gundry	St. Kt. Docks	William Robertson, Crutched Friars.
	28 Symmetry	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Hugh Mackay	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	28 Francis Kerr	28 Hector	400	John Marshall	Hugh Mackay	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.

September 1830.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar.—The market has been dull during the latter part of the month, though no general reduction of prices can be quoted. Mauritius Sugar sold last week 6d. to 1s. lower, and the premium of 1s. 6d. on the last sale of Bengals cannot be obtained.

Saltpetre had become heavy, but the declaration at the India House being less than expected, and the news from Netherlands warlike, the demand is again revived at 1s. advance, 38s. paid.

Tea.—Boheas continue much the same. Hysons are in demand, the cheap bought ones at 1d. to 2d. profit.

Rice.—At public sale on the 24th, 1178 bags Rice; fair Bengal 13s. 6d. to 14s.; the prices are higher; there are few parcels in the market under 13s. 6d.

Cotton.—There is no briskness in Cotton; the late prices are, however, nearly supported. The sales for the last week consist of 150 Bengal, good fair 5d.; 490 Surat, ord. 5d. mid. 5½d.

Indigo.—There is a good demand for fine Indigo. The large arrivals of Indigo will increase the India House sale about 1500 chests more than what has been generally anticipated.

IMPORT and DELIVERY at LONDON and LIVERPOOL of the following Articles for the Eight Month of the Years 1828, 1829, and 1830, with the stock in London on the 1st of September.

		Import.	Export.	Home Consum.	Stock in London.
East-India Indigo	1828	29,400 chests	3,396,000 lbs.	2,016,000 lbs.	32,000 chests
	1829	16,700	2,673,000	1,100,000	32,200
	1830	20,300	3,113,000	1,678,500	33,600
Lac Dye	1828	1,480	47,000	273,000	9,300
	1829	1,550	16,000	205,000	9,000
	1830	1,140	44,000	350,000	9,000
Saltpetre	1828	102,800 bags	40,000 cwt.	141,000 cwt.	6,700 tons
	1829	108,700	21,000	106,000	4,500
	1830	61,400	5,500	85,000	3,000

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 August to 25 September 1830.

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26	218½	91½	90½	90½	—	100½	100 100½	197½	239	78 80p
27	218½	91½	91½	91½	—	100½	100½ 100½	197½	—	78 80p
28	—	92½	91½	91½	—	100½	100½ 100½	197½	239	79 80
30	218½	90½	91	90½	—	99½	99½ 99½	197½	—	78 79
31	219	90½	91	90½	99½	99½	99½ 197½	237½	80 81	76 78p
Sept. 1	219	90½	91½	90½	—	99½	99½ 197½	—	80 82	76 78p
2	218½	—	90	90½	99½	—	99½ 197½	—	76p	76 76p
3	218 9	—	89½	90½	—	—	98½ 99½	—	75 77	76 76p
4	216½	—	87½	89½	99	—	98½ 98½	19½	70 74p	70 74
6	215½	—	86½	87½	—	—	96½ 97½	—	234	50 68p
7	217½	—	86½	87½	97½	—	96½ 97½	—	230	52 53p
8	—	—	87½	88½	97½	—	97½ 98	—	234	63 65
9	—	—	88½	88½	98½	99	98½ 98½	—	235	63 65
10	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	63 69 72
11	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 99	—	—	65p
13	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	234½	68 70
14	—	—	88	88½	—	—	97½ 98½	—	234½	61 64
15	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½ 98½	—	—	67 69p
16	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½	—	—	61p
17	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½ 98½	—	—	66 69
18	—	—	87½	88½	—	—	97½ 98	—	—	65 66
20	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	59p
21	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	67 68p
22	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	61 63
23	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	65 68
24	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	60 67
25	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	60p
	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	67.68
	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	61 63
	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	66 70
	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	62p
	—	—	88½	88½	—	—	98½ 98½	—	—	69 71p
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FOR
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NOTICE.

Col. Macdonald's letter shall appear in the next number.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THE CHINA TRADE.—NO. III.

IN this concluding paper—*extremum nunc concede laborem*—we propose to examine the evidence with reference to the only point of inquiry which, in our apprehension, remains, after the prodigious mass of misrepresentation, wherewith the question has been heretofore embarrassed, has been cleared away by the instrumentality of the very witnesses brought forward to uphold it. This necessary preliminary office having been completely performed in the two preceding articles, the whole question is narrowed to this single inquiry, namely, whether the Company gain too large a profit upon their importations of tea, or, in other words, whether the tax which the nation must unavoidably pay, in order to enable the Company to discharge the important political obligations imposed upon them, is susceptible of reduction.

Were it to be admitted, that the Company extort from the nation for tea, as Mr. Bates asserts, “a million and a half sterling beyond a fair mercantile profit,” this would afford an argument, certainly, for legislative interference, but none whatever for throwing open the trade. “It would indeed seem,” says the able and impartial Report of the Commons’ Committee, “that the prices paid to the Company for their teas must be higher than those at which tea is sold in other countries, the Company relying, as it appears, upon the profits of the tea-trade, to enable them to fulfil the obligations which Parliament has imposed upon them in their two-fold political and commercial character;* while foreigners have no such obligations. It is said that the charges of bringing the tea to England and selling it would be much less in a free trade than they are at present, and therefore that tea could be afforded to the consumer at a lower rate. In answer to this it is remarked, that most of the Company’s charges are controlled by law; that these might be reduced if the law were altered. According to this view, whatever the consumer of tea might gain by a reduction of the rate of profit to the importer, would either be at a sacrifice to India, not now in a situation to bear it, or must be made up by the people of England.”

Of the charges on tea, some are the fruit of specific enactments, from which the Company themselves would rejoice to be relieved.

Before we proceed to examine the statements of the different witnesses who allege the exorbitant profits of the Company, it is expedient that we should take particular notice of the result of an experiment made at the suggestion of the President of the Board of Control, “to ascertain, as far as practicable, what relation the tea imported into the continent of Europe and into the United States of America actually bears, in quality and price, to that imported by the East-India Company into the United King-

* The Select Committee of the Commons on Foreign Trade, in 1821, distinctly recognized this fact.—Third Report, p. 206.

dom."* This experiment was carried into effect, at the charge of the East-India Company, by procuring samples of the several sorts of tea from Hamburgh, Rôtterdam, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, New York, and Boston, by the intervention of the British consuls, who transmitted the same to the India Board, with a statement of the exact prices at the respective places. Nine of the most respectable London tea-brokers were furnished with separate portions of these samples, which they examined, and affixed to them the prices which they considered the teas would fetch at the Company's sales. The cost prices (exclusive of duty) were converted into sterling money, by Dr. Kelly, and a comparative table was drawn up, which we deem it necessary to lay before our readers in full.†

HAMBURGH.

	Cost price Abroad.			Value affixed by brokers.		Cost price Abroad.			Value affixed by brokers.
	s.	d.	dec.	s. d.		s.	d.	dec.	s. d.
Bohea.....	0	7½	54	1 4	Hyson Skin.....	0	11½	48	2 2½
Ditto.....	0	9½	81	1 4½	Do.....	1	3½	19	2 3
Congou.....	1	0½	48	2 1½	Twankay.....	0	10½	20	2 4
Ditto.....	1	4½	30	2 6	Ditto.....	1	3½	30	2 11
Campol.....	1	0½	42	2 1	Ditto.....	1	4½	52	2 9
Ditto.....	1	3½	08	2 0½	Young Hyson.....	1	0½	64	3 0
Souchong.....	0	8½	76	{ Unfit for use.	Ditto.....	1	10	60	3 11
Ditto.....	1	0	54		Hyson.....	2	3½	06	3 10
Ditto.....	1	8	45	2 3	Ditto.....	2	7½	00	4 2
Pekoe.....	3	0½	70	3 10	Ditto.....	3	1	62	5 0
Ditto.....	4	7½	08	4 0	Imperial.....	2	11	48	4 10
Ditto.....	5	11½	06	5 6	Gunpowder.....	3	3	14	5 3
Hyson Skin.....	0	7½	54	2 1	Ditto.....	3	8½	24	5 8

ROTTERDAM.

Bohea.....	0	9½	55	1 5½	Twankay.....	1	7½	11	2 2
Ditto.....	0	11½	56	1 5	Ditto.....	1	9	12	2 11
Congou.....	1	7½	11	2 1½	Hyson Skin.....	1	3½	04	2 1
Ditto.....	1	9½	02	2 1½	Ditto.....	1	7½	11	2 1½
Ditto.....	2	2½	15	2 2½	Ditto.....	1	10½	13	2 2
Campol.....	1	5½	10	2 4	Hyson.....	2	9½	19	3 7
Ditto.....	1	8	01	2 1	Ditto.....	3	1½	71	3 8
Ditto.....	2	11	02	3 4	Ditto.....	3	6	24	3 10
Souchong.....	1	7½	10	2 0½	Young Hyson.....	2	2½	15	3 7
Ditto.....	2	7½	10	2 3	Ditto.....	2	9½	10	3 9
Ditto.....	3	3½	72	3 8	Ditto.....	3	2½	22	4 1
Ditto.....	4	2½	29	4 2	Imperial.....	3	7½	25	4 5
Pekoe.....	6	6½	45	5 3	Ditto.....	4	2½	29	5 2
Ditto.....	7	0	48	5 2	Ditto.....	5	1½	35	5 6
Single.....	1	7½	11	3 0	Gunpowder.....	4	4½	30	4 9
Ditto.....	1	8	01	2 2	Ditto.....	4	11½	34	5 4
Ditto.....	1	9	12	2 5	Ditto.....	5	6½	38	6 0
Twankay.....	1	5½	10	2 1½					

FRANKFORT.

Hyson Skin.....	1	3½	41	2 1	Bohea.....	1	4½	50	1 11
Single.....	1	8½	78	2 3	Campol.....	2	11½	29	3 1
Hyson.....	2	11½	29	3 8	Souchong.....	2	6½	42	2 3
Imperial.....	3	4½	76	4 8	Ditto.....	3	10	23	3 10
Gunpowder.....	5	1½	64	5 4	Pekoe.....	5	1½	64	4 2

ST. PETERSBURGH.

Black flower Tea.....	11	11	20	5 3	Black family Tea.....	3	0½	51	2 1½
Ditto.....	7	3½	15	4 9	Green.....	11	11	20	} Not Imp. in Engl.
Black family Tea.....	5	10	37	3 8	Ditto.....	6	9	13	

* Letter from Lord Ellenborough to the Chairs, 13th June 1809.

† Deceptive abridgments or abstracts of this table have been laid before the public in the anti-charter publications.

NEW YORK.

	Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.		Cost price Abroad.	Value affixed by bro- kers.
	s. d. dec.	s. d.		s. d. dec.	s. d.
Hyson.....	2 10 ⁶² / ₁₀₀	4 4	Souchong	2 7 ¹ / ₂	2 2
Ditto	2 3 ¹ / ₂	3 9	Ditto	1 10 ¹ / ₂	2 0
Ditto	2 0 ¹ / ₂	3 7	Ditto	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 10
Young Hyson.....	2 7 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀	3 9	Pouchong.....	1 10 ¹ / ₂	2 0
Ditto.....	1 11 ¹ / ₂	3 7	Ditto.....	1 4 ¹ / ₂	2 0
Hyson Skin.....	1 7 ¹ / ₂	2 8	Gunpowder.....	3 4 ¹ / ₂	5 2
Ditto	1 0 ¹ / ₂	2 1	Ditto.....	2 9 ¹ / ₂	5 0

BOSTON.

Twankay Hyson.....	0 11 ¹ / ₂	2 2	Twankay Young Hyson	1 2 ¹ / ₂	2 2
Souchong.....	2 1 ¹ / ₂	3 4	Hyson	2 4 ¹ / ₂	3 8
Ditto.....	0 11 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂	Ditto.....	2 0 ¹ / ₂	3 9
Hyson Skin.....	1 1 ¹ / ₂	2 3	Ditto.....	1 8 ¹ / ₂	3 8
Ditto.....	0 10 ¹ / ₂	2 2	Ditto.....	1 11 ¹ / ₂	3 9
Young Hyson.....	1 8 ¹ / ₂	3 8	Ditto.....	2 1 ¹ / ₂	3 9

The inferences attempted to be drawn from this account in party publications are of the most fallacious and dishonest kind. By taking the *lowest* average price of each denomination of tea, and comparing it with the *highest* price affixed by the brokers, a writer in a London paper has, in his way, *proved*, that the excess of price obtained by the Company is, on an average, 1s. 1½d. per lb. In this calculation no notice is taken of those teas the prices of which are *lower* in England than elsewhere: the Russian teas, which would have made a material difference in the computation, are wholly excluded.

The first remark we shall make upon this account is its utter incongruity with the statements furnished, also by the consuls, in 1828 and 1829, and printed by order of Parliament;* in some instances the variations are one way, and in some the other. We subjoin the prices at Hamburgh as an example of one species of discrepency.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TEA AT HAMBURGH.

	Consul's Return, dated January 1830, (including Duty).				Consul's Return, dated February 1830, (excluding Duty).			
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea	0	5	to	0	7		0	7 ¹ / ₂
Congou	0	8 ¹ / ₂	—	0	10 ¹ / ₂		1	0 ¹ / ₂
Campoi	0	8 ¹ / ₂	—	1	0		1	0 ¹ / ₂
Souchong.....	0	5	—	1	3 ¹ / ₂		0	8 ¹ / ₂
Hyson Skin.....	0	6 ¹ / ₂	—	1	0 ¹ / ₂		0	7 ¹ / ₂
Twankay	0	7 ¹ / ₂	—	1	3 ¹ / ₂		0	10 ¹ / ₂
Young Hyson.....	0	9	—	1	4 ¹ / ₂		1	0 ¹ / ₂
Hyson	1	10	—	2	8 ¹ / ₂		2	3 ¹ / ₂
Gunpowder.....	2	4 ¹ / ₂	—	2	9 ¹ / ₂		3	3

The return from Frankfort presents a contrary result, for there the prices are much higher according to the former return than the latter.

The next observation we shall make is, that there is an entire want of correspondence in the relative prices of the same denominations of tea of

* Papers relating to the Trade with India and China. Ordered to be printed 4th June 1829.

different qualities, at the very same place. For example: at Hamburg, hyson-skin, which cost there only $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.,* is worth here 2s. 1d.; but that which sells for nearly double, or 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., is worth only 2d. more; twankay, costing there 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., is here worth 2s. 11d.; but the better sort, costing 1d. more, is worth here 2d. less. At Rotterdam, the highest-priced bohea is worth the least in this country; the same with singlo, that which cost 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. is worth 3s.; the better sort only 2s. 2d. Similar instances occur in America, particularly in respect to hyson at Boston, of which there are five sorts, worth here nearly the same, *viz.* 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; but the foreign prices range regularly from 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., and, strange to say, the highest priced there is the lowest priced here!

The inference from these two observations alone would be, either that the selection of the samples abroad has been unskilfully performed, or, which is more probable, that the teas being of very different character from those brought by the Company, the judgment of the brokers was misled in some cases, for in the higher classes of teas there is little discrepancy. We find from the evidence of Mr. Layton,† one of the examining brokers, that there was much difference of opinion amongst them, in the finer sorts of teas more particularly; and that there were several kinds amongst the samples which the Company do not import, and in respect to which the opinion of the brokers was necessarily uncertain.

The next observation is almost demonstrative of our hypothesis; the same prices are affixed by the brokers to teas, of the same denomination, which cost at different places, not far apart, and supplied from the same source, prices totally dissimilar. For example: the quality of the congou tea represented in the brokers' list at 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., costs at Hamburg 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and at Rotterdam 1s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. The same quality of black tea sells at St. Petersburg at 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A similar example is afforded in the prices of campoi. The quality of souchong, English price 2s. 3d., costs at Hamburg 1s. 8d., at Rotterdam 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., at Frankfort 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. A lower quality, which is represented in the brokers' list at 2s. 2d., sells at New York at 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hyson-skin, value in London 2s. 1d., sells at Hamburg at $7\frac{1}{4}$ d., at Rotterdam 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., and at Frankfort 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.; more than double! Hyson of the quality which sells here at 3s. 10d. is selling at Hamburg at 2s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., and at Rotterdam at 3s. 6d.

There is yet another observation to be made upon this account. We have procured a sale-list, for the December quarterly tea-sale, 1829, by which the brokers' prices were, of course, regulated; and upon comparison, we perceive that the brokers' prices, in the account, represent qualities of tea inferior to those put up by the Company, and probably unmarketable here. It is evident, if this be the fact, that no argument can be drawn from values affixed in this manner, by mere conjecture. Thus, the bohea at Hamburg is valued at 1s. 4d. and 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Now there was no bohea which sold so low at the December sale; the lowest was 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., represented to

* The actual prime cost of hyson-skin at Canton, as appears by the Canton price current of 17th January 1829, was 24 to 26 taels the pecul, which, at the lowest computation, would be 1s. 1d. per lb.

† Commons Ev., 6391, &c.

be "low marks and damaged." The campoi at Hamburgh stands at 2s. 0½d. and 2s. 1d.; whereas the putting-up price of this tea was 2s. 4d., and one break, of 130 chests, sold as high as 3s. We may assume, therefore, that the Hamburgh campoi must be a description of tea (or "stuff," as one of the brokers calls the continental tea) which is 3d. per lb. worse in quality than the worst campoi brought by the Company. It would be desirable to compare the prices of the congous, but this is impracticable, because the continental souchong is almost all congou,* some of which, as appears by the foregoing account, is "unfit for use." The putting-up price of the souchong at the December sale was 2s. 9d.; it sold at from 3s. 8½d. to 4s. 5d. The highest price which the brokers suppose the continental souchong would fetch at the Company's sale is 4s. 2d., and that quality actually sells on the continent for more; whilst the bulk of this tea is represented at 1s. 10d., 2s., and 2s. 3d.; just half the price of the brokers' standard of quality, and of course so much inferior! The hyson of Boston must be rare "stuff." Its highest quality is 3s. 9d., whereas the best hyson in the list before us sold at 6s. per lb., and the average at 4s. 9d.; and it is with reference to these prices that the brokers' estimate of the quality was formed.

If there be no grievous errors in this account, and if the prices in both lists are to be implicitly relied upon, it is then, in our opinion, a manifest evidence of a fact deposed to by many of the free-trade witnesses (Messrs. Milne, Bates,† and Coffin, for example), that both the Americans and the Dutch having lost much by their excessive importations of tea into the continent, the article is selling there below the prime cost and charges. This would reconcile the apparent incongruity between the two consuls' returns, by affording the presumption that prices were recovering their equilibrium.

Having, less briefly than we could have wished, afforded the reader the means of estimating the value of this experiment, he will not wonder that we should lay it entirely out of the question, as incurably imperfect as a guide to the object sought by it. We shall now examine the testimony of the witnesses on whose evidence must rest the opinion that the Company's profits are too large.

Mr. John Deans, a free-trader in the Eastern archipelago, states that tea could be supplied for consumption in this country at two-thirds the price it now bears, and even less, if the Company's monopoly no longer existed, "judging from the price in other countries."

Q. You have said that you think tea could be furnished to this country at less than two-thirds of the present price, and you said you formed that opinion from the price of tea elsewhere: where did you mean?—A. I mean *on the continent of Europe and in America*.

Q. Is the tea on the continent of Europe of the same quality as the tea that is sold by the Company here?—A. I have always *understood so*; I have drunk tea on the continent, and I have drunk tea in this country; I am *no great judge*, but I could not perceive there was any difference in the quality.

* It is all called souchong. In the list of prices given in by Mr. Milne (Commons' Ev. 1062), he states that there has been no congou (so called) in the New York market since 1825.

† Mr. Bates says, that both on the continent and in America teas have, down to last year, been selling below remunerating prices.

Q. It has been stated, that the tea with which the continent is supplied is generally an inferior description, as compared with the tea used here; is that consistent with your knowledge?—**A.** I have understood to the contrary; not that it is better, but that it is not generally inferior.

Mr. Deans' evidence on this point may fairly be rejected: he erects his hypothesis upon the supposition that the Company's teas and those on the continent are of equal quality: the reader will recollect that nearly all the free-trade witnesses admit the inferiority of the continental teas,* Mr. Bates observing, that the quality of the Company's teas will not answer for other markets, "they will not pay a sufficient price for it on the continent." Mr. Deans, indeed, holds another card in his hand. He assumes that, if the trade were open, the Chinese would take British manufactures in payment for their tea, which, "*it is probable*, would sell at a profit," and the merchants would be glad to realize those profits in tea; and "if they could make a remittance at par of the profits made on the cargo out they would be contented." In other words, the free-traders would sell tea in England at prime cost!

Mr. Deans is probably more familiar with the Singapore teas than the English. Respecting the former we have the evidence of a free-trade witness, Captain Hutchinson, that it is cheap and bad.†

Mr. Aken tells us, as we have elsewhere stated, that the Company make a profit of 100 per cent. upon their teas, clear of all charges; and he founds his opinion, that he could import teas cheaper than they, solely upon that hypothesis. But as he has not favoured the committee with any of the materials of his calculation, which was deduced from "what he had seen of teas sold at the Cape of Good Hope," and as he admits that the difference would be only ten per cent., we may dismiss Mr. Aken's testimony without further comment.

Mr. Bates, who is of opinion that the Company's teas "cost the country about a million and a half more than they would if brought on private account," has laid the details of his calculation before the committee. He takes the value of the dollar at 4s. 2d., and the proportion of the tale to the dollar as 72 to 100, which gives 5s. 9½d. nearly for the sterling value of the tale. At 3s. 11d. the dollar, the tale would be about 5s. 5¼d.‡ He then assumes 29 tales the pecul as the price of the highest quality of contract pongou last year, which Mr. Marjoribanks states was 30 tales.§ At 29 tales the pecul, reckoning the tale at 5s. 9½d., the price would be 1s. 3½d. per lb.; reckoning the tale at 5s. 5¼d., it would be about 1s. 2¼d. Mr. Bates, however, finds the price would be about 1s. 1½d., being a mistake of about 2d. per lb., or taking the tale at 5s. 2d. ! This is a bad beginning. He then adds for freight 3d. per lb., instead of 4d.; interest 2½ per cent.; charges, the same; insurance the same; these items, he says, make 1s. 5½d., instead of which they make nearly 1s. 7¾d. He adds for profit 10½ per cent.,

* See p. 6.

† Commons Ev., 2712.

‡ The exchange on London during 1839 was most frequently 4s. to 4s. 2d. the dollar, as our readers may see by reference to this Journal.

§ Mr. Bates admits (Comm. Ev. 5639) 29 tales to be "a very fair contract price."

though he asserts that the free-traders would be satisfied with a profit of less than 10 per cent.*

Mr. Thornley, a Liverpool merchant, is another witness to the exorbitancy of the Company's profits. He takes the value of the dollar at 4s., which gives 5s. 6½d. for the value of the tale. He then, by a very amusing process of arithmetic, makes out that the actual loss to the country on 28,230,383 lbs. of tea, consumed in the year 1828-29, is 14d. 69dec. per lb., constituting "an annual tax upon the country of £1,727,934."†

Mr. Rickards has produced a statement, which he had intended for publication, to show what the same quantity of tea as was imported in 1828-29 would have cost if brought by private traders; and Mr. Rickards, who takes the tale at the same rate as Mr. Thornley, makes the excess half as much again; he shews the "additional amount paid by the country for tea in that year, in consequence of the Company's monopoly," to be no less than £2,588,499, though by some inconceivable perversity, this very gentleman stands alone in the opinion, which he maintains in defiance of the authorities arrayed against him, that the profits of the China trade are insufficient to pay the Company's dividends.‡ Mr. Rickards, however, is a versatile theorist; for in his last examination, he positively says that "whether the Company realize a profit upon their trade or not is of little comparative importance."§

Mr. Melvill has very ably and clearly refuted the extravagant calculations of all these witnesses; and we shall borrow largely from his valuable evidence on this point.

Mr. Melvill very fairly premises, that as the calculations submitted to the committee have reference to a trade in tea altogether different from that which the law has prescribed for the conduct of the East-India Company, the result of them must be totally fallacious when viewed as a test of the past management of a public trust; and even as a hypothetical view of the future, they can be of little value, unless the system under which the Company administer their combined trust be dispensed with by Parliament. He then points out a fallacy which reigns throughout the calculations of Messrs. Bates, Thornley, and Rickards. They have assumed the tale at a lower

* Commons Ev., 399a, &c.

† Commons Ev., 3407a, &c.

‡ We ought to state, that latterly Mr. Rickards appeared somewhat staggered. In his later examination, he is questioned respecting the three millions annually paid in this country to the account of territorial charges; and he is asked whether, in spite of this fact, he persists in believing that the territory supports the trade. He replies, "I do." He is then asked: "Would your opinion remain unaltered if it were shewn to you that Lord Melville, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Williams Wynn, and Lord Ellenborough, in their offices, severally, as presidents of the India Board; that the Marquess of Hastings, Lord Amherst, and Lord William Bentinck, as Governors-General; that the several Chairmen and Court of Directors of the East-India Company; and that all the accountants of the India Board, of the Bengal Government, and of the Company, totally differ from you in that conclusion, and unite in agreeing that, since the accounts were separated, the territory has derived resources and aid from the trade?"—He answers: "The question, I admit, contains a host of most respectable authorities against the conclusion I have drawn; but opinions on either side do not amount to proof. I mean to say that no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn upon this head from any of the official documents I have seen in print." He is then asked: "If these documents never satisfied the public, how comes it that the successive officers who have been named should have still persisted in their opinion, in contradiction to yours?" He answers: "I am not responsible for their opinions; neither do I mean, in stating to the Committee the grounds of my own opinion, to insist upon it that I am absolutely right; I merely say that I have formed this opinion upon the official documents which have been laid before parliament."

§ Commons Ev., 5374.

rate than the Company have been drawn at, or that is quoted in the Canton price-current at the latest period to which their calculations could refer; and whilst they compute the tale by a supposed *late* rate of exchange, they compute the Company's charge for tea at the prices realized in periods when the exchange value of the tale was generally *infinitely higher*.* He then exposes the arithmetical mistakes of Mr. Bates, and demonstrates that, according to his own *data*, the excess he has endeavoured to make out, beyond a mercantile profit, gained by the Company on their congou, is less by one-third, or only £947,128, of which £350,280 results from biddings at the Company's sale beyond the price at which the tea was offered, that is, the effect of a fair competition in a market abundantly supplied. The real excess is thus reduced to £597,148, whereof one-third is ascribable to the difference in exchange, and most of the remainder to the items of freight and interest, owing to the legal restraints which regulate the Company's trade, and enhance their charges for the supposed benefit of the community. Mr. Thornley's excess of charge to the public is reducible by the same principles as are applied to Mr. Bates's statement. Further: Mr. Thornley has assumed the average sale-price realized by the Company upon all descriptions of tea, in 1829-30, at 2s. 8d. 06dec. per lb.; whereas it was only 2s. 2d. 55dec., making a difference on the quantity sold of £630,322, or more than one-third of his estimate! Mr. Bates has made a similar mistake in his statement of the price of congou realized by the Company at the last sale, which he says was 2s. 7d., whereas it was only 2s. 4d. 312dec. ! Mr. Thornley, though a Liverpool merchant, makes no allowance whatever for interest on capital employed, or for wastage; and the allowance made by Mr. Bates for interest is only, as before stated, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; he was entirely unaware † of the legal obligation upon the Company to keep a year's stock of tea in their warehouses, conceiving, probably, like the late Mr. Huskisson, that this was done by their own choice.

The arithmetical errors imputed to Mr. Bates are, in fact, acknowledged by that gentleman in his last examination, wherein he endeavours to make some kind of defence notwithstanding, but it is a very lame and feeble one. He thinks that the statement of Mr. Melvill embraces items which are not usually brought into the prime cost of tea; but he says, "I never intended to state that the Company gained the sum of a million and a half."‡ We are at a loss to conceive in what manner Mr. Bates reconciles this declaration with the passage we quoted from his evidence in our last article (p. 98), and with other passages to the same effect, wherein he deliberately and repeatedly affirms that the Company derive a profit on their tea to the extent of more than a million and a half over and above a fair mercantile profit, which he takes at 25 per cent. and upwards.§ The attentive student of the free-trade evidence will observe many instances of apparent contradictions of this kind, which are productive of these amongst other inconveniences; 1st, they delude precipitate and sanguine readers into errors which they do

* In 1818, for instance, the Company were drawn upon at 5s. the dollar, which would make the tale 6s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.

† *Commons Ev.*, 3971 a.

‡ *Ibid.*, 3621.

§ *Ibid.*, 3429.

not relinquish ; 2dly, they are available for purposes of intentional deception by dishonest writers, who cite only those passages in a witness's testimony which suit their peculiar object.

Mr. Thornley has not condescended to furnish any explanation of his statements ; so that, it is to be presumed, the charge against him must be taken *pro confesso*.

Here, then, we have some delightful pledges of the accuracy of even the better portion of the anti-charter witnesses, whose calculations betray the most extraordinary mechanical blunders. It is quite unnecessary, we conclude, after the complete refutation of the mitigated extravagancies of Messrs. Bates and Thornley, to detain the reader by a serious exposure of the incongruous suppositions of Mr. Rickards, who, on this, as upon other points, is ambitiously singular.

Mr. Melvill was interrogated by the Commons Committee respecting the actual profit made by the Company upon their teas ; and we subjoin this gentleman's answers on this head.

Q. Have you not given an opinion, in an earlier part of your examination, that the profit to the Company must be regulated by the quantity of tea that they put up, and the proportion that quantity may bear to the demands of the consumption?—A. I have no doubt that the quantity put up must affect the price ; but as I have before stated to the committee, the Company abundantly supply the market.

Q. If the Company choose to supply that consumption so abundantly as to sell it at the prime cost, could they very easily do so?—A. That would depend upon the competition of the buyers. If the Company chose to give away their tea, I suppose they might do so.

Q. Must they not by Act of Parliament put it up at cost price?—A. All that they expose for sale, they must put up at a price not exceeding prime cost, with the other charges specified in the Commutation Act.

Q. Therefore they cannot sell under prime cost?—A. Yes, I apprehend they can. The Act of Parliament merely precludes the Company from putting it up at *more* than the cost price.

Q. Is it not true that the Company might, by regulating the quantity put up, produce any given price of tea, from the price which you call the giving-away price, up to almost any amount of profit that they might put upon it?—A. I have no doubt that the Company might raise the price of tea by limiting the quantity exposed to sale ; but that is a power which, if they possess it, they have never exercised.

Q. Having the power, do not you presume them to exercise it, upon the calculation of giving themselves what they consider a reasonable profit?—A. I must again repeat to the committee, *what I know to be the fact*, that in fixing the quantities to be put up for sale, the Company never advert to the amount of profit that they expect to receive. They look only to the state of the market, and their object is to afford an *abundant supply*.

Q. Can you state what the per-centage of profit is, upon the average of any given number of years, upon the tea-trade?—Q. From a calculation that has been made, in consequence of Mr. Bates' computation, it would appear that, supposing the tea to have been all contract congou (the species assumed by Mr. Bates), the rate of profit, beyond interest for the use of the capital,

amounted, in 1829-30, to 12 per cent. in the *two* years that the capital is locked up; that is, 6 per cent. per annum.

Q. If the same calculation were made for a longer period, do you think it would widely differ from that?—A. I think the rate of profit would be much higher in former years. I will explain one or two of the particulars of the calculation. The Company offered to sell their contract congou tea (and although that is the tea upon which this calculation was made, yet the result would, I believe, be nearly the same as to all kinds of tea, the profit in contract-congou in 1829-30 affording a fair average of the profit of teas upon the whole sale) at 2s. 1½d.; the upset price was 2s. 1d., and the farthing was the advance at which it would have been sold, if no more had been bid. The price at which it was sold was 3d. above that upset price,* which is 12 per cent., and the capital is locked up for two years.†

Q. Is not that a particular case that you have selected?—A. It is for a particular year, 1829-30, and the calculation is made with reference to a particular tea, the contract congou; both the year and the tea are those selected by Mr. Bates. The profit that the Company made in that year upon the contract tea is about the average profit that they then made upon all descriptions of tea.‡

Nothing can be desired more satisfactory than this statement, which rises beautifully from the ruins of Mr. Bates' own calculations. This witness, as we before remarked, endeavours to extricate himself by observing, "I cannot believe that the Company's agents, who are clever men, have purchased congou tea, of the qualities generally shipped, at the *average* prime cost, in the common acceptance of the term, of 29 taels and a fraction, when the *highest contract price* was 29 taels, and the inferior qualities and the winter teas, not bought on contract, would reduce the average much below the price of 29."§ Yet he admits, in the fifth reply after the foregoing, that "29 taels may be a very fair contract price."

Should any discredit be thrown upon Mr. Melvill's testimony, as to the fair mode in which the Company keep the market supplied, merely because he is the Company's auditor—that is, upon the supposition that a gentleman would assert that he "knows to be a fact," what he knew was otherwise,—let us hear the evidence of the brokers who attend the tea-sales, and are unexceptionable witnesses as to this important fact.

Mr. Layton is asked:

Q. Is there a sufficiency of the low-priced teas put up at the sales?—A. I think that 1,200,000lbs. of the common boheas is sold at every sale, or as nearly as possible

Q. Is there as much as the consumption will take?—A. Quite so: in fact, we refuse tea almost at every sale. An observation has been made, from Scotland principally, that the East-India Company did not put up enough; but as soon as they put up more, they found fault directly, because it lowered the prices of their stock in hand.

Q. Do you mean to say that tea is refused at the upset price of the Company?—A. Yes.

* The highest quality of congou tea at Rotterdam, the reader will perceive from the table in p. 178, is 2s. 2½d., which is estimated by the brokers as worth 2s. 2½d.

† Mr. Bates, it will be recollected, recognises 25 per cent. as a fair mercantile profit.

‡ Commons Ev., 5060—5070.

§ *Ibid.*, 5634.

Q. And that of qualities in ordinary consumption?—A. Yes; it has sometimes been bought at a higher price; the Company is bound by charter to put up their teas at the price it stands them in; the advance price is supposed to be their profit; but when they do not fetch the upset price, at the following sale they are put up without a price, and fetch as much as they can by competition.

Q. Where they are put up at the upset price, are these any of the teas of ordinary consumption, such as congous, ever refused at the upset-price?—A. Yes; there were last sale.

Q. Were they refused for quality, or for redundance of quantity?—Partly from both.

Q. The trade never expresses an opinion that the quantity is too great or too small?—A. Yes, that they are *overloaded* with tea: they come there (to the sale room) with long faces, as they do in other places, but they are never much attended to.*

Mr. Thompson, another broker—whose testimony exhales, in our estimation, a little of the free-trade flavour, although his opinions are often almost neutralized by the qualifications with which they are accompanied—testifies really to the same effect as his fellow-broker.

Q. Does not the price mainly depend on the quantity put up for sale?—A. The price does depend upon the quantity put up for sale; but we have found that the Company have uniformly given quantities of tea equal to the expected consumption. The trade have considered that the Company, being well-informed, have taken care to do so.

Q. Does the trade consider that the Company make a judicious decision as to the quantity put up at the sale?—A. That I cannot say; there is a difference of opinion prevailing.

Q. What is your own opinion?—A. My own is rather a *mixed opinion*; I should rather conceive the Company have a view to their own profit in the quantity of tea they put up, and that they do not *overdo* the trade.

Q. You conceive that they do regulate their quantity with a view to the amount of profit they expect to derive from it?—A. Yes; at the same time that I conceive they do regulate the quantity so as to be fully equal to the demand they expect, and that they calculate by former experience.

Q. You do not think that the trade has much to complain of from the manner in which the Company regulate the quantity put up for sale?—A. I should think not.†

The only construction these answers bear is this, that the Company put up a quantity fully equal to the demand, but no more. What would Mr. Thompson have them do?

This witness is of opinion that, supposing teas of a lower quality than the lowest now put up were offered for sale, there would be a considerable demand for them.‡ Upon this point the Lords Committee interrogated Mr. Toone, a member of the select committee at Canton.

Q. It has been stated that the teas brought by the Americans and others to Europe and elsewhere are of inferior quality to those imported to this country by the Company; is that so?—A. I believe they are so, generally.

Q. Do you conceive that that tea of an inferior quality, so imported into Europe, is inferior to the mixture of dry sloe and ash leaves, sold in this country for tea?—A. That is, very probably, not the case; but never having

* Commons Ev., 5419—5424, 5501.

† *Ibid.*, 5555—5559.

‡ *Ibid.*, 5538.

drank tea abroad, I cannot say.* But the Americans think that they drink better tea than we do here, though they acknowledge that the tea they export from Canton is not so good as ours.

Q. Why have the East-India Company never endeavoured to introduce into consumption in this country that inferior kind of tea?—A. I believe it is because the tea-brokers, and those most conversant with the trade, have strongly recommended to them not to introduce that kind of tea; and that they acted upon the recommendation of the tea trade.†

The Company undoubtedly could, if it were deemed expedient, supply this country with inferior teas at lower prices; such qualities, for example, as they send to British North America, which, though perhaps better than the American teas, are actually introduced from Canada into the United States, by their superior cheapness. This fact is proved by a free-trade witness, Mr. Brown, an American merchant at Liverpool.

Q. Do you apprehend that, before the East-India Company undertook to send teas direct from Canton to the British provinces in North America, those provinces were principally supplied from the United States?—A. I have no doubt that they were supplied to a considerable extent from the United States; the precise extent I cannot state.

Q. Do you believe that any supply now comes from the United States to the British provinces?—A. I think, if any thing, it is the reverse.

Q. You think it is more probable that teas are introduced from Canada into the United States?—A. I think it is very probable they are, under existing circumstances.‡

It is a remarkable fact, in corroboration of this theory, that the amount of tea shipped from Canton by the Americans, for American consumption,§ has *decreased* since 1824-25, when the Company began to supply British North America, whilst the Company's export of tea thither|| has *increased*. ¶ After a long, we trust not a tedious, investigation, we have now furnished the reader with materials for judging whether the cost of the Company's tea to the consumer is so unreasonably large as to justify the interference of the Legislature with a view of reducing it, for this is all which would be required. The Report of the Select Committee distinctly recognizes, as we have already shown, the necessity of the prices of tea paid to the Company being higher than those at which tea is sold in other countries, for political reasons; but there are ingredients which enter into the prime cost of tea which might probably be reduced, and to such a reduction the Company would, we apprehend, offer no sort of objection.

The charge incurred by the Company for freight is very high, compared with the rates paid by private merchants, amounting to 4½d. per lb. for

* Mr. Layton, a professional judge of tea, can say, and he has declared, that the tea he tasted abroad was much inferior to ours; that he and others went over to Holland, Antwerp, and round about, on purpose to taste it; they took tea with them, and tried the foreign tea, and found it very inferior. Elsewhere he says, "the tea I have seen on the continent was a strange sort of mixture;" it was "*stuff*, which is not tea."

Lords Ev., 5052—5054.

† Commons Ev., 913—915.

§ See Papers relating to the Trade with India and China, ordered to be printed the 4th June 1829, p. 40.

|| Account of the quantity of tea exported by the East-India Company from Canton, ordered to be printed 18th March 1830.

black tea, and 5½d. per lb. for green. This has arisen from the Company being obliged by law to provide ships adapted for war and the conveyance of troops, even in periods of peace. The Act 39 Geo. III. c. 89, requires the Company, in contracting for ships, to engage for such as are applicable to warfare as well as trade, and to take them up for a certain number of voyages. Mr. Melvill states* that, if the Company were unfettered by this law, and were not compelled to make their ships applicable to political services, he has no doubt that they would engage them upon as good terms as individuals.

Another augmentation of the prime cost of the Company's tea is the obligation imposed upon them by the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 38, of keeping a stock, at least equal to one year's consumption, always beforehand, in order to secure the country against a scarcity of the commodity; to comply with which so much of the Company's capital remains unemployed, and consequently interest is charged upon it, and included in their estimate of the prime-cost. There is much difference of opinion amongst the witnesses as to the effect of this keeping upon the quality of the tea. Foreigners consider—and of course the free-trade witnesses contend—that tea is deteriorated thereby; but the Company's supra-cargoes, and even the tea-brokers, are of opinion that, if the black teas are deposited in proper places, they are *improved* by two years' keeping. To this point even Mr. Thompson speaks very strongly; he says black teas that have been properly kept are improved, become stronger, and are better liked by the public than fresh teas.† The repeal of this enactment would reduce the prime cost of the quantity of tea put up annually to sale, by about £150,000, or, upon an average, more than 1¼d. per lb.; to say nothing of the cost for warehouse-room. Let this be added to the saving in freight by the repeal of the law already referred to, which would be from 1½d. to 2½d. per lb., and here is a reduction, at once, of at least 3d. per lb., in the original cost of the tea, making a difference (including duty) of 6d. to the consumer.

Persons who have been credulous enough to adopt the free-trade fallacies, perhaps, are prepared to expect, that we should include amongst the reducible items the commission of the Company's factors, which we have seen inveighed against as an intolerable tax upon the consumers of tea in England. Such persons will be surprised to learn that this commission is but *two per cent.*; that three per cent. pays not only the commission of the supra-cargoes, but "the whole expenses of the Company's establishment at Canton,"‡ from which so many advantages are derived! The private-traders' agents charge from three to five per cent. commission;§ Mr. Everett states that "five per cent. is the usual charge for commission at Canton."||

Mr. Lloyd, the Company's accountant-general, has given in to the Committee of the Commons an estimate per lb. of the cost, freight, and charges, constituting the ingredients which make the prime cost, of each species of tea imported in the year 1829. We here subjoin it.

* Commons Ev., 4373.

† *Ibid.*, 5521, &c.

‡ *Ibid.*, 347.

§ Lords Ev. 4846.

|| *Ibid.*, 5394.

ESTIMATE of the Cost, Freight and Charges of each Species of Tea per Pound imported in the Year 1829.

	Bohea.	Congo, Winter purchased, and below Contract.	Congo Contract.	Campoi.	Sou-chong.	Twan-kay.	Hysou Skin.	Hysou.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cost in China, calculating the tale at 6s. 4d. '834, the actual cost of a tale in China, season 1829-0, as per Account No. I. (calculating the supplies from India to China according to the intrinsic value of the coins at the Mint-price of silver).....	0 9-666	0 11-679	1 4-150	1 7-738	1 11-022	1 4-000	1 4-466	2 2-720
Insurance, 3 per cent. on cost, premium covered	0 -290	0 -361	0 -499	0 -610	0 -712	0 -495	0 -509	0 -826
Interest, from the provision of funds in China to the arrival of the investment in England (six months on cost and insurance, at 5 per cent. per annum).....	0 -248	0 -301	0 -416	0 -509	0 -593	0 -412	0 -424	0 -689
Freight and Demurrage	0 4-200	0 4-200	0 4-200	0 4-200	0 4-200	0 5-250	0 5-250	0 5-250
Expense of landing, housing, warehouse-room, carting, preparing for sale, and all charges of merchandize	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600	0 1-600
Interest, from the arrival of the teas in England to the estimated realization of the sale amount, eighteen months on cost and insurance, twelve months on freight and charges, at 5 per cent. per annum	0 1-038	0 1-193	0 1-539	0 1-816	0 2-070	0 1-500	0 1-616	0 2-408
Supercargoes' commission, 2 per cent. on net sale amount, deducting charges	0 -261	0 -334	0 -437	0 -479	0 -506	0 -422	0 -437	0 -826
	1 5-313	1 7-728	2 0-041	2 4-552	2 8-795	2 1-750	2 2-302	3 2-319

Objections have been raised against the mode in which the "cost in China" is here made out. It would lead us into a very long investigation, if we attempted to develop the details of this question. It is, moreover, unnecessary, for the Report of the Select Committee of the Commons contains an excellent summary of the arguments on both sides.

The Company, according to the evidence given, consider all their consignments and remittances to China as made solely with a view to the provision of funds for the purchase of tea. They therefore compute the prime cost of the tea at the sums expended in making those consignments and remittances, adding the charges on the outward consignments, including insurance; and also adding interest from the first date of expenditure in respect to such consignments until that of the arrival of the tea in England. In this computation (which your committee have deemed it necessary clearly to explain) the Company do not observe the Board's rates of exchange, but the rates they have thought fit to adopt are founded on the old mint standard of 5s. 2d. an ounce, which, although much less than the Board's valuation, considerably exceeds the market price of silver; but it has been stated to your committee, that upon an average of *all the years* since 1814-15, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price and at the old standard.

In the computation of the upset price, the Board's rates have not been used, because the Company, disapproving of these rates, would not afford to them any avoidable sanction, and because also the observance of them would have had the effect, which it is said the Company always deprecate, of enhancing

the upset price; but in the computation of profit and loss, the Board's rates are necessarily observed, as the loss to the commerce which they occasion must be so brought to account. Interest and insurance (as before shewn) form a part of the prime cost of the tea, inasmuch as the Company employ their capital, and risk their property in importing it; but they do not enter into their statement of profit and loss, because the Company, trading upon their own capital, consider that there is no actual outgoing of interest; and because, as being their own underwriters, there is no charge for sea-risk beyond actual losses, which alone are therefore charged to profit and loss.

It has been suggested, that the more proper criterion for ascertaining the prime cost of tea, or indeed of any other article, would be the sterling value in exchange upon England at the *market price* at which bills may have been negotiated in the foreign country in the year of purchase; and, with regard to the market rate of exchange at Canton, an opinion is expressed, that if the trade were thrown open, the exchange would considerably fall, a like result having taken place in Bengal when the Company's exclusive privilege of trade to India was put an end to. The cost to the Company of the tale, in their computation of the upset price of the teas, has amounted, upon an average of *all the years* since 1814-15, to 6s. 7d. 502. If the bill of exchange rate had been the principle of computation, it would have averaged for *the same period* 6s. 8d. 949 per tale. Restricting the comparison to the year 1828-29, the upset price valuation was 6s. 4d. 624, as is shewn in an account made up at the East-India House; and it has been stated, that in that year bills upon England were drawn from Canton on private merchants at rates even lower than 4s. the dollar, which is equivalent to 5s. 6½d. per tale; and that, if the monopoly did not exist, the rate would not upon an average exceed 4s. 3d. the dollar; some thinking that it would be even lower.

In reply it has been remarked, that the method adopted by the Company is in conformity with the laws prescribed to them by Parliament; that a computation of prime cost, founded on the rate of exchange prevalent at Canton upon London, would not be a proper criterion, as the Company cannot raise all their funds by bills upon themselves in England, without defeating the arrangement under which the proceeds of their imports are in part appropriated to payments for the territorial government of India, amounting, upon an average, to three millions sterling a year.

The sum so paid in England is reimbursed to the commercial branch in India, the effect of that arrangement being, to make the China trade, to the extent of two-thirds of the funds employed in buying teas, a trade of remittance for the Indian territory. The commercial branch makes this remittance at the Board's rates, the gain by which to India, compared with the market rates, amounted, in 1828-29, from the tea trade alone, to £169,174.

It has been further stated, in reference to the comparison between the value of the tale in the upset price computation in 1828-29, and its value in that year at the market exchange, that the Company's proceedings should be measured by the results, not of any one year, but of a series of years; that since 1814-15, the exchange at Canton upon London has fluctuated from 6s. to 4s. the dollar; and that the tale has, by the Company's combined operations, been more cheaply valued, taking the average of the present charter, than it would have been if computed at the rate at which bullion could have been sent to China, or at that at which bills appear to have been drawn in the same period; that, obliged as the Company are by law (24 Geo. III. c. 38) to provide a regular supply of tea, they could not risk a dependence on such a

money market as Canton for all their funds (other persons, however, contending that the supply would be certain); that if they did so, they would be subjected to the combinations of persons having the disposal of the available funds in China, and that a great rise in the rate of exchange must have followed any attempt to negotiate bills on England to an extent proportioned to the Company's demand for funds.

Before we bring this article to a close, it may be as well to notice cursorily the multifarious figured statements obtruded upon the Commons' Committee by Mr. Crawford upon the China question, got up by himself, occupying no less than twenty pages of the quarto edition of the fourth report, and which are altogether worthless, even assuming them to be accurate. They appear to have formed some of the materials out of which his precious pamphlet was manufactured. As they seem to have attracted no sort of regard from the committee, we shall content ourselves with a very few remarks upon the first two, one of which is a comparative statement of the prime cost of the Company's and the American teas, at Canton, by *computation*, for the year 1821-2! The object of this statement is to show that the East-India Company's prime cost exceeded the sum at which the Americans would have bought the same teas by £373,086. This result, which, if true, would have been better shewn by a comparison of the *recent* rates of the different sorts in the market, than by computations, often fallacious, is vitiated by the error of assuming the exports of the Americans for their own and the continental market to have been "equal in quality to those of the East-India Company," whereas Capt. Coffin tells us that the difference in congous is ten per cent. in favour of the Company's teas; and Mr. Bates says that their souchong is superior in the proportion of thirty-nine to twenty-three taels the pecul! In his next account, which is an attempt to shew that the difference, in the invoice price of the Company's teas, between the rate of 6s. 8d. the tale, and that of 72 taels to 100 dollars of 4s. 3½d., is about £200,000, he makes two very palpable blunders. He supposes that the Company compute their invoice prices at the invariable rate of 6s. 8d. the tale, which is not the fact; and what is more material, he assumes that in all the years which the account includes, from 1819-20 to 1822-23, the dollar was never higher in exchange than 4s. 3½d., whereas it was not, probably, so low in any one year, and in some part of the time was as high as 4s. 6d., and even 5s.! This last blunder, if it deserve not a harsher name, infects also the antecedent statement.

A question put by the Commons' Committee to Mr. Rickards might very aptly be suggested to Mr. Crawford. "Do you not think that in a point of so much importance as that of correctly ascertaining the state of the Company's affairs, it would be more desirable that this committee should be guided by documents framed expressly for such a purpose, from official sources, than by statements compiled from different accounts, which, however correct in themselves, from being framed for different purposes, may not admit of being combined into a general result by persons not conversant with the Company's mode of keeping accounts?"

We now take leave of this subject for a time: it will not, probably, be

long before we resume the consideration of the evidence in respect to other matters.

A publication* has just reached us, in which the mass of evidence collected by the parliamentary committees is reviewed, in an able manner, by a writer who is evidently fully conversant with the details of this important question. We have drawn so largely upon the patience of our readers, that we cannot venture to devote to this publication the minute examination which it deserves, more especially as the doing so would lead us over much of the ground we have passed. The writer was induced to take up the pen, owing, apparently, to a remark which fell from a proprietor, at a late debate at the East-India House, that no report would be made upon the subject by the Court of Directors to their constituents. "Feeling that the East-India Company were no parties to the inquiry, they determined to meet, without reserve, every call for information, whether oral or documentary, which the promoters of the investigation might deem necessary to their purpose, but resolved to await the usual parliamentary notice before they came forward with a statement of the grounds for a continuance of such of their present exclusive privileges as are indispensable to an efficient discharge of the important trusts now confided to them."

We cannot resist the temptation, however, of extracting a passage from the work, in which the author bestows a very severe but just castigation upon the learned member for Yorkshire, who, in one of those exhibitions wherein he sometimes suffers himself to descend from the station to which his talents entitle him, and to sink to the degraded level of a mob-orator, told the suffering artisans of Yorkshire, that their wares were excluded from the Eastern markets, and their wages reduced one-third, for the sole benefit of "four and twenty East-India Directors, the ready tools of every government, the obsequious voters in support of every administration; men who are ready upon any given day, up to half past 2 o'clock in the morning, to vote with any government in favour of what they may deem the constitution in church and state; men who will 'hark away' down to hear a king's speech, expecting to bawl 'no popery' till their voices were cracked, and they themselves black in the face," *cum multis aliis*. The author, after shewing, with more precision than the vagueness and coarseness of the accusations deserve, their utter falsehood, proceeds thus:

As to the directors voting for, and being the ready tools of every government, has the learned gentleman forgotten the memorable chastisement which his Whig predecessor, Mr. Fox, received in the rejection of his celebrated India Bill, on which occasion the directors came forward, and opposed by every means in their power the minister and his measure, which had for its object the despoiling the Company of their rights and privileges? If the directors have not opposed as a body any subsequent minister, it may most probably be attributed to the circumstance of the country having been spared the infliction of a Whig administration.

With regard to the Catholic Question, so far from the twenty-four directors

* Considerations arising out of the late Proceedings in Parliament relative to the India Question. London, 1830. Hatchard.

having, to use the learned gentleman's elegant phrase, "harked away and bawled 'no popery!' at the bidding of the minister," only nine out of the twenty-four directors were members; and of those, five voted, as they always had voted, against the claims of the Catholics, whilst the four supported the concession, as they had done, with only one exception, on every previous debate upon the subject. So much for the accuracy of the learned gentleman's statement on the three points in his speech!

The learned gentleman appears to have uttered, without the shadow of foundation or authority, a series of charges and imputations against a set of gentlemen, who we undertake to assert are as honourable in point of character, and as independent in point of principle,—we will not say as the learned member himself, for it would be no complimentary comparison,—but as any gentleman who has the honour of a seat in the Legislature.

CHINESE APOPTHEGMS.

THE Chinese are fond of apophthegms, consisting of two or three expressive characters, which are often engraven on their seals. The following are translations of some of the mottos on Chinese seals given in a recent *Canton Register*: they illustrate the sensual character of the people.

Delight in the doctrines of the sages.

Contentment is constant delight.

To do good gives the greatest delight.

My delight is in learning, and I learn that I may have delight.

Fine pencils and good ink, constitute one of the delights of this life.

Delight is found in the midst of mountains and streams.

The lover of flowers rises early in Spring.

He who loves the moon sits up late.

Sitting with a beautiful maid in the light of the moon.

Famous wine in a garden of flowers.

A long sail and a pleasant breeze.

A lofty tower in the midst of snow.

Curious books whenever I please.

Sound sleep at night, and in the day nothing to do.

At leisure, in a leisure place, and always at leisure.

After all, the pursuits of fame and gain are not equal to having nothing to do.

He who for one day has nothing to do, is for one day a demigod.

Let me have a whole life of leisure.

There is nothing equal to drinking.

O the joys of wine!

A field, a cottage, and wine!

Drunk, and topsy-turvy, sleeping among flowers.

Singing and drinking!

Flowers are my life.

A lover of flowers.

The cup in my mouth.

Drunk, and sleeping with a book for my pillow.

Of ten-thousand things, none are so good as the cup in hand.

Every day on the banks of a river, and going home quite drunk.

The most necessary thing is a full golden cup turned upside down.

A little drunk.

Contented whatever comes, and all the day happy.

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY TO INDIA.

To a philosophical observer, it is interesting to mark the reflex course or direction into which human inventions occasionally drive the current of affairs. As fashions in taste, dress, and even opinions, are said to perform a certain revolution, passing through a regular series of phases, so the progress of improvement in science sometimes leads back the mind to former deserted tracks. Mutability seems stamped upon every attribute of humanity; doctrines revered as axioms in one age, are in the next ridiculed as fables, and in a succeeding one looked upon as at least rational and probable.

Two centuries and a half back, the intercourse between Europe and the rich countries in the East was carried on overland. When the art of navigation improved, and the Portuguese doubled the Stormy Cape, the old route to India became obsolete, and its valuable products were conveyed to the Western world by a journey of some thousand leagues across the pathless deep. A further improvement in the means of communication between remote countries seems about gradually to supersede, as to some purposes at least, the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and to re-open the antiquated channel of intercourse between the Eastern and the Western worlds.

The scheme, oft-projected of late, of establishing a communication between the Mediterranean and Western India, by means of steam-vessels and a land-journey through Egypt, has been, to a certain extent, realized by two enterprising individuals, entirely unconnected with each other—Mr. T. F. Waghorn, of the East-India Company's pilot service, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, the agent, we believe, of some speculating capitalists in England, and brother of the resident at Bagdad.

Mr. Waghorn left London on the 28th October 1829, crossed from Dover to Boulogne, and reached Trieste, *via* Paris and Milan, on the 8th November, a distance of 1,242 miles performed by land (except in crossing the Channel), in eleven days. He was upwards of sixteen days in going by sea, in a sailing vessel, from Trieste to Alexandria, a distance of 1,265 miles; and he reached Suez, distant 255 miles from Alexandria, in 14½ days, arriving there on the 8th December. He waited a day at Suez, in expectation of the steamer *Enterprize*, which he understood had sailed from Bombay to that port; left on the 9th, and on the 23d got to Juddah, 660 miles, in a native boat, where he was delayed eighteen days before he could get a conveyance to Bombay.

Mr. Waghorn's experiment, therefore, ought to be judged of by his journey as far as Suez; and it will then appear that he accomplished 2,762 miles in 33½ days, exclusive of stoppages, or 40½ days, stoppages included.

Mr. Taylor set off from London seven days before Mr. Waghorn, *viz.* on the 21st October 1829, reached Calais the same day, and Marseilles on the 28th. He sailed for Malta the same day, and arrived at Alexandria on the 8th November, in eighteen days from London, earlier by seven days than Mr. Waghorn. He departed from Alexandria on the 28th

November, and reached Suez in nine days, that is five days quicker than Mr. Waghorn performed the journey: the whole time he consumed in actually travelling from London to Suez was only twenty-seven days. He quitted Suez on the 9th December, and arrived at Bombay on the 22d March, performing the journey from London to Bombay (exclusive of stoppages) in forty-six days. This gentleman calculates that the passage from London to the Malabar coast might be accomplished in thirty-eight days, or the complete transit to India in about six weeks, provided steam-vessels were stationed in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, a facility which it is the object of Mr. Taylor and the persons with whom he is connected to secure, by a regular establishment of such vessels, to navigate both seas. To obviate the inconveniences attending the passage of the desert forming the isthmus of Suez, Mr. Taylor states that a carriage has been made, by one of the first tradesmen in Long Acre, with easy cross and lateral springs, so constructed as to fix into a common camel-saddle, the motion of which is as easy as that of a sedan-chair.

These, with other projected conveniences and accommodations, will tend to divest the overland journey almost entirely of the terrors which it still in some degree inspires; and if the moral condition of Egypt improve in the ratio which may be anticipated, India will be brought nearer to us, and the contemplation of a journey thither will recreate instead of appalling the mind.

Meanwhile, an English lady, Mrs. Elwood, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Elwood, of the 3d regt. Bombay N.I., has placed upon record* a proof, almost superfluous indeed, of female resolution, in the performing of the overland journey from Europe to India, being "the first and only female" who ventured upon that route: Mrs. Charles Lushington made the overland journey from Calcutta to Europe about two years later.

It is seldom that we have read a more agreeable narrative than Mrs. Elwood's. Her unpretending preface led us to expect a mere draught of a journal written for her own amusement and that of her sister Mrs. Elphinstone, to whom the letters composing the work were addressed, in which the common-place topics of the journey were related perhaps with some vivacity. On the contrary, the book is written with considerable elegance, the descriptions are neat and often felicitous; the occurrences are given with sprightliness; and, in short, if this be really the unassisted production of the fair author, of which we entertain some doubts, Mrs. Colonel Elwood must be a person of excellent understanding, extensive acquirements, and very polished taste.

The Colonel and his lady proceeded to Egypt through France and Italy, examining the various objects attractive to travellers in their way, and out of their way, for they were so far from desiring to forestall Messrs. Waghorn and Taylor, that they occupied six months in their journey from London to

* *Narrative of a Journey overland from England by the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Red Sea, to India, including a Residence there, and Voyage Home, in the Years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828. By Mrs. COLONEL ELWOOD. 2 Vols. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.*

Alexandria instead of three weeks. Mrs. Elwood's journal of their occurrences, and her account of objects which have been repeatedly delineated by antecedent travellers in those countries, are far from being destitute of interest, for her manner is excellent.

At the hospitable residence of the late Mr. Salt they resided a few days, visiting the sights in the vicinity in English costume, without molestation, though a European lady was a spectacle as remarkable to the natives as Cleopatra's needle to Mrs. Elwood. Even at Cairo, the talismanic aspect of a female subdued the proud temper of the Turk. When riding in the narrow streets, where the domineering castes of Osmanlis and Mamalukes ride down every one in their way—purposely and offensively sticking out their tremendous shovel-shaped stirrups—*place aux dames* was the predominant law: "one chieftain, in particular, seemed to wish to evince in what utter contempt he held the Franks; but when he saw a *female* amongst the party, it is impossible to describe the change that instantaneously took place in his whole demeanour; the proud and contemptuous air with which he surveyed the gentlemen was to me altered to one of the most perfect courtesy and civility; and the most polished Frenchman could not have reined in his steed with more grace, or have expressed more gentlemanly regret at my being annoyed and alarmed by my donkey accidentally running against his horse. Though it was evident he held the Christians in abhorrence, he saw that I was a *woman*, and he treated me with deference and respect." This was no solitary specimen of an unlooked-for trait in Oriental manners; on the contrary, Mrs. Elwood seems to have experienced generally, throughout the wild countries she traversed, that "homage to the fair" which is arrogated by European nations as a proud characteristic peculiar to themselves. Mrs. Elwood's gratification at this behaviour has inclined her to think that "all we are told of the imprisonment of the seraglio is a great mistake," and that "the Turkish ladies are under no greater restraint than princesses and ladies of rank in our own country, and the homage that is paid them seems infinitely greater." Certain it is, that the sacredness of the female person is so regarded throughout these countries, that Mr. Salt seriously recommended the author to carry all the valuable papers and money about her; so that, as Mrs. Elwood prettily remarks, "I found that in Egypt I was likely to be the guardian of the party, and that, in my utter helplessness, I might possibly be a panoply from danger to my protectors themselves."

A fortnight at Cairo enabled them to get a glimpse of the wonders there. They made a pic-nic party to the pyramids, those "time-pieces of the creation, by which the flight of centuries may be counted, as by the gnomons of our dials we reckon that of hours." Mrs. Elwood "attempted the attempt" to scale that of Cheops, but was obliged to desist. Her courage, or rather her physical strength, enabled her to go through the interior chambers, crossing dark abysses by steep, narrow, and slippery ledges, amidst dirt and bats.

Ascending the Nile, they visited Carnac and Diospolis, the stupendous architectural relics of which impressed our fair countrywoman with wonder, and of which she has given succinct and elegant descriptions. "After tra-

versing a low tract of land, which is annually flooded by the Nile, we come upon the temple (of Luxor), and here I doubt whether Sir Walter Scott, with all his powers of description, would be able to convey even a faint idea of the overwhelming grandeur that awaits the spectator. An avenue of sphynxes which, though partly ruined, are still distinctly visible, reaches from Carnac to Luxor, two or three miles distant. In every direction sweep fine colonnades; and innumerable courts and halls puzzle and bewilder the imagination: the walls are covered with a profusion of sculpture and painting." These objects are within the reach of those who pursue the overland route through Egypt, and are no slight recommendations of this journey. The Valley of the Tombs of Kings (Biban-ool-Moolk), and the Memnonium, the Temple of Dendyra, and the other relics of an age of wonders, are neatly and prettily delineated.

The real terrors of the overland journey were now to be encountered, in the passage of the desert, where the *camseen* and the *simoom*, moving sands and treacherous Arabs, make this sandy waste more dreadful to the traveller than the liquid element. About thirty camels formed the caravan—Mrs. Elwood's conveyance was the "*taktrouan*,"—*تخت روان*, *tukht-i-rawān*, or travelling litter,—a vehicle composed of open wood-work, or lattices, placed upon shafts, and carried by camels, one going in front, the other behind, as a sedan-chair is borne by men. We can easily imagine that the genius of Messrs. Baxter and Pearse, of Long Acre, can contrive a more convenient carriage for this part of the journey.

At their first halt, on the borders of the *very* desert, where Mrs. Elwood and her vehicle were objects of great admiration to the peasantry of Sheraffa, a Bedouin of the Ababbé tribe presented himself to escort the party through the desert to Cosseir: an office which is little different from that of collecting a tax from passengers, the non-payment of which would expose them to plunder. He is described as a strikingly handsome figure, with a commanding and martial air; a coarse white cloth thrown carelessly, but gracefully and *picturesquely* round him; his features remarkably fine and regular, his intelligent countenance lighted up by bright and wildly-expressive eyes, &c. This is no unfaithful representation of the better order of the children of the desert.

It might have been expected that a European lady—a newly married lady too—nursed amidst the softnesses of polished life, would have passed her first night in a tent upon the borders of the desert, surrounded by Turks and Arabs, Mogrehyn hadjes, camels and camel-drivers, with some inquietude; but Mrs. Elwood says, "I slept as well and as soundly as if we had been beneath the gilded roof of a stately palace." She admits she was "born under a roving star;" but she assigns a better reason for her fortitude:

"Far from my heart was trembling fear,
For thou, my gracious God, wast near."

The accidents of the road are there, indeed, somewhat more embarrassing than in England. They found themselves unprovided with a sufficient quantity of good water, their bread failed them, and their camels and

camel-drivers also, became restive. But we will quote the account of their first march into the desert.

Our little caravan consisted of twenty-eight camels, a few donkeys, a couple of goats, one of which we brought with us from Malta, and the other we had purchased at Kennè, and we carried with us tents, beds, cooking-utensils, clothes, provisions, and water, not only for the desert, but also for the Red Sea. We had about fifteen camel-drivers, who walked by the side of their camels, two of whom constantly kept close to my takhtrouan, which moved in the centre for safety. The camels were tied two or three together; some stalked on before, whilst others lingered behind, and our attendants, darting in every direction, shouted, hallooed, or raised a wild and by no means unmelodious song, that sounded harmoniously as it floated upon the ambient air and broke the silence of the night. C——, mounted on a camel, rode by my side, whilst our Bedouin guide, our Ababdè Dandy, as we termed him, rode sometimes in front and sometimes brought up the rear. Being furnished with a mussuk of water, the coolness of which he understood how to preserve, and a wooden bowl, his appearance was most welcome to the thirsty individuals of the party, as he most courteously distributed his favours to all. The Indian Sheik Chaund, the Portuguese cook Matiste, the Maltese Giovanni, the Ababdè, and a negro attendant, each one looking more foreign than the other, were all mounted upon camels, and I would have given something to have gone down Regent Street in grand procession, takhtrouan and all, *exactly* as we were at this instant: I assure you I think we should have caused a great sensation, perhaps even greater than the Lord Mayor's Show. For defence, we had C——'s pistols, gun, sword, and our Ababdè Dandy, and now we were fairly entering upon the skirts of the desert. There were still some lingering marks of vegetable life, and in the vicinity of one or two wretched-looking villages which we passed were some date-dates, and a few plants of a species of solanum, called burrambeer. We experienced several little stoppages, arising from the camels throwing off their badly-packed burdens; and once in particular, I was quite alarmed by a dreadful screaming, which was caused by our poor chickens being thrown from their elevated position on the top of a camel, and most dismal were the outcries and cackling raised. The *ou dit* was, that they made as much noise as if so many *women* were there! As it grew dark, several wild and suspicious-looking personages hung upon our rear. The Ababdè was sent to remonstrate with them, but in vain. Sheik Chaund threatened them with "a pistol," but with no effect; till at length C——, resolutely riding up to them, told them with an authoritative air, "if they did not move off, he would bring Mahomet Ali upon them." The name of Mahomet Ali was at last understood, and the substance of the threat comprehended, for after a short pause, "Mahomet Ali!" said they, and immediately decamped.

About midnight the moon rose in the east, waning towards her last quarter, when we discovered that Sheik Chaund, who had under his charge our most valuable trunks, was not with the caravan. We came to a halt and held a consultation. Conceive me in my takhtrouan, interpreter-general to the party, surrounded by men on camels, and wild and clamorous Arabs on foot. I delivered C——'s orders to Giovanni in Italian, who explained them in Arabic to the Reis, or captain of our little band, and the answers travelled circuitously back again in the same way. Sheik Chaund was vociferated repeatedly in grand chorus; a gun was fired, and our Ababdè sent back in search of him. We were fully convinced he had fallen a victim to the robbers of the

desert, and we thought of our suspicious-looking Arabs, till at length, after considerable delay, Sheik Chaund and the Ababdè came trotting merrily up, the former having stayed behind to bring up a fallen camel.

Still there were, as it is almost invariably found to be the case, positive enjoyments which balanced the evils that must be endured: the stars, after sunset, were "brilliant beyond conception, emitting a pure and vivid light, amply compensating for the want of that of the moon;" the air was bland and agreeable, and the plain, though wild and arid, and slightly undulated, like the waves of the sea, was firm and pleasant to walk upon. Caravanserais, below the character of English pigsties, yet acceptable retreats from the scorching sun, were erected around occasional wells of bitter water, that prime commodity, the *stealing* of which is a serious crime. The description of the domestic economy of the desert tribes demands but few words: "a couple of sticks, with a ragged cloth extended across, forming their habitation, two stones and a third placed at the top, constituting their kitchen, a goat and its kid their flock; a blue shift was the attire of the women, and a ragged turban and coarse cloth round the middle, that of the men." They subsist chiefly upon the *bucksheesh*, or charitable contributions of travellers: the never-ending cry for *bucksheesh*, uttered from even the chief and the magistrate, down to the naked fellah, in all the various tones of demand, request, and abject supplication, is amusingly described.

In six days they reached Cosseir, and as they had fortunately met with neither robber nor *simoom*, but, in their stead, with courteous Arabs, and pleasant north winds, we are not much surprised at Mrs. Elwood's remark, that, as they wound along the noble and majestic mountains in the vicinity of Cosseir, she "really felt quite sorry this was to be their last night in the desert." She is even led to declare her preference, her "infinite preference," of the patriarchal mode of life of the wild Arabs "to the artificial stupidity of civilization;" and "when tired of the unfeelingness, selfishness, and *barbarity* of pseudo-civilized society, frequently have I felt disposed to exclaim—

‘ Fly to the desert, oh, fly with me!’ ”

During their fortnight's *séjour* at Cosseir, they occupied a comfortable habitation, belonging to an African merchant, commanding a view of the sea. "Conceive my astonishment and surprise," says Mrs. Elwood, "upon repairing thither, on first entering, to gaze upon the exquisite beauty of the waves, and to watch the sun which was just emerging from the bosom of the water, to see the latter, instead of rising in its usual circular form, assume that of a *pillar of fire*! I positively doubted the evidence of my senses, and I should scarcely hope to be believed, but that I find the ancients, and Agatharchides in particular, have mentioned the same phenomenon upon these coasts, where they observed 'the sun rose like a pillar of fire.' Lord Valentia also noticed a similar appearance at Môcha, where he saw it set in like manner. We subsequently frequently saw it assume an elongated, but never again so completely columnar a figure.

We could but think of the pillar of fire, which for forty years gave light to the Israelites in the wilderness."

The climate was not unpleasant, the nights were lovely; the sea was of an exquisite hue, the shells and other marine productions were beautiful: "through the transparent waves, a beautiful mosaic pavement, composed of corallines, shells, and coloured stones, was distinctly visible." These enjoyments were as usual to be purchased by their countervailing evils. Almost all the fresh water at Cosseir is brought from a well in the desert, six miles distant, and this is so impregnated with sulphur as to be almost undrinkable. Flies and mosquitoes abounded; and provisions were dear, on account of its being the height of the Hadje season.

As other mercantile marts in the Red Sea, Cosseir exhibits a *mélange* of nations, features and complexions,—Africans and Asiatics, negroes and Hindus. Among the medley, our travellers met with two Germans, literary adventurers, who were travelling in these remote countries with the ultimate intention of penetrating into Abyssinia, "of which enterprising undertaking they spoke with as much *sang-froid* as if they were arranging a trip from London to Brighton or Cheltenham."

Our travellers took a passage for Juddah on board an Arab dow literally crammed with Hadjes, for there was not room for them to lie down at full length on the deck. Col. and Mrs. Elwood landed at Yambo, and the appearance of the latter in the streets produced a magical effect upon the population, high and low. The apathetical Turk, smoking in a coffee-house, laid down his pipe in mute wonder; the more vivacious Arabs followed them with looks of curiosity; the children thronged about them capering with ecstasy; nay, the old governor, gravely smoking in his divan, started in amaze, and actually ran to the windows. In the midst of all this ferment, the strictest politeness was observed towards the visitors, and if some of the children ventured innocently to gaze in their faces, they were prevented by the crowd from annoying them. The inhabitants of Yambo seemed miserably poor, and some wretches, probably destitute Hadjes, were literally biting the ground as if through actual starvation. The sufferings of the crowds of poor wretches, who perform their penitential pilgrimage to Mecca, in the course of which multitudes die of fatigue and privation, render it wonderful that an individual, who has once passed the cruel ordeal, should dream of repeating it.

They again set sail: their sufferings on board the wretched dow, and the enervating atmosphere of the Red Sea, seem to have been more severe than the dreaded journey through the desert; and though the pellucid water of the sea offered a more agreeable object than the wavy sands of the Thebaid, yet the barren aspect of the coast, the iron sky and brazen soil of the Hedjaz, could scarcely be more pleasing than the monotonous sand-plains of the former.

On entering the bay of Arabok or Rabogh, the cargo of Hadjes landed to perform the first rite of their pilgrimage.

All the passengers, and we among the rest, hurried instantly on shore, and as there could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons assembled, the scene of

confusion that ensued is almost inconceivable, and quite indescribable. Some fell to pitching tents and temporary awnings, others to kindling fires in small holes upon the sand, whilst a band of Bedouin Arabs came down with provisions from the neighbouring village of Arabok or Rabogh, which appeared to be about four or five miles distant, and where some date-trees were visible. They offered for sale, mutton cut up in small pieces of a quarter of a pound each, wood, water, &c. all tied up in sheep-skins. The evening was damp and chilly, when in about half an hour after their landing, the pilgrims began to perform the first rite of the Hadje, termed *Jaharmo*. Stripping off their warm and gay-coloured robes and turbans, which were carefully tied up in bundles by their attendants, they plunged into the sea, where, after bathing and praying, or rather reciting certain forms of prayer, they invested themselves in the *Ihram*, which is a long piece of cloth loosely wrapt round their waists, such as is worn by the commonest Arabs. Some few threw an additional and similar piece over their shoulders, like a lady's lace-scarf. This rite is said to have been instituted by Mahomet to inculcate humility in his followers: but the sudden transition from the warm woollen garments of the Turk to the thin cotton ihram must be very trying to the constitution, and the more we saw of the privations undergone by the pilgrims, the more were we convinced that the Hadje is no light affair, and that considerable enthusiasm and resolution must be necessary to enable them to support the hardships incident to the undertaking. Our servant Sheik Chaund, was much importuned to turn Hadje; but fortunately for us, as we should thereby have been deprived of his services, he declined it, for, as he told his master with much *naïveté*, "he was a young man now, and did not care for such things; some years hence, when he was an old one, he should think about the duties of his religion." The metamorphosis which took place in the appearance of the passengers, in consequence of the assumption of the ihram, was most amusing, and even ridiculous. He who left the ship a well-dressed, majestic, and handsome-looking man, came back the bald, shivering, shaking Hadje; and, stripped of his Turkish trappings, which certainly are most imposing and becoming, many a dignified and magnificent-looking personage was transformed, as by a magic spell, into a common-place, mean, insignificant-looking figure, seeming as if half ashamed of his appearance, and not knowing what to make of himself when divested of his flowing robes. After bathing, the Hadjes fell piously to scratching up the sand like so many dogs, and forming it into little heaps, sometimes to the number of a hundred. To judge from the disturbed state of the surface of the sand in consequence, the pilgrims must have been either great sinners or great saints. Little do our English children think, when they are making what they term "dirt pies," that they are literally only performing one of the initiatory rites of the Mahometan Hadje. The women, retiring to some little distance, apparently went through the same ceremonies, as we saw them plunging into the sea, whilst their friends kept guard over them, and waved to intruders to keep at a distance.

At Juddah they found Sir Hudson Lowe, who had hired a Bombay native merchant vessel to proceed to that presidency, and Colonel Elwood and his party obtained a passage in it. Though Juddah is considered the sea-port of Mecca, and the Hadje season was at its height, Mrs. E. says the Mussulmans appeared even more liberal than elsewhere. Swarms of cockroaches, mosquitoes, and small ants, were their fellow-passengers in the *George Cruttenden*.

At Hodeida, where Mrs. Elwood was struck with the beautiful Arabesque architecture and carving, our fair author had an opportunity of seeing the inside of a haram.

In C——'s absence I always remained in my own room; but one evening, as I went upon my terrace to enjoy the fresh sea-breeze which was just setting in, a casement which I had never before observed slowly opened, and a black hand appeared waving significantly at me. Impressed with some degree of fear I immediately retreated, but on looking again the waving was repeated; and several women peeping out, beckoned me to them, making signs that the men were all out of the way. Whilst I was hesitating, a negro woman and a boy came out upon another terrace, and vehemently importuned me by signs to go to them. I had just been reading Lady Mary Wortley Montague's description of a Turkish haram—an opportunity might never again occur of visiting an Arab one. After some conflict between my fears and my curiosity, the latter conquered, and down I went, the boy meeting me at the foot of the stairs; and, lifting up a heavy curtain, he introduced me into a small interior court, at the door of which were a number of women's slippers, and inside were about a dozen females clothed in silk trowsers, vests closely fitting the figure, and fastening in front, and turbans very tastefully put on. They received me with the utmost cordiality and delight, the principal lady, Zaccara, as I found she was called, making me sit down by her side, caressingly taking my hand, presenting me with a nosegay, and, after previously tasting it, offering me coffee, which was brought on a silver tray, in the usual beautiful little china cups. It was, however, so perfumed that I could scarcely drink it. She did the honours, and appeared as superior to the others in manners and address as an English lady would be to her maid-servants. Her figure was light and slender—her features pretty and delicate—her countenance lively and intelligent,—whilst her manners, which were peculiarly soft and pleasing, were at the same time both affectionate and sprightly. The other women crowded round me with great *empressement*; by signs we kept up a very animated conversation, and when we could not quite comprehend each other's meaning, we all laughed heartily. They asked me where I came from, whether I had many ornaments, any children, &c. exhibiting theirs with great glee. They were amazingly struck with my costume, which they examined so minutely, that I began to think I should have had to undress to satisfy their curiosity;—but what most amused them, was, the circumstance of my gown fastening *behind*, which mystery they examined over and over again, and some broad French tucks at the bottom seemed much to astonish them, as they could not discover their use. They asked me the name of every thing I had on, and when, to please them, I took off my cap, and let down my long hair, Zaccara, following my example, immediately took off her turban and showed me hers: the negro woman, who seemed the wit of the party, in the mean time holding up the lace cap upon her broad fat hand, and exhibiting it to all around, apparently with great admiration, exclaiming “*caap, caap,*” and also endeavouring, much to their detriment, to put on my gloves, with which they were particularly amused. I sat with them some time, and it was with difficulty they consented to allow me to leave them at last.

They landed at Mocha, during the festival of the *Mohurram*; and Mrs. Elwood says, “although I probably was the first English woman who ever perambulated the streets of Mocha in this fearless manner, I met with

no molestation; and though at first we never went forth without a guard of sepoy, yet subsequently, C—— and I took some *tête-à-tête* walks without any more cause for alarm than if we had been parading the streets of Paris."

They arrived at Bombay on the 29th July, more than six weeks from their embarkation at Juddah. This part of the journey seems to have been the most irksome of all; chiefly owing to the bad accommodations on board the dow and the *George Cruttenden*, which Mrs. Elwood declares she quitted with no sensations but those of pleasure.

The description of Bombay, of its local scenery, its population, its productions, its zoology, its society and manners, is sketched in a graceful and pleasing style, much more scientifically than might be expected from a lady's pen, yet with a freedom from pedantry, and a gaiety, which seem to vindicate a lady's claim to its composition. Even the graver matters of commerce are not altogether passed over; and Mrs. Elwood ventures to the brink of the free-trade controversy, thinking it "almost a pity that British tradesmen should not be rather invited than prevented from settling in the remote provinces of India," because, "independent of the benefit it would be of to our starving manufacturers at home, it would be such a convenience to residents in India to be able to procure English articles with facility."

The superstitions and mytho-history of the Hindus, their deities, allegorical fables, and sacred writings, even the languages and literature of India, are all touched upon and elucidated in so very clear, though concise, a manner, that although Mrs. Elwood says, or seems to say, she borrowed the details from "the dry volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, and other tomes of Oriental erudition," we suspect that some able masculine pen assisted in the compilation.* If our conjecture is erroneous, Mrs. Elwood will not be displeased at the commendation which it implies.

Not long after their arrival at Bombay, Colonel Elwood was selected, as "an officer of judgment and experience," to proceed to Cutch, and take the command of a regiment stationed there which had become disorderly. This afforded his lady an opportunity to visit and describe a part of India much less known than Bombay. They sailed from this presidency on the 31st October 1826, in a pattenar, a small native vessel, and followed the coast to Mundavie, the sea-port of Cutch, from whence they set off for the capital, Bhooj, or Bhooj-bhooj, distant about thirty-five or forty miles. The cavalcade consisted of several heavy carts drawn by bullocks, laden with tents, furniture, cooking utensils, &c. (their heavy baggage having been sent before); then the retinue of the family, and their families, some on camels, others on foot; lastly came the Colonel on horseback and his lady in a palanquin, attended by an escort of horse and foot: the journey occupied several days! Such an important affair is travelling forty miles, in a country where mail-coaches, post-chaises, stage-waggon, and Macadamized roads, are yet unknown. Mrs. Elwood describes the country as "but one degree better than the desert of the Thebaid." The city and

* A few apparently clerical mistakes, such as *Mount Menu* for *Meru*, repeated, seem to support this conjecture.

cantonment of Bhooj was enveloped on their arrival in a dense fog; the climate was cold and moist; the weather dreary and uncomfortable, an occasional hurricane or earthquake, to which Cutch is particularly subject, diversifying this scene.

The province of Cutch-Bhooj, thus distinguished from Cutch Gundava, in Baloochistan, is a long strip of land bounded by the sea, the Indus and the Runn, or Rin, an extensive salt marsh, in one part eighty miles broad. A range of mountains runs through it from east to west; the hills are of the most fantastic shapes, and large insulated masses of rock are scattered in all directions; the greater part is a rock destitute of soil, and presenting the wildest aspect; few or no springs of water are to be found, and the whole face of the country bears marks of volcanic action, which has repeatedly changed its features. Mrs. Elwood says, she could imagine that "Cutch had been originally merely a rocky island of volcanic production, thrown up, at some great convulsion of nature, and that in the course of ages, soil had been washed down by the Indus, the Bhunni (*qu.* Looni?), the Puddar, and other streams which now lose themselves in the sands." Cutch offers great attractions to the mineralogist, but none to the botanist.

The inhabitants are wild and rude, like the country, of predatory habits and treacherous character; they are said to be composed of "the refuse of Hind and Sind," and their religion is an adulterated Hinduism. The reigning family are Jharejahs; who, in Cutch, are half Mahometans and half Hindoos, believing in the *Koran* and observing some of the rites of the Vaishnavas. They marry the women of other Rajpoot tribes, but will not condescend to allow their own females to intermarry with them, and in consequence, in Cutch, female infanticide universally prevails. "As late as 1818," says Mrs. Elwood, "it was calculated that there were not less than 1,000 infants destroyed, and in a population of 12,000 males, there were not more than thirty females alive. 'This barbarous custom, it is to be feared, continues in full force, as was evident from a census of the Jharejah villages which we saw in 1826, though some think it is on the decrease.'"

The rao of Cutch is a minor, the son of the ex-rao Bharmulgee, who was deposed on account of his cruelties and excesses; the power of the state, however, is at present vested in the English government. In former times the country, from its local character and the valour of the Rajpoot tribes who inhabited it, was considered impregnable; but the Jharejahs have much degenerated, and they were subdued by the British in 1819.

Mrs. Elwood had an opportunity of visiting the interior of a Jharejah zenana, having been invited to the palace at Bhooj, by the rance of Cutch, wife of the ex-rao, and mother of the reigning prince. It was a small dark apartment, with unglazed windows; its furniture consisted of a four-post bed and a small couch, a carpet, and two silver chairs. The person of the Rance was handsome, her costume rich, her manners dignified and highly pleasing.

Whilst they resided in Cutch, the Captain Doria, of whom much has been said, made his appearance there. His history is almost a romance. He was one of the Italian Carbonari, and being obliged to fly his native

land, took refuge in Egypt, travelled to Persia, and was employed to take Hillah, near Babylon. He then wandered to Bombay, but not being allowed to remain there, he went to Hyderabad, in Sinde, and entered the service of the Ameers, or rulers of that country, where he was, at first, in high favour; but he was soon eclipsed by a low Irishman, and forced to make a hasty retreat from assassination by swimming the Indus and escaping into the desert, where he wandered on foot, till he arrived half-famished at the English cantonment at Bhoj. Having recruited his health and resources, he set off to find employment either under the Imaum of Muscat, or Runjeet Singh.

The descriptions given by Mrs. Elwood of the country, manners, and people of Cutch, are, as usual, very pleasing and intelligent. We must, however, hurry over the remainder of the work.

After a residence of about twelve months in Cutch, they departed for Surat, of which and the neighbouring country very interesting details are given. Our fair author took a trip to the celebrated Kubbeer bur, or enormous banyan tree on the banks of the Nerbudda, visiting on her way the hospital for animals at Broach, but "found no appearance of fleas or other insects said to be supported there."

It was commodious and spacious, closed with gates, and exactly resembled a large straw-yard in England. Round it were stalls for the invalid inhabitants; numbers of lean and old cattle, which reminded us of Pharoah's ill-favoured kind, seemed spending their last days in comfort and luxury; and some were actually breathing their last. Besides these, and some milch-cows, there were some old horses, an antelope with its young one, which seemed as if it had broken its leg, and a peacock. The whole looked so comfortable, that we could have spent the day quite as agreeably there, as in some of the serais, caravanseras, and durrumsallahs, which it has been our fate to visit.

The excavations at Elephanta were not forgotten, and are well described. Mrs. Elwood remarks the resemblance between the sculptures in these caves and those in Egypt; "there is the same placid serenity of countenance, the same amiable tranquillity of expression, with the singularly thick pouting lip." Of the famous Trimurti, or three-headed bust, she says, "I never yet saw any picture that did this triple-headed figure justice, for it is certainly a superb piece of sculpture."

In May 1828, Mrs. Elwood embarked for England, and landed in September, at East Bourne; from thence, in two hours time, she reached Windmill Hill, the residence of her father, Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Sussex, whence she had taken her departure nearly three years before on "the overland journey to India."

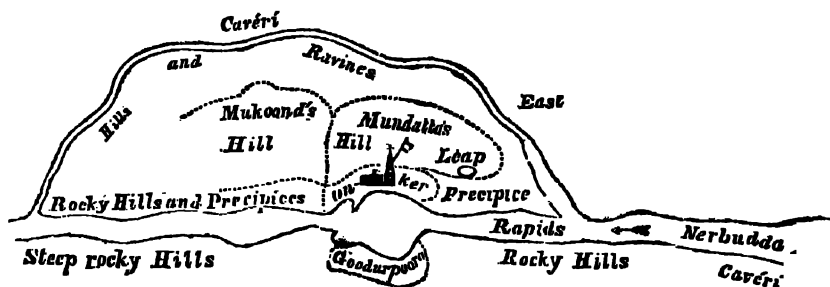
ACCOUNT OF OMKAR.

BY THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DELAMAINE.

THE following account of Omkar, or Oonkar, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage situated on an island, curiously formed, in the Nerbudda, is a copy of the rough notes of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Delamaine, of the Bengal army, political agent at Nemauro.

This distinguished officer, who died last year at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to Europe, for the benefit of his health, had accumulated a great variety of information respecting the obscure part of Central India which was the scene of his official duty, which would have enabled him greatly to enrich the stores of European science in the Oriental department. He was for many years under Sir John Malcolm, by whom he was held in high estimation, as well as by all who knew him. He cultivated assiduously the literature of India, including the Sanscrit and Persian languages; and as his mind was replenished with the science of his own country, he was well qualified to increase its resources by the transfusion of what was valuable in that of the East. His curious paper on the Srawacs, a remnant of the Jains of early India, inserted in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, is a sufficient pledge of his talents and erudition.

" Arrived at Goodurpoora,* on the 18th January 1825, and took post in a *pukka* (stone and mortar) abode, built by Moujgeer, the Gossayn. Here the Gossayns are numerous, and possess almost all the buildings on this side of the river. They have erected small *chhattrees* (cenotaphs) over their 'saints' feet' (*paduka*) impressed on a slab. The buildings on this side are a good deal elevated above the river, to which you descend by flights of stone steps, but are low compared with Oonkar opposite. The course of the river here is curiously impeded by the rocks on either side, which confine it, and must certainly, in great floods, cover many of the houses on both sides, were it not to find an outlet, in some degree, by the Cavéri, which encircles Oonkar, to the northward, in this manner:



" It is almost unprecedented, I believe, for a small stream to pass through a large one and retain its original name. It appears, however, that the

* A small place on the south bank of the Nerbudda.

Cavéri is a stream which, though small, is of great pretensions, since the Nerbudda, on requiring it as a matter of course to become tributary to it, on their junction, found the Cavéri averse to any such acknowledgment, proving its power, moreover, by passing as described; they came, however, to an amicable adjustment and explanation, brought about, no doubt, by the high hills which bound the Cavéri, and force it to return to the Nerbudda.* The water is quite still in the basin of the river, opposite Oonkar; but in the rains, for want of vent, forms an immense whirlpool, in which the huge trees which are carried down remain frequently for days circling with great violence, till by some lucky chance they find their exit through the narrow gut. The number of fish of all sizes in this basin is astonishing; they become so thick when any grain is thrown in, that my dog jumped in frequently after them from the shore and the boat, snapping at them as they were struggling for the grain with his mouth, nor did they seem much to mind him. The natives assign no bottom to the water here; it has, however, been found at the depth of eighty cubits when low.

"It does not take above eight or ten minutes to ferry across. On visiting the temple, it covered and enclosed the original one, which is very small and old; the dome or *kulis* appearing only through the platform of the upper *sabha*, or portico of the new temple. To enter, therefore, the *sanctum* below, after entering the temple, you turn a little to the right, by which you come into the small original temple, which contains the *pindee*. This is extremely worn and furrowed by time, and water found in it. I pulled off my shoes to go in here, and *churhaed* four rupees. The new temple appears to have been erected by Jy Sing;† the older is lost in antiquity. The new temple is much disfigured by the ruinous muhals of the Raos of Mandatta, now uninhabited on account of dilapidation and ghosts. The Rao Doulut Singh has built a tolerable residence higher up the side of the hills: below is a long range of buildings of the same description filled with Gossayns. Ahlea Bye, a wife of the great Mulhar Rao Holcar, wanted to make a fine ghat and buildings in this spot, forming a kind of small bay; but the Gossayns made much difficulty, and she gave up the design. The contingency of the rocks rolling down accidentally from monkeys or storms, from the crest of the hill and breast-works, keep the inhabitants in continual jeopardy. They are also much annoyed by snakes. A few hundred yards above Oonkar is a projecting precipice, from which enthusiasts throw themselves into the rocky bed of the river. Some rubbed *sandoor* (cinnabar) marks the fatal spot where they fell. They take the leap off a small *chubootra*, (altar or terrace); but though it appears nearly perpendicular, they generally receive the first blow about half way down, from which they rebound. The fall altogether may be about 150 feet.

"On the morning of the 19th, I walked the circuit usually made by pilgrims, or the *Pykurmu*.‡ The road ascending obliquely to the left

* Such is the fable, founded on locality.

† If Jy Sing of Amher, a little more than a century; if Jey Sing of Guzerat, about 700 years ago.

‡ *Paé Karma*: *Paé* is the "foot," *Karma*, not only means "action," but its result. So that *Paé Karma* is the benefit or reward of such perambulation.

leads to the hill of Mukoond Raja, represented as son of Mandatta, while the more easterly hill, divided by a deep ravine, is distinguished as that of the father. It is said that they quarrelled, having no other places left unconquered; though it is unlikely that the monarchs of India should make two hills the scene of contention. However, the extraordinary extent of the works or parapets that encircle both hills, the numerous intersections of stone enclosing temples or buildings, or for additional strength over the face of the hills, the grand ruins of the gateways, barah durces, temples, the enormous masses of stone which formed these, the rich sculpture and various figures emblematical or ornamental, all afford full proof of the power and wealth of the early possessors of this island. The gateways are generally totally destroyed and blocked up, and the Mahomedans have evidently been very instrumental in the destruction of this place. There is scarcely a figure that has not been mutilated. At one spot I passed a groupe of fourteen or sixteen elephants sculptured in stone, which probably formed ornaments of the building, among the ruins of which they are huddled, or brought together from some of the neighbouring gateways. These too are every one defaced; the Mahomedans no doubt considered them a part of mythology: and further on are the remains of a very fine temple, the four porticos or *subhas* of which are pretty perfect, and formed of immense masses of stone. A small temple has subsequently been erected from part of the ruins, and (as appears by an inscription on the pavement of the door-way), by a Raja of Chunderree in Bundlecund, in the last century of the Samvat. After ascending the hill obliquely, which takes you upon Mukoond's hill, a fatiguing climb, I passed on towards the temple of Mahadco, said to have been erected (or rather the wing) by Chunder Sah; passed then along the works at the back of the island bounded close by a deep ravine, and defended a little further off by the Cavéri, of which you may here and there get a slight glimpse. Having compassed this part, I descended the deep ravine which divides the two hills, and got to the top of the other by the ruined gateway, the road strewn with images and ruined buildings the whole way to the temple of the *Pandús*, some of which are represented by colossal figures on the east side. Having gone a little beyond this to the eastward, I returned along the river face, and descended by the temple to the ghat where we first landed. The mutilated elephants, and the building with the four fine porticos, were among the remains of Mundatta's hill.

“Dowlut Singh does not allow the truth of the tale, that if one who takes the leap should escape with life, he would become *Raja of Oonkar*, and that, as a precaution, they are poisoned before they take the leap.

“The tree called Kuree, common in the jungles of these hills, has great reputation for sanctity, owing to the curious marks it exhibits under the thin white peel which covers the stem; they seem to be the work of some worm: at any rate, have every appearance of inscriptions, and the word *Ram*, &c. may frequently be traced in them. It is not the least amusing part of the pilgrimage to observe the vestiges of the faith of enthusiasts, in innumerable edifices raised by them of one, two, or three stories, accord-

ing to their ambition, of small stones heaped together along each side of the road; the erection of these, on the sacred *pykurmu*, will ensure the builders such habitations as they design in a future world. These even were raised, as I observed, on route from Purnejee, some miles from Oonkar; ditto on the road to Singajee.

"In the afternoon, went up by *dinjees* (a small boat) to Sylani, walking to meet them above the rapids, over which I could not get the big boat. Set off at three, returned by eight o'clock in the evening.

"23d.—Visited Singajee's Chhattrec, six miles east of Moondee. This saint was of the Goulee caste, and buried alive on the spot about 150 years ago. His feet are impressed on the raised platform, as are those of ten or twelve *chélus* (disciples) who have successively died, by the side of it. The only mud platform is that of a female of Sharah in Kundwa, who became a disciple, and expressed a wish to be buried alive as well, about six or seven years ago, which was done accordingly—she was a widow (Rajpoot). The Goulee, who receives the offerings here, has promised to make a pukka platform for her. Of whatever is offered, the custom here is to return to the offerer one-half, whether it be money or other kind. All hands strenuously affirm, that although goor (sugar) is the thing generally presented, and consequently great heaps of it are about, during the melas, during the three principal days not an ant, nor a fly, nor a crow, has ever been known to intrude. Seeing ought to be believing!"

COLONEL IMLACH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Having read in your Journal for this month the death of Colonel Henry Imlach, at Calcutta, in March last, reported without any comment, permit me to inform your readers that this gentleman went out as a cadet to Bengal in the year 1781; that he had consequently been forty-nine years in the service, nearly thirty of which he had been military auditor-general. During this period, the amount of the accounts which passed through his hands, owing to the expensive wars in which we have been engaged, is wonderful; and no person holding that office ever gave equal satisfaction to individuals, or more gratification to the government under which he served.

It may be worthy of remark, that of 125 infantry cadets who went out to Bengal in the year 1781, only *three* now remain on the list of the army; and that, of the four Bengal officers recently promoted by his Majesty's brevet to the rank of major general, one of them is of fifty-two years' standing, and the remainder have been in the service half a century.

Sept. 20th, 1830.

A CONSTANT READER.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

No. II.

SINCE the publication of the first portion of these remarks, the writer has learned, by recent intelligence from China, that the *Hing-poo*, or Criminal Tribunal at Peking, has addressed the reigning emperor, recommending a new edition of the criminal code. "The late emperor," it is observed, "ordered that a revised and corrected edition of the Criminal Code should be published every *five* years; the first five being a slight revisal, and the second five, or tenth year, a thorough one. At present (the Board says), in consequence of the many alterations which have taken place during the last ten years, which is the period Taou-kwang has reigned, the alterations and modifications of criminal law have been so numerous, that the code and practice no longer correspond."*

The last remarks, it will be recollected, applied to the "Preliminary Regulations," forming the first head or division of the code, denominated "General Laws." The subject of the present will be the second division, the "Civil Laws," or such as relate to the administration of the government; the first book is on the "System of Government."

The first section relates to hereditary succession. Sir George Staunton tells us, that "although titles, descendible to the heirs male, are occasionally conferred in China by the emperor, as a reward for eminent services, they are resumable by the crown at pleasure, and the possessors of them enjoy few, if any, exclusive privileges. None of the hereditary dignities, which existed previous to the Tartar conquest in 1644, appear to have been recognized by the present government, except that attached to the family of Confucius, whose real or supposed descendants are at this day distinguished with peculiar titles of honour, and maintained at the public expense."

The regulations respecting succession provided in the code clearly demonstrate the existence, at one time, of hereditary rank and titles in China. Succession thereto is held to be in the eldest son born of the principal wife, or such eldest son's surviving legal representative. On failure of this line of succession, or if the true heir be incapacitated to succeed by incurable illness or misconduct, the succession devolves to the son next in age, or his representative. Where there are no sons, nor any legal representatives of sons, by the principal wife, capable of succeeding, the several sons of the other wives, and their legal representatives, are entitled to the succession, according to seniority; upon failure of whom the succession lastly devolves upon the sons of the younger brothers in order. Disputed claims are not determinable, as in England, by a committee of privileges, but by that universal regulator in China, the bamboo: a person who assumes an hereditary dignity to which he is not entitled, incurs 100 blows and three years' banishment.

When the claim of a son or grandson is duly authenticated, it must be reported to the council of state, and through this channel submitted to the emperor for ratification, and for the authority to continue to the heir the

* *Canton Register*, January 19.

emolument which may have been annexed to the dignity. There are several other provisions of subordinate moment in relation to hereditary dignities.

The appointments and removals of all officers, civil and military, are reserved to the emperor: an attempt on the part of any great officer of state to confer an appointment by his own authority is a capital crime. We are informed, however, by the translator, that the viceroys and commanders-in-chief of provinces are constantly in the habit of filling up vacancies in their respective jurisdictions; but this is done expressly by virtue of the authority conferred by the emperor, and generally *ad interim*, till the imperial pleasure is known. An example of the existence of the royal prerogative is given by Sir George in the Appendix, in a statement of the charges against the minister Ho-quen, or Ho-chung-tong, the minister and favourite of K'een-lung.

The details respecting the history and fate of this celebrated personage, whose great influence is supposed to have thwarted the objects of the British embassy under Lord Macartney, are interesting, and an epitome of them will relieve the dryness of the present remarks.

He was a Tartar of obscure birth, and raised from an inferior station, owing to the emperor's being struck, at first, with the comeliness of his person, as he stood guard at one of the palace gates, and afterwards discovering him to be a man of talents and education. He was quickly elevated to dignity, and when the British ambassador visited Peking, twenty years after, the direction of public affairs was entirely confided to him, and he might be said to possess, under the emperor, the whole power of the empire. Great as his influence really was, however, the emperor was not so blinded or so weak as to be his slave; and conceiving that the minister had imposed upon him by a falsehood, K'een-lung degraded him to his original low station, where he remained for a fortnight, when a fortunate accident exhibiting his innocence, he was restored to wonted, perhaps to greater favour: a daughter of the emperor was married to the son of Ho-quen. The general opinion was, that he took advantage of the dotage of the emperor, in his declining years, to abuse the power he possessed, and the prodigious wealth he amassed furnishes a strong presumption, if not a convincing evidence, of his corruption. An authentic statement of the property he possessed, at the period of its confiscation, represents that, besides lands, houses, and other immoveable property, bullion and gems were found in his treasury to the immense amount of twenty-three millions sterling.

In the late Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, Ho-chung-tong is described as displaying talents estimable as well as splendid. "His manners were not less pleasing than his understanding was penetrating and acute: he seemed, indeed, to possess the qualities of a consummate statesman."

Almost immediately after the demise of K'een-lung, his son and successor, Kea-king, conceiving that this great minister, by his connexions, talents, and influence, had formed, or was capable of forming, a combination opposed to the independence of his authority, caused him to be arrested,

and articles of impeachment were exhibited against him,* comprehending the following charges: 1, betraying an important state-secret, in communicating to Kea-king the fact of his election to be the emperor's successor, and presenting him with the insignia of the rank, previous to the disclosure of the imperial edict, in expectation that such an act would win his favour; 2, riding on horseback through places where he was not authorized to pass, when summoned to the presence of the late emperor; 3, entering the interior of the palace in a palanquin, when suffering from lameness, and passing and re-passing through a certain gate before the people; 4, appropriating to himself young females educated for the service of the palace; 5, detaining reports of the military operations against the rebels, whilst the emperor was so impatient for intelligence as to be bereft of sleep and appetite; 6, uniting in his own person the powers of several high offices; 7, when the aged emperor's hand-writing became confused, through infirmity, declaring that his signature "had better be thrown aside," and issuing orders at his own suggestion; 8, concealing reports of disorders committed by rebels, and taking no measures in consequence; 9, when, on the decease of K'een-lung, his successor dispensed with the attendance of those princes and chiefs of the Mongou tribes who had not had the small-pox, Ho-quen required them to attend indiscriminately; 10, concealing the incapacity (through age and infirmity) of a minister of state, because he was connected by marriage with Ho-quen; 11, promoting dependents to high offices; 12, removing and dismissing principal officers at his sole will and pleasure; 13, building apartments of the imperial wood *nan-moo*,† and laying out terraces and gardens in the imperial style; 14, possessing gems and precious stones, of immense value, and superior to those in the possession of the emperor, including a pearl of enormous size, larger than that which adorned the imperial crown; lastly, the acquisition of immense wealth by unexampled corruption and avarice.

Trifling as some of the crimes appear, in such a state as China, there can be no doubt, if proved—and they are said to have been acknowledged without reserve by the accused himself—they deserved retribution.

The supreme council extraordinary, which sat upon the trial of Ho-quen, condemned him to the capital punishment called slow and painful, due to high treason. The emperor, with great reluctance, and only in consideration that the culprit once held the post of highest honour and dignity in the emperor's service, consented to remit the sentence of a slow and painful death, and by his royal favour permitted Ho-quen to be his own executioner.

A law, succeeding that which led to the foregoing digression, provides an effectual remedy against the multiplication of hereditary dignities, and places some limit to the imperial prerogative, if it be not a dead letter; by it, such officers of the civil department of government, who have not distinguished themselves by extraordinary services to the state, as are recom-

* The edict containing the articles of impeachment, was not issued till the fourth year of Kea-king, in conformity to an injunction in the *Lun-yu*, a Confucian work, which recommends the virtue of three-year's forbearance from change, when succeeding to an inheritance.

† *Shih-nan-mü*, or *Shih-nan* wood, reserved for imperial use in China for Cochin China.

mended to the consideration of the emperor as deserving of hereditary honours, shall suffer death by decollation, together with those who recommend them !

Respecting the supernumerary officers of government, it is enacted that their number is permanently established by law, and whoever shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, any supernumerary officer, or shall employ more than the established number of clerks, shall be punished with blows and banishment: the supernumerary is not liable to any penalty.

In the transmission of official despatches, the messengers are to perform the services entrusted to them within the periods established by law: for one day's delay beyond the legal period they are liable to ten blows, which punishment is to be increased one degree, until it amount to forty blows, for every additional day's delay.

An important section in this division of the code is, that where partiality in the examination of candidates for literary degrees is obviated. These examinations are, as is pretty well known, conducted periodically by government-agents at each of the chief cities of the empire, and the degrees are, in fact, the sole regular channel of introduction to official employment, and consequently to rank and honours, in the empire. Sir George Staunton says that, though wealth may sometimes surmount the difficulties in the progress of these examinations, by an authorized commutation—which, though allowed, detracts from the honour of a degree—there is no reason to believe that the legal inquiry into the qualifications of the candidates can in any instance be altogether evaded. By the section in question, an officer conferring a degree upon an unworthy or a disqualified person, or refusing a degree to a person duly qualified and entitled to it, is liable to punishment by blows, and also the individual improperly graduated, if he is cognizant of his ineligibility. If the report of the presiding examiner be erroneous, not designedly false, he is still liable to a mitigated punishment.

With respect to the Tartar subjects of the empire, these examinations, it appears, are wholly dispensed with, or very much relaxed. Sir George has inserted in the Appendix a curious edict of Kea-king, dated 23d April 1800, shewing the different views he entertained with respect to the Tartars and Chinese :

Whereas we have respectfully considered the decisions of our imperial father deceased, on the subject of a petition now presented to us for permitting the establishment of colleges in various districts of Tartary, where the youth of those provinces might be examined, and receive their literary degrees without the inconvenience of undertaking a journey to Peking for that purpose. Though we are aware of the advantages that might result from such a measure, yet as the profession of arms is most congenial to the disposition of the inhabitants, as well as of the greatest local necessity in those countries, it would be a matter of just regret, that too great encouragement given to literary pursuits should ever divert the Tartar youth from the more active employments of the military and equestrian exercises. It might also be reasonably apprehended that partiality and corruption would gradually insinuate themselves into examinations which should be carried on in such remote and unfrequented stations.

It is, therefore, our pleasure, that the examinations and distribution of lite-

rary degrees amongst the Tartars should be continued solely at Peking as heretofore; and at the same time we strongly recommend to the Tartar officers, civil and military, to instruct and exhort their sons, and the younger branches of their families, to consider the art of riding, and the use of the bow, as the most desirable and appropriate objects of their emulation, and which they cannot practice or cultivate with too much assiduity. *

The section respecting "cabals and state-intrigues" makes it tolerably apparent that the Chinese constitution contemplated no such legal political counterpoise to arbitrary power as what we term "an opposition;" for it is enacted that "if any of the officers about the court cabal and combine together, in order to impede and obstruct the measures of his majesty's government, all the parties to such cabal, without distinguishing between principals and accessaries, shall be beheaded, after the usual period of confinement; their wives and children shall become slaves, and their fortunes shall be confiscated." Again: any combination and collusion between officers of justice and those in the imperial court, with the view of betraying the secrets of the state, backing pretensions to office, or addresses to the sovereign for unlawful objects, is punishable capitally. "If an officer belonging to any of the departments of government, or any private individual, should address the emperor in praise of the virtue, abilities, or successful administration of any of his majesty's confidential ministers of state, it is to be considered as an evidence of the existence of a treasonable combination subversive of government, and shall therefore be investigated with the utmost strictness and accuracy: the offending party shall suffer death, by being beheaded; his wives and children shall become slaves, and his property shall be confiscated. If the minister to whom the address related was privy to the design, he shall participate in the punishment." This is a very severe enactment, but probably expedient under such a government.

The title of the second book is "The Conduct of the Magistrates." It begins with an appropriate section on the necessity of a due knowledge of the laws, which is enforced upon all officers and persons employed by government, who are required to pass an annual examination on this subject before their respective superiors, and if incompetent to explain the nature or comprehend the objects of the laws, they are punishable by fine or the bamboo, according to their rank.

This regulation contains a singularly wise provision, which is analogous to our ancient "benefit of clergy" (the *accidental*, not *intended*, effect of which, was to promote the acquirement of education amongst the lower orders), whereby all classes of private persons, whatever be their rank or employment, who shall be found capable of explaining the nature and comprehending the objects of the laws, may claim a pardon for the first offence, in respect to certain crimes.

A fraudulent perversion or change of the law, on the part of an officer of government, productive of disturbance and insurrection, is punishable capitally. A failure of executing an imperial decree, or the edict of the imperial prince, either wilfully or through neglect, and the delay or postponement of such execution, are punishable by blows.

The designed destruction or discarding of imperial edicts, or official seals of any tribunal or department of the state, is punishable with death, as well as those of individual officers, where the edict shall relate to the affairs of war. Even the inadvertent destruction of such documents is punishable three degrees less severely than the wilful offence. The loss of an imperial edict or seal of office is punishable by blows and temporary banishment. Upon the loss occurring, the salary of the offender is to be immediately suspended, and if he finds the document or seal within thirty days, he shall be pardoned.

The loss of books and registers of revenue accounts, by officers in charge of government property, is punishable by blows. "The clerks of all public offices, upon the expiration of their respective terms of service, shall deliver over to their successors all the books of official accounts, with a distinct record in each case of the actual balance, and of the state of the accounts in each department, at the time when the transfer of the charge takes place, and any failure in these respects shall be punished with eighty blows. The deputy or executive officers of the several tribunals or public boards shall be liable to similar punishment if they do not likewise ascertain and verify the state of each of the several accounts whenever any such transfers are effected:"—a regulation which, omitting, *perhaps*, the blows, might be advantageously adopted into our own code.

The next regulation, however, is exclusively Chinese. Whoever, in addressing the emperor, irreverently, or inadvertently, makes use of his imperial majesty's appellative, or that of any of his imperial predecessors, shall be punished with eighty blows, and with forty if the same is introduced improperly into any public document. Whoever assumes, for himself or any other private individual, any one of such *sacred* appellations, shall be punishable with 100 blows. "Nevertheless, it shall not be considered as a violation of such sacred names if, in any case, the sound only is imitated, or if only one of the characters of the name is employed. If any mistake or error is committed in the statements or suggestions contained in an address to his majesty, the consequence whereof may be injurious to the public service—as, for instance, writing 'inexcusable' instead of 'excusable,' writing '10 stone weight' instead of '1,000 stone weight,' the offender shall be punished with sixty blows." The force and the policy of these latter provisions can be fully appreciated by those alone who are conversant with the peculiar written language of China, which demands the minutest accuracy.

When public officers or departments of government neglect to lay reports before the emperor, or if an officer or a board, having done so, executes the laws without waiting for authority, or gives a wrong colour to facts so as to mislead his majesty (an offence probably of very common occurrence), they are punishable with more or less severity, by banishment, blows, or both, as the case may require.

Officers, detached on special service, not reporting their proceedings, exceeding the limits of their commission, or not delivering up their credentials or commission, are punishable by various inflictions of the usual instru-

ment of correction—the bamboo. The same instrument is applied to the officers of tribunals, where unnecessary delays have occurred: the punishment of a dilatory lord chancellor in China would, under this law, be the application of eighty blows, with the “straight and polished piece of bamboo,” to a tender part of his lordship’s body, with a view of inspiring “a sense of shame for his past, and a salutary admonition for his future conduct.”

The vigilant examination and re-examination of official records is provided for by the same means; a failure of duty in this respect being punishable with blows varying in number from 10 to 100, with, in some cases, the forfeiture of the offender’s salary. Where corrupt motives are apparent, the punishment is more severe.

The unauthorized transfer, exchange, or delegation of official duties, is prohibited, under the penalty of eighty blows.

The alteration of an official despatch is prohibited under the penalty of blows or banishment, according to the motives which suggested it. If government orders, in the course of transmission or re-issuing, be erroneously transcribed, or if the emendations made in the originals are omitted, the clerk of the office and the deputy are punishable in degrees inversely to their rank. Where a mistake is made in a document regarding the ordinary routine of business merely, the responsible parties are exempt from all punishment.

The official seal, in every department or tribunal of government, is to remain in the custody of the presiding officer. When a public document is issued under official authority, with only a confused and imperfect impression of the seal, or in an inverted position, those who are responsible for the sealing of it are punishable with blows, unless the authenticity of the document be doubted, and those to whom it is addressed hesitate to comply therewith, so as to occasion the failure of any military expedition, in which case the clerk of the office is to lose his head, and the other officers to suffer blows and perpetual banishment.

Military officers, employing their seals for civil or revenue purposes, are punishable, in the persons of their clerks and deputies, by blows and perpetual exclusion from the public service.

This is a summary of the laws relating to the administration of the civil government, constituting the second division of the penal code of the Celestial and Patriarchal Empire.

THE OCCURRENCES AT KITTOOR IN 1824.*

ON the 23d October 1824, St. John Thackeray, Esq., of the Madras civil service, Capt. C. W. Black, Lieuts. R. Sewell, and D. B. Dighton, and several privates of the Madras Native Horse Artillery and 5th Native Infantry, lost their lives in an attempt, with inadequate means, to enforce the East-India Company's rights at Kittoor, the fortified capital of a jageer (feodal) territory, which, by the death of the reigning Jageerdar, or feudatory chief, had lapsed to the Company.

This melancholy occurrence arose from circumstances which are little understood in India; and the natural bias which influences a military society, in cases in which there appears to be undue interference on the part of a civilian in military transactions, has given rise to much misrepresentation on the subject. The situation which the writer of this article held at the time, enables him to say, that in the present case there is no ground for this feeling, and the account which he is enabled to give will prove, he trusts, that there was no unjustifiable assumption of command in the proceedings of the principal functionary present, or demur on the part of his military friends, as to the steps proposed by him.

The Kittoor territory forms a portion of the Southern Mahratta provinces. The Jageerdars of these provinces are great feudal chiefs, whose forefathers had been rewarded for their services to the Mahratta state by Sivajee and his descendants, with grants of territory, held under feudal tenure; resumable by government, and lapsing to government on the failure of the Jageerdar and his heirs. The East-India Company, having conquered and taken possession of the Poonah dominions, established or continued, most of the Southern Mahratta Jageerdars on their former footing, taking the place of the Mahratta government as paramount feudal superior of the several Jageerdars.

The Kittoor Jageerdar in 1824 was a young man who had no family, and who was understood to be the last of his race. It was known to Mr. Thackeray, the Company's principal collector and political agent in that quarter, that this chief had fallen into a very precarious state of health; and that his officers and servants were anxious, on that account, that he should adopt a son; who, had the ceremonial of adoption been duly performed, would, according to the law of the country, have supplied the place of a descendant of the chief's own body. Mr. Thackeray was also aware that the dying chief was averse to take this step; and Mr. T. had farther some reason to suspect an intention, on the part of the public servants of the native Kittoor government, to exclude the East-India Company in the event of the chief's death, by fraudulently putting forward an heir, as his adopted son.

The civilians at Dharwar, Mr. Thackeray's head-quarters, had, on the 12th September 1824, gone out on a hunting excursion in the direction of Kittoor, and were encamped at a village within five miles of the Kittoor capital. Mr. Thackeray, partly in order to gain authentic information as to the precise state of matters at the chief's court, joined the party; and, on the morning of that day, the usual messages of ceremony passed between him and the chief; in whose name regret was expressed that the state of his health prevented his exchanging visits with Mr. Thackeray. About two o'clock of the afternoon of the same day a mounted messenger galloped up to Mr. Thackeray's tent, and announced that the Kittoor chief was in extremity. The surgeon of the civil station at Dharwar, who was present, was requested by Mr. Thackeray to

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xx. pp. 474, 707, 850.

proceed forthwith to Kittoor; with which request he immediately complied, but was stopped, about a mile from the fort, by messengers who intimated to him that his services would not be required, as "their rajah had just died." The medical gentleman, however, was aware of Mr. Thackeray's suspicions, and therefore deemed it advisable to proceed to the palace. On his arrival, he found the body of the chief laid out in state in the verandah of the palace-yard, which was crowded with natives: and from the appearance of the dead body, the surgeon reported officially to Mr. Thackeray his opinion that the chief must have died, certainly, several hours before the time at which his people pretended that he had expired.

It was immediately announced to Mr. Thackeray by the widow of the chief and his public servants or ministers, that, on the day of his death, the chief had appointed an heir by a formal deed of adoption. But farther enquiries satisfied Mr. Thackeray that the chief had died without making any adoption, that the deed was a forgery; and he ascertained that the parties concerned had, to salve their consciences, executed it by guiding the dead chief's hand to the signature. An investigation into this fraud became necessary, and Mr. Thackeray resolved to proceed at once to Kittoor for the purpose of making it. As political agent, he required a military escort; and although not very ceremonious, he was generally attended, in his official excursions, by a company of sepoys. On the present occasion, he was aware that Kittoor was in a very disturbed state; and he accordingly applied for the largest escort which could be supplied by the garrison of Dharwar. The Burmese war, and other military movements, had drawn from the Southern Mahratta country a large portion of the force of that division; and consequently the 5th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, then in garrison at Dharwar, had been so much broken up by detachments, that there was not a fourth part of its effective strength present for duty. Mr. Thackeray's application, therefore, was met by an intimation that half a company only could be spared from duty at Dharwar. On learning this, Mr. Thackeray observed to the writer of this notice, that *half a battalion* would be more to the purpose; but, as there was no time to be lost, he must be satisfied with a *baggage guard*.

But some decided symptoms of dissatisfaction at Kittoor having appeared during the great Hindoo feast of the *Dusra*, Mr. Thackeray again applied to the commanding officer at Dharwar for an efficient escort; in consequence of which, the detachment sent him was increased to a company, under the command of a native officer. Mr. Thackeray still thinking this escort insufficient for his purpose, and being anxious to overawe the discontented natives at Kittoor by the presence of a strong force, recommended that the troop of Horse Artillery, belonging to the division, then stationed seventy miles east of Kittoor, should be moved on that place. In consequence of this suggestion, the third troop of Madras Native Horse Artillery arrived at Kittoor on the 19th October 1824, commanded by Capt. Black, under whom were Lieuts. Sewell and Dighton and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Turnbull. The complete troop consisted of 200 men and eight guns; but Capt. Black had only four guns with him, the other four having been sent for repair to Belgaum, the head-quarters of the division.

The force thus assembled at Kittoor consisted of an incomplete troop of Horse Artillery under three European commissioned officers, having attached to it a quarter-master and four sergeants, and seventy sepoys of the 5th Madras Native Infantry under native officers. The civilians present were Mr. Thackeray, and his two assistants, Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, and the

whole party were encamped in the following manner. The civilians and infantry were on the glacis a gun-shot to the west of the gateway of the lower fort;* and the horse artillery were about a quarter of a mile distant from Mr. Thackeray's encampment, and eight hundred yards south of the upper fort.

On the afternoon of the 22d October, while Mr. Thackeray was transacting business in the treasury within the lower fort of Kittoor, alarming symptoms of insubordination began to manifest themselves on the part of the Kittoor public officers; and as Mr. Thackeray had reason to believe that their object was to obtain possession of the late chief's treasure, amounting to ten lacks of rupees, he considered it advisable to take measures for the protection of the palace, within which the treasury was situated. He therefore brought the company of sepoy within the fort, and requested Capt. Black to strengthen them with a gun or two. Capt. Black accordingly entered the fort with two guns, and their complement of men: one of the guns he stationed in front of the palace, and the other near the gateway of the fort, and commanding the principal street of the town. These arrangements having been completed about sunset, the European officers left the fort along with Mr. Thackeray; and it was observed that the gates were immediately, and rather rudely, closed behind them. The two guns thus posted within the fort were under the command of Lieut. Sewell; but as he had by invitation dined with Mr. Thackeray, it does not appear to have been thought necessary that he should return that evening to the fort; so that there was no European commissioned officer with the guns and the Company's troops during the night.

Early in the morning of the 23d October, the Company's *cucherry* (office) servants were refused admittance to the fort. Mr. Thackeray immediately informed Capt. Black of this, and requested him to proceed to the gateway and threaten to blow open the gates, if within half an hour they were not opened voluntarily. Captain Black immediately proceeded to the gateway with his two remaining guns; and having stationed one of them under Lieut. Sewell in the covert-way, with a view to its clearing the walls, should active opposition take place, and the other under himself and Lieut. Dighton, against the first gate, he intimated to the turbulent Sirdars the decided steps he should have to take if they persevered in refusing admittance. And as, after the expiration of the half hour, the gates still remained closed, he referred again to Mr. Thackeray, who replied that it might be as well to allow the natives another half hour, observing, "that the discontented chiefs within the fort were like a set of rebellious school-boys, who would be frightened into obedience." The second half hour however passed without any indication of an intention to open the gates. On the contrary, the walls were lined with matchlock-men, who seemed prepared for the most hostile measures. Capt. Black then, without further parley, successively blew open the three gates, and got into the fort. He had no sooner accomplished this than a very heavy and destructive fire commenced from the Kittoor troops on the parapet, and within the fort. Unfortunately Sewell's gun could not be brought to bear on both sides of the gateway; and the matchlock men were thus enabled to mark off the Europeans in perfect security. Lieut. Sewell immediately fell, wounded through the chest, and was carried off the field by Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who were looking on, without the most distant idea that any thing so serious was likely to take place. About the same time, Capt. Black was wounded and carried into the choultry in the gateway; but on seeing Lieut.

* There are two forts at Kittoor, communicating with each other. The one a hill-fort and the other a fortified town; or, perhaps more correctly, a fortified town communicating with a detached citadel standing considerably higher; having as usual a pettah or village outside of the walls.

Dighton brought into the same place dead, and one of his European sergeants wounded, he resumed his activity. He ordered an alternate fire of round and grape shot to be kept up from the gun which he had left over-night near the gateway, directed against the roof of the palace, where the insurgents had assembled in great force.* He also ordered his quarter-master to take such of the infantry as had now joined him, and to scour the walls. But it soon became evident that the small force under Capt. Black's command was quite inadequate to overpower the force now opposed to him—upwards of two thousand matchlock-men, so placed as to be able to fire in perfect security. He therefore resolved to retreat; but, with his usual gallantry, he also attempted to bring away the guns, by the manual exertions of the soldiers, the horses having been all slain; the consequence of which was, that his small party, on ceasing the fire from their guns, were immediately mobbed; disorder ensued, the retreat became a rout, and Capt. Black himself, fighting almost single-handed, was unhappily cut down and killed outside of the gateway.

While such was the melancholy result to the military, the fate of the civilians was not much more fortunate. Mr. Thackeray was dressing in his tent when the firing commenced; and Dr. Turnbull had joined him that he might be at hand in the event of his services being required near the scene of action. The continuance of the firing seemed to surprise Mr. Thackeray, and he expressed himself apprehensive that the matter had become more serious than he had imagined it possible that the Kittoor native officers would have made it. He determined, therefore, to try what influence his own presence might have on the insurgents; and, as his horses were all within the fort, he procured a troop-horse from the artillery lines; and, having despatched an application for reinforcements to Belgaum and Dharwar, he himself rode forward to the fort of Kittoor. Unluckily he took the nearest way, and so missed Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who, by a more circuitous and safer route, were carrying Lieut. Sewell to Mr. Thackeray's tent. Mr. Thackeray, in the meanwhile, as he approached the fort, received a shot in the belly, on which he dismounted, and lying down by the way-side, directed an attendant to return for his palanquin. But while thus lying on the ground, in all probability mortally wounded, he was attacked in cold blood by a Kittoor swordsman, and murdered by a cut which reached his brain. He seems to have made some attempts to defend himself with his hands and arms, which were much cut. The report that he was wounded was brought to Dr. Turnbull while he was dressing Lieut. Sewell's wound; and Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot immediately proceeded to render him assistance. They were driven back, however, by a heavy fire, which was now kept up from the whole face of the fort, and compelled to take refuge in a house in the village, where, after the rout of our troops, they were discovered, made prisoners, and very narrowly escaped being murdered by the infuriated rabble.

Dr. Turnbull, with the wounded men under his care, was soon driven from Mr. Thackeray's tent; and fortunately, having a sick-carriage at hand, he was enabled to remove them to the artillery encampment, into which the fugitives who had escaped from the scene of action speedily began to pour. The survivors of the infantry made the best of their way to Dharwar, which was distant from Kittoor about twenty miles, and it soon appeared that it would be necessary that those of the artillery who had escaped should retreat on the same place, as otherwise the horses and remaining ammunition would inevitably

* This gun from some unaccountable cause was found wholly unserviceable, and consequently this important order could not be obeyed.

fall into the hands of the enemy. Dr. Turnbull, therefore, on whom to a certain extent the command had devolved, directed that the Company's tents should be struck, the harness and stores packed up, and the camels loaded, and that the remaining artillerymen should take charge of the horses; and with Lieut. Sewell's consent, they retreated on Dharwar. Lieut. Sewell himself accompanied the retreating troops in his palanquin, and reached Dharwar late in the evening; but, his wound unfortunately proving mortal, he died on the 5th November following.

An overwhelming force was immediately ordered to march on Kittoor, which did not assemble, however, before the beginning of December. In the meanwhile all the prisoners were released, with the exception of Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, who were kept in close and very disagreeable confinement at Kittoor; and the most alarming threats were held out against their lives in the event of the place being attacked by the Company's troops. But instead of those threats being put in execution, they were unexpectedly liberated on the 2d December, while the Company's troops were actually taking stations to invest Kittoor; the ringleaders of the revolt having wisely calculated that this act of lenity was most likely to mitigate the punishment which they now saw the government was resolved to inflict. On the 3d December, the day after these gentlemen were released, hostilities were commenced by the British carrying a commanding outpost, in the attack of which Mr. John C. Munro, nephew to the late Sir Thomas Munro, and Mr. Thackeray's successor, *pro tempore*, in the civil charge of the district, unhappily joined as a volunteer, and received a wound of which he died in ten days. On the night of the 4th December the insurgents capitulated, and the ringleaders gave themselves up; and on the morning of the 5th, Kittoor was taken possession of by the Company's troops, when it appeared that the whole of the native garrison, with the exception of the wounded, had made their escape during the night.

Thus terminated a revolt, in which the East-India Company had the misfortune to lose, in Mr. Thackeray, an invaluable and most zealous civilian, and in Captain Black one of the most gallant fellows in the service: the two junior European officers who fell were young men of the highest promise, and Mr. Munro, who in fact sacrificed himself to a chivalrous desire to take a part in revenging the death of his friend Mr. Thackeray, was one of the most rising young men in the civil service. On looking back to the details of this calamity it is easy to point out the means by which it might have been avoided; but let those, who are inclined to impute rashness or indiscretion to the sufferers, consider that this ebullition was only one of those unlooked-for occurrences which have frequently, in India, taken by surprise persons of the highest talent and the greatest experience; and that it was not the result of any pre-meditated design to dispute the supremacy of the East-India Company; in which case Mr. Thackeray might have been blamed for not having been better prepared, or at least for attempting to encounter the insurgents with inadequate means.

Without engaging in controversy, however, on this painful subject, the practical lesson to be derived from the event is very obvious, and will not be thrown away upon those of the Company's servants who may hereafter find themselves placed in circumstances similar to those which, in the present instance, terminated so fatally.

Edinburgh, 1st October 1830.

G. H. B.

CHINESE LEXICOGRAPHY.

DR. MORRISON AND M. KLAPROTH.

A DEFENCE of Dr. Morrison against some severe strictures by M. Klaproth in the *Journal Asiatique*, appeared recently in our Journal (N. S. Vol. II. p. 201), from the pen of Mr. P. P. Thoms, the printer of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary in China, and who is conversant with the Chinese language. To this defence, M. Klaproth has published a reply, with the title, in Chinese, of *Tsze Hên Ching*,* implying, we presume, "Overthrow of, or Triumph over, Self-conceit."

Although the note which we appended to Mr. Thoms' letter, wherein we animadverted upon "the persevering and particular hostility" of M. Klaproth towards Dr. Morrison, has not escaped the notice of the former, we disclaim all partizan-feeling in this controversy; and whilst we retain our qualified opinion of the merits of Dr. Morrison, and that his stupendous work "justifies a large measure of indulgence towards faults more numerous and more serious than those particularized by M. Klaproth," we are not blind to its imperfections, some of which we can, indeed, trace to the precipitancy and negligence of the author. Still less are we disposed to depreciate the pretensions of M. Klaproth as a philologist of the very first rank,—as a scholar whose shrewdness and sagacity evince great intellectual energy, and whose extensive acquisitions afford an astonishing proof of his unwearied diligence.

Having thus purged ourselves from the suspicion of being either an advocate of Dr. Morrison or an enemy of M. Klaproth, we shall candidly avow that we do not arrogate to ourselves that degree of critical familiarity with the language of China which would justify our assumption of the arbitrator's office in the controversy between those two sinologists,—a controversy which involves, sometimes, nice questions of philology, belonging to a more advanced state of conversancy with Chinese literature than, we apprehend, European scholars can yet be presumed to have attained.

Our office will, therefore, be limited to a somewhat cursory notice of M. Klaproth's *Dernier Mot*, sufficient to place him *rectus in curia* before our readers.

It is a debt of justice to ourselves, however, to shew previously, that if Dr. Morrison's demerits, as a Chinese scholar, are so striking as M. Klaproth represents them to be, and if the learned missionary has been the subject of eulogy, "which he does not, in any respect, deserve," the commendations bestowed upon him have not emanated, as M. Klaproth pretends, exclusively from "the ill-conceived patriotism of his countrymen," or from "incompetent judges."

We place at the head of the list of those who have spoken favourably of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, the name of M. Klaproth himself. In the *Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung* for February 1818, appears a detailed

* *Tsze Hên Ching*: *Dernier Mot sur le Dictionnaire Chinois du Dr. Robert Morrison.* Par M. J. Klaproth. Paris. Broch. Lithographed. 1830.

critique upon the dictionary of Dr. Morrison, and upon the *Parallel* between his dictionary and the intended one of Dr. Montucci of Dresden, written by M. Klaproth. This critique, though indicative of a decided leaning towards Dr. Montucci, is not sparing of commendations on Dr. Morrison. The critic begins by saying that, "the first part of this *excellent work* proves that Mr. Morrison is deficient neither in *knowledge* nor in *talents*, means nor perseverance, for completing his undertaking." He then notices the vastness of the enterprize, according to the original plan, which he calculates could not be completed in less than *thirty* years; adding, "we must then wish the worthy compiler perseverance, health and long life, that such an *excellent* work may not remain incomplete *for ever*." He points out, it is true, a number of alleged inaccuracies, and especially mentions the omission of the variants,* or vulgar characters commonly used in conversation, which, we believe, it formed no part of Dr. Morrison's plan to include, owing to their number, and which are excluded from some of the dictionaries of the Chinese themselves. He, therefore, says that Morrison's work is fitter for proficients than beginners. But he declares that the author "*certainly* possesses a *profound* and *accurate* knowledge of the Chinese language;" and he concludes his critique in these words: "We must remember that it is the work of a single man, and may therefore place it beside the great lexicon of the immortal Meninski." This was the judgment of M. Klaproth in 1818, which tallies pretty closely with the opinion we have ventured to express.

The late Dr. Montucci, the great rival of Dr. Morrison, who had been employed, with indefatigable industry, upon a Chinese dictionary, since 1809, and who, on the unexpected appearance of his competitor's work, feared that the same he looked for, and the capital he had expended on his undertaking, would have been ravished from him, and who was consequently not likely to view Dr. Morrison's capabilities with over-indulgence, thus speaks of them, in vindicating himself † from an accusation, which involved a comparison between his own and Dr. M.'s knowledge of the Chinese language: "Far be from my reader the idea that the contents of this memoir should be intended as strictures calculated to depreciate Dr. Morrison's very learned and very useful literary productions: I have only endeavoured to clear my own from the charge of *absurdity* or *uselessness*. On the contrary; I am free to assert, that Dr. Morrison, within the last ten years, has published volumes by far more useful to the European student than *all the printed and manuscript works published by the missionaries in the course of the last century*."

M. Abel Rémusat, confessedly at the very head of Chinese scholars on the continent of Europe, has examined Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, both the Tonic and the Radical parts, in the *Journal des Savans*,‡ with the utmost rigour. He makes its very excellence a ground for the strictest scrutiny. He says, "a severe examination is the best eulogium upon an excellent

* The 8,000 or 10,000 characters, in common use, have probably 20,000 variants.

† *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xiii. p. 330.

‡ *Journ. des Savans*, for June and August 1817, and July 1821.

work, and therefore we must not be reproached for pointing out the imperfections of this; and we shall be the less reserved in our observations, inasmuch as, in endeavouring to be serviceable to the reader, we shall run no risk of prejudicing the glory of the author." M. Rémusat then subjects the dictionary to a close criticism, and points out various defects and omissions, for which he finds a ready excuse in the perplexing nature of the work, "long deemed impossible," the vastness of the labour, and the embarrassing multiplicity of the materials. He refers to the "considerable abridgment" of the number of variants; but so far from regarding this as a defect, he pronounces it a recommendation of the work, for, "in a dictionary for general use, this multitude of characters is less advantageous than embarrassing." He recognizes the superiority of Dr. Morrison over his continental predecessors, and concludes thus: "in completing what he has so well begun, he will be able to flatter himself with having raised to Chinese literature a monument it has long wanted."*

The testimony of our own countrymen, being merely corroborative of that of foreigners, can hardly be excepted to on the ground of being tainted with nationality. But as that of Mr. Davis, who is reputed to be a very accomplished Chinese scholar, and who terms the English and Chinese Dictionary "that colossal labour of utility, which is an honour to the author himself and to his country," has been specially protested against by M. Klaproth, we shall select the opinion of another English sinologist, whose knowledge of the Chinese and its kindred tongues, and whose impartiality, even M. Klaproth will respect—we mean Mr. William Huttman, of the Royal Asiatic Society. This gentleman, in the course of an elaborate criticism of all the printed Chinese-European dictionaries, which is published in this Journal, examines the merits of "the extremely erudite and copious Chinese Dictionary of Dr. Morrison."† It would be worth while, in estimating the value of this Dictionary, to attend to Mr. Huttman's description of the various dictionaries previously extant, including that of De Guignes, or rather Father Basil of Clemona, which "does not contain one-third of the characters in the language (though it professes to contain the greater part), and these abounding in errors and deficiencies." The description certainly shews, as Mr. Huttman observes, "the astonishing advances made by the efforts of an unassisted individual."

Mr. Huttman goes on to speak of Dr. Morrison's dictionary as "executed in a manner that reflects much honour on the research and *correctness* of its laborious editor." He compares it with the dictionary of De Guignes, in order to shew "the vast superiority" of the former, observing, that "not only is the Parisian dictionary almost *infinitely excelled*, but Dr. Morrison's is much more copious than the Imperial Dictionary of Kang-he." Mr. Huttman censures the omission of the variants, which, it is to be observed, are excluded not only from De Guignes' dictionary, but even from that of Kang-he, which was the foundation of Dr. Morrison's; he says,

* It is remarkable that M. Rémusat begins his critique by referring to Dr. Morrison's previous works (which M. Klaproth says, prove his ignorance of Chinese), as "attesting his real and sound knowledge of the Chinese language."

† *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xii. p. 566.

"I cannot avoid expressing my regret that a dictionary *so excellent in every other respect*, so exact and beautiful in the form of its characters, so *correct and copious in its definitions and explanations*, so incomparably superior to its manuscript and printed predecessors, should be deficient in what is of such essential importance to Europeans." He adds, afterwards, "the omissions are no impeachment of his knowledge, but rather prove that his proficiency renders him insensible to some of the difficulties to which beginners are exposed."

To this testimony we might add that of Sir George Staunton (whose knowledge of the Chinese language is extolled by M. Klaproth himself),* who has pronounced Dr. Morrison "our best Chinese scholar." But his competency, at least, is established by the Chinese themselves. "It was necessary once, when I was in China," said Lord Amherst to a deputation of the Bible Society, "that a certain paper should be drawn up, which etiquette required to be *of the most faultless composition* : every rule of Chinese propriety of diction was to be strictly attended to. Dr. Morrison drew it up; and when it was submitted to some Chinese authorities for inspection, it was pronounced *altogether correct and unblameable*."†

After thus showing, to the conviction, we must presume, of M. Klaproth himself, that the merits of Dr. Morrison's work, and his qualifications as a Chinese scholar, rest not solely upon the evidence of his prejudiced countrymen and of "incompetent judges," we proceed to a brief analysis of the 征賢自 "Triumph over Self Conceit." M. Klaproth begins :

I have often had occasion to point out the errors committed by Dr. R. Morrison in translating from the Chinese, as well as the gross blunders with which his Chinese and English Dictionary abounds, and which render the work not only of little utility, but even dangerous for beginners to consult.

In a reply which I made to Mr. F. Davis, inserted in the 26th No. of the *New Journal Asiatique*, I developed these accusations against Dr. Morrison, and I imagined that I had demonstrated their justice. Mr. Thoms, however, who was formerly at the head of the Chinese and English press, which the East-India Company established at Macao, has come forward, in the last No. of the *Asiatic Journal*, of London, in defence of his late colleague. This circumstance appears the more singular, inasmuch as I can cite an opinion which Mr. Thoms has himself expressed of the merits of Dr. Morrison's labours, which is by no means conformable to that which he now enunciates in the article in question. At all events, however, I have no reason to complain of the article of Mr. Thoms, since he accedes to almost all I said respecting Dr. Morrison, endeavouring to justify him only upon a very few points.

M. Klaproth then proceeds to vindicate the accuracy of his remarks upon Dr. Morrison's *Translation of the Morning and Evening Prayers of the English Church*, &c. which really contains the Psalter only. It would appear, indeed, that there exists some mistake in the title of the translation, which Dr. Morrison alone can explain; perhaps the work has

* In the very paper in which the remarks on Dr. Morrison appeared, M. Klaproth speaks of Sir George's knowledge of the Chinese language and literature as exact. "I received," says he, "at St. Petersburg, in 1810, the translation of the Penal Code of China, made by Sir George; I compared it carefully with the original, and was struck with its exactitude."

† Facts respecting certain versions of the Holy Scriptures. By T. P. Platt, M.A. 1827.

been separated into two. But allowing M. Klaproth's objections to their fullest extent, we cannot assent to the justness of his conclusion, that "Dr. M. was therefore evidently ignorant of the contents of the manuscript which he caused to be engraved by Chinese artists."

The title of the *Morning and Evening Prayers*, in Chinese, as cited by Mr. Thoms, namely *Nēn chung mei jǐh tsaou wan ke taou-sen yǐh*, is represented by M. Klaproth as "full of barbarisms." The "Mornings and Evenings of the whole Year" ought to have been expressed, he says, not by *Nēn chung mei jǐh tsaou wan**, but *Chow nēn mei jǐh tsaou wan*†, which is doubtless preferable. M. Klaproth adds, that he does not perceive the meaning which Dr. Morrison would express by the words *sen yǐh*, at the end of the title, which appear altogether out of place; for *sen* signifies "order," "disposition," or "preface," and *yǐh* is the cypher "two." If he intended, he observes, "second preface," or "second order," he should have written *yǐh sen*, or *te yǐh sen*. Dr. Morrison doubtless intended to express "in succession."

The rest of M. Klaproth's introductory remarks refer to an alleged instance of mal-arrangement and mal-pronunciation of the character *yǐh*, "country," which M. Klaproth insists, despite Mr. Thoms, should be pronounced *yǐh*: a mistake which he, of course, ascribes to Dr. Morrison's superficial knowledge of the tonic system of the Chinese. He then observes:

The editor of the *Asiatic Journal* reproaches me with a "persevering and particular hostility towards Mr. Morrison." I can assure him, however, that no personal animosity animates me against him. I criticise his dictionary only because I regard it as horribly ill-done, and because I regret the enormous sacrifice of 325,000 francs, which the East-India Company so nobly sacrificed for the publication of the work. With a view of terminating these brawls (*criailleries*), I take up the pen for the last time against Mr. Morrison; and, in order to demonstrate that I have not said more than I ought in respect to him, I here reprint the whole series of characters, which, in the tonic part of his dictionary, has the pronunciation *tang* (pp. 811—814), pointing out the most important errors and omissions committed by the author. This *exposé* will serve to place beyond a doubt the mediocrity of Dr. Morrison's work, and dispense with the necessity of my recurring to the subject. It will also, I hope, preserve me, for the future, from the charge of ill-will so gratuitously made against me on behalf of this sinologist, whom the thoughtless patriotism of his countrymen and certain incompetent judges have oppressed with a reputation which he in no respect deserves.

We can of course, afford space to but a few examples of the errors and defects pointed out by M. Klaproth.

The first character, 岩 98-10, is thus defined by Morrison.

From a covert and a hill or beautiful stone. A house built in a cavern. Eminent. To exceed. Excess. The name of a district. *Fang-tang*, loose, profligate, dissipated.

* Baldly, "the mornings and evenings of every day in the year."

† More elegantly, "the mornings and evenings in the whole circle or revolution of the year."

M. Klaproth says that the lower part of the character (superadded to the key) has no other meaning than that of "stone;" it never signifies "hill or beautiful stone." This is correct; the superadded character is the 112th radical, and is defined as M. Klaproth has defined it, by Dr. Morrison himself, in the radical part of the dictionary. He goes on to say that Dr. M. has not translated the first signification, which the Chinese dictionaries give to this character when it stands singly, namely, "to pass beyond the limits of a prudent conduct;"—"to act improperly, according to one's own caprice." The phrases "eminent, to exceed, excess," do not determine this meaning sufficiently. This old signification of the term was probably omitted as obsolete, or not in present use. The definition "a house built in a cavern," he says, has been rendered by Dr. Morrison from the Chinese dictionaries improperly, the words *tung-shih* not bearing that construction: for although *tung* signifies "cavern," and *shih* "house," yet the compound word *tung-shih* signifies a "vaulted house."

M. Klaproth then observes, that Dr. Morrison omits to say that the character now under consideration is often used for 9847. But Dr. M. has intimated so in explaining the latter; and, we apprehend, he never professed to give all the synonyms, which would have greatly increased his labour, without imparting to his work a corresponding degree of utility.

"The name of a district," M. Klaproth says, "is too inexact," and he proceeds to state the precise locality of the city of Tang-chow and the date of its foundation, all which is quite beside the end of a dictionary of words.

He states, in the last place, that Dr. Morrison has omitted to mention that *tung-hoo* implies "a workman who polishes precious stones;" and consequently it is the character *tung* which signifies "beautiful stone," and not its lower part, as he pretends.

A candid reader will hardly be inclined to consider the "errors and defects," here pointed out, as sufficiently serious to justify the conclusion drawn from them. A severe critic might take up one of the best Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian lexicons, published in Europe, and point out similar defects. Nay, let a person compare the definitions of a given word in Boyer's French Dictionary, and those in the dictionary of the French Academy, and he might, if he pleased, make a pretty considerable list of "errors and deficiencies" in the former.

The character 陽 9843, defined by Dr. Morrison, in both parts of his dictionary, "a long appearance," and which has that definition in Kang-he's dictionary, M. Klaproth says is erroneous; *tung*, singly, signifies "right," and commonly "to sleep from lassitude;" *tung-tung* implies "what appears very long."

Dr. Morrison's explanation of 燙 9845, is evidently erroneous: he has confounded that character and 9883 together. It means, according to M. Klaproth, "a vessel in which things are washed in warm water."

搗 9846, "to push and stop with the hand." This explanation, M. Klaproth asserts to be taken from father Basil, who defines the word:

"*manu aliquem impellendo illum cogere ut sistat.*" But Morrison's definition is with more probability taken from Kang-he's dictionary.

In his remarks upon the character 9850, the definition of which Dr. Morrison illustrates with no less than twenty-three examples, M. Klaproth has added, what Dr. Morrison might have done, if he had deemed it necessary, *eight* more. The definitions are seventeen in number; and M. Klaproth has marked *five* as "taken from Father Basil's dictionary," which statement, if correct, seems an answer to his own accusation, regarding the mode in which Dr. Morrison *manufactured* his dictionary.

"Mr. Morrison," he says,* "applied to the execution of his work the *manufacturing system* of his country. His dictionary is the product of the aggregation of the labours of several Chinese bachelors, who received a daily stipend. As these men understood no English, or at least very little, Mr. Morrison, by help of the Canton dialect, or the Portuguese *lingua franca* used at Macao, turned into English what they explained to him verbally. Mr. Morrison himself does not appear to have *any idea* of the literature and history of China, &c." In a subsequent page (p. 111) he seems to reproach Dr. Morrison with not having consulted Father Basil's dictionary, which would have saved him from committing an alleged mistake.

Dr. Morrison defines 膛 9851, "a fat fleshy appearance." As M. Klaproth admits, this is the explanation in Kang-he's lexicon; but another Chinese dictionary explains it by "the anterior part of the breast," which explanation is *adopted* by Father Basil; and M. Klaproth pronounces in favour of the latter.

M. Klaproth has no other remark to make on the definitions in No. 9853, than that they are all taken from Father Basil's dictionary: an act of plagiarism, therefore, committed by the Chinese bachelors!

党 9855, Dr. Morrison says is "a surname;" M. Klaproth says it also signifies "an association or conspiracy of several persons for the same purpose." He should have added that this sense is assigned to the character by Dr. M. in the very next page, where he classes it with others of a synonymous meaning.

Dr. Morrison has illustrated the character 當 9857, by upwards of twenty examples; M. Klaproth gives upwards of twenty additional ones, which he represents as *omissions*. He might have added twenty more.

These are some of the most prominent "errors and deficiencies" pointed out by M. Klaproth. Others are evidently merely clerical. Thus the character 蝸, which Dr. Morrison writes *chow*, M. Klaproth says should be *teaou*. This is correct, but if he had referred to p. 830 of this very part of the dictionary, he would have seen that the character is arranged under that syllable. Other alleged errors are those of pronunciation; but Dr.

Morrison distinctly advertises the reader that he is not to expect accuracy in this particular, or that much attention has been paid to it.

That mistakes in such a publication will creep in, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, we cannot desire a more pregnant proof, than that in the transcript made by M. Klaproth (for the *Dernier Mot* is autographed by himself) of only four pages of the dictionary, he has been guilty of no less than at least twenty-seven errors, most of them misspellings of English words, some of them omissions, others arbitrary insertions, and a few mistakes in writing the Chinese character: For example; in p. 18, he *twice* writes 党 erroneously; in p. 22, for 黨 and 鄭 he writes 黨 and 鄭; in p. 27 for 東丁 he writes 牆東; and in page 31 for 址 he writes 址. Most, perhaps all, of these errors are accidents, which it would be hypercritical even to notice, but as examples of the need there is of indulgence towards the defects of a writer who meddles with a language foreign to his own. The apology of an Editor of Meninski's dictionary, after proclaiming the care and labour he had bestowed upon it, may be cited in this case: "*Errata et hic irrepsisse non mirum videri poterit illi, qui operæ nostræ simili, vel semel admovit manum.*"

M. Klaproth thus concludes:

After this specimen, every one will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the merit or demerit of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary; and may now judge whether this work is worthy of the eulogiums lavished upon it by Mr. Davis, in calling it 'that colossal labour of utility, which is an honour to the author himself and to his country;' or whether it ought not to be rather characterized as 'that colossal hoard of inutility, for which the author has wasted, in the most shameful manner, £12,000 so nobly allowed, for the benefit of Chinese literature, by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.'*

Referring the candid reader to the honest acknowledgment of the imperfections of his dictionary expressed in Dr. Morrison's prefaces,† we shall merely remark, that such language as the foregoing is justifiable only when applied to a literary knave or empiric. That such is not Dr. Morrison's character, though we have not even a personal acquaintance with him, we have no difficulty in believing. It is even proved by the admissions of the Chinese themselves, by the candid acknowledgment of a jealous rival, and by the concurrent testimonies of European sinologists, British and foreign, including even M. Klaproth himself, who *now*, however, denies that Dr. Morrison possesses "any knowledge whatever, *tant soit peu approfondie*, of the Chinese language!"‡

* This latter part is written in English.

† E. g. in his "advertisement to the sixth and last volume," brought out after seven years of labour, during which, he says, he was occupied with other concerns besides lexicography,—a fact which he alleges in excuse for its errors, "errors which should not have been committed, but which the reader who considers the great extent of the work, and the peculiar circumstances of the writer, will not censure too severely. He that has many affairs to attend to must hurry over some; and he who has to write on every subject that a language embraces, will unavoidably be occasionally defective, and sometimes erroneous."

‡ *Journ. Asiat.* February 1839, p. 143.

Were the person, whose work is thus depreciated, and whose reputation is thus assailed, upon the spot, and thereby in a condition to meet his assailant upon equal terms, we should not have thought it necessary to say the little we have said in his behalf. But Dr. Morrison is in China, occupied with theological duties; and supposing, what is barely possible, that he is capable of vindicating himself completely from the accusations of M. Klaproth, twelve months must elapse before he can publish his vindication in Europe. Meanwhile, not merely his reputation suffers, but his pecuniary interests likewise suffer; for a part of Dr. Morrison's compensation, for a labour much more arduous than that * which occupied *thirty* Chinese literati for *five* years, is derived from the sale of the work, which these harsh censures upon it are calculated entirely to stop, the preference of students being thus indirectly led to the edition of Father Basil's Dictionary, now preparing at Paris, under the auspices of the French Asiatic Society, in which undertaking M. Klaproth is associated.

* Kang-he's dictionary is less copious, as Mr. Huttman states, than Dr. Morrison's.

DEBATE ON IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I am induced to trouble you, in consequence of the statement in your last Journal, that the late motion for inquiry into the present state of the temple worship in India, and the annual revenue derived from it by the Company, was lost by "a very considerable majority;" the fact being that the question was decided by a *very inconsiderable majority*, and that such majority was actually formed by the votes of the Directors themselves. The same mistake occurs in the different newspapers recording the debate, and it is easy to understand how it originated, the voting having been by shew of hands, and the situation of the different reporters having led them rather to look *forward* to the space occupied by the Directors, than to look *around* them to that where the proprietors are placed. I can not only pledge myself to the accuracy of this statement, but will venture to appeal with confidence to any person present (whatever may have been his sentiments on the question itself), whether this representation is not correct. I am well aware, that if a motion be negatived, it is of comparatively minor importance of what amount the majority against it may have been, because the act of the majority must bind the body, as it ought to do; but since truth is always a precious thing, it appears no more than necessary, when a statement is inadvertently made (and I attribute no *design* in the present case) which is inconsistent with truth, that the error should be rectified. Relying on your kind and candid attention to this communication, and taking occasion to express my acknowledgments, on the part of the public, for what appears to me a remarkably accurate and faithful report of the debate in question,

I remain, Sir, &c.

JOHN POYNTER.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Concluded from p. 164.)

34. The peculiar character and condition of the ryots require that some laws should be made specially for their protection. The non-resistance of the ryots in general to oppression has been too little attended to in our regulations. We make laws for them as though they were Englishmen, and are surprised that they should have no operation. A law might be a very good one in England, and useless here. This arises from the different characters of the people. In England, the people resist oppression, and it is their spirit which gives efficacy to the law; in India, the people rarely resist oppression, and the law intended to secure them from it can therefore derive no aid from themselves. Though the ryots frequently complain of illegal exactions, they very seldom resist them; they more commonly submit without complaining; and they often abscond when they have no longer the means of paying them. It is in vain to caution them against paying, by telling them that the law is on their side, and will support them in refusing to comply with unauthorized demands. All exhortations on this head are thrown away; and, after listening to them, they will the very next day submit as quietly to extortion as before. Some of the more bold and intelligent, it is true, withhold payment, and complain, but the number is so small as to have no sensible effect; for the great mass submit quietly, and will continue for generations to submit, until a total change shall have been wrought in their character. There is nothing extraordinary in this: it is the natural consequence of their condition. They had always under their native prince been accustomed to implicit submission to the demands of the government officers. Both they and their princes have long since been under a foreign yoke, first of Mahomedans and afterwards of Europeans; and the exclusion of both from all share in the government has rendered the ryots of less consideration, and made them still less disposed to resist unauthorized exactions, than under their ancient native rulers. As, therefore, they will not protect themselves by resisting injustice, we must endeavour to protect them by laws which would be unnecessary in England, or in almost any country not under a foreign dominion; and we must for this salutary purpose invest the collector and magistrate, the person most interested in their welfare, with power to secure them from exaction, by authorizing him to make summary inquiry into all illegal exactions, to recover the amount, to restore whatever is recovered to the ryots, and to punish the offenders. We suppose that our laws are founded on just principles, and that they must therefore have the same beneficial operation here as at home; but we forget that one great first principle; the freedom of the people, from which they derive their influence, does not exist here. Our institutions here, not resting on the same foundation as those of a free country, cannot be made to act in the same way. We cannot make the inanimate corpse perform the functions of the living body. We must, therefore, in making regulations here, think only of their probable effect in this country; not of what such regulations have or might have in England. We must often intrust powers here which we would not there. We must even sometimes make a man a judge where he may be said to be in some degree a party. But in this case we are to consider whether it is not indispensable to the protection of the people.

35. For some years past it has been the object of government to legislate as little as possible, and the few regulations which have been passed are less to provide for new matters than to cancel or amend former regulations, found

to be unsuitable to the circumstances of the country. Two great evils, which resulted from the joint operation of our judicial code and revenue system, were, the frequent distraint of the property and imprisonment of the persons of the principal ryots on account of balances. The confinement usually continued for many years, the prisoners frequently died in the course of it, and the debt was seldom realized. The default was sometimes occasioned by fraud, but much oftener by inability, arising from unavoidable losses; and it was always difficult to ascertain the real cause. It has been the main end of the provisions of some late regulation to lessen these evils; and if they produce the desired effect, which there is little reason to doubt, they will confer a most important benefit upon the people. The practice of distraint has been already greatly diminished; and the collector of Salem, in his report of last year, observes, that the whole of the land revenue of that province, amounting to about seventeen lacs of rupees, had been realized without a single case of distraint. It was my wish to have abolished altogether the punishment of imprisonment for arrears of land-rent, because I thought that the loss from fraud would never be very considerable, and that it would be better that the revenues should suffer it, than that a remedy so harsh and unpopular should be continued; but it appeared safer, on the whole, to adopt the opinion of my colleagues, that the power of imprisonment should be retained, but its exercise limited. The good effects of this measure have already been extensively felt. The imprisonment of a ryot for a balance of rent is now a rare occurrence. On the 30th September last, the number of persons in gaol under this presidency, confined by the several collectors for arrears of rent, was forty-five;* but of these only two were ryots; the rest were adventurers, who generally engaged in farming, the sale of spirits, intoxicating drugs, and tobacco, and are usually fraudulent defaulters. When we consider that the land-rent is collected from 954,952 individuals, holding immediately of government, this result is extremely satisfactory.

36. Our great error in this country, during a long course of years, has been too much precipitation in attempting to better the condition of the people, with hardly any knowledge of the means by which it was to be accomplished, and indeed without seeming to think that any other than good intentions were necessary. It is a dangerous system of government, in a country of which our knowledge is very imperfect, to be constantly urged by the desire of settling every thing permanently; to do every thing in a hurry, and in consequence wrong; and, in our zeal for permanency, to put the remedy out of our reach. The ruling vice of our government is innovation, and its innovation has been so little guided by a knowledge of the people, that though made after what was thought by us to be mature discussion, must appear to them as little better than the result of mere caprice. We have, in our anxiety to make every thing as English as possible, in a country which resembles England in nothing, attempted to create at once, throughout extensive provinces, a kind of landed property which had never existed in them; and in the pursuit of this object we have relinquished the rights which the sovereign always possessed in the soil, and we have, in many cases, deprived the real owners, the occupant ryots, of their proprietary rights, and bestowed them on Zemindars and other imaginary landlords. Changes like these can never effect a permanent settlement in any country; they are rather calculated to unsettle

* Defaulters in gaol 30th Sept. 1824:	
Ryots	2
Land Revenue Renters and Mootadars	5
Renters of Extra Revenue	38
Total	45

whatever was before deemed permanent. We erroneously think that all that is necessary for the permanent settlement of a country is, that government should limit its own demand; and that it is of no consequence by whom this demand is collected; and that, provided the amount be not exceeded, the ryot is not injured, whether he pay it to the officer of government or to a newly-created zemindar landlord. But nothing can be more unfounded than this opinion, or more mischievous in its operation; for it is a matter, not of indifference, but of the highest importance, by whom the government land-rent is collected and paid. Every proprietor or ryot, great and small, ought to pay his own rent and that of his tenants, when he has any, to the government officer. If, instead of doing this, some hundreds of proprietary ryots are made to pay their public rents to a Zemindar, they will soon lose their independence, become his tenants, and probably end by sinking into the class of labourers. Such an innovation would be much more fatal to the old rights of property than conquest by a foreign enemy; for such a conquest, though it overthrew the government, would leave the people in their former condition; but this internal change, this village revolution, changes every thing, and throws both influence and property into new hands. It deranges the order of society; it depresses one class of men for the sake of raising another; it weakens the respect and authority of ancient officers and institutions; and the local administration, conducted by their means, is rendered much more difficult. It is time that we should learn that neither the face of a country, its property, or its society, are things that can be suddenly improved by any contrivance of ours, though they may be greatly injured by what we mean for their good; that we should take every country as we find it, and not rashly attempt to regulate its landed property, either in its accumulation or division; that whether it be held by a great body of ryots, or by a few Zemindars, or by a mixture of both, our business is not with its distribution, but with its protection; and that if while we protect we assess it moderately, and leave it to its natural course, it will in time flourish, and assume that form which is most suitable to the condition of the people.

37. If we make a summary comparison of the advantages and disadvantages which have accrued to the natives from our government, the result, I fear, will hardly be so much in its favour as it ought to have been. They are more secure from the calamities both of foreign war and internal commotions; their persons and property are more secure from violence; they cannot be wantonly punished, or their property seized by persons in power; and their taxation is on the whole lighter. But, on the other hand, they have no share in making laws for themselves; little in administering them, except in very subordinate offices. They can rise to no high station, civil or military. They are every where regarded as an inferior race, and often rather as vassals or servants than as the ancient owners and masters of the country.

38. It is not enough that we confer on the natives the benefits of just laws and of moderate taxation, unless we endeavour to raise their character; but under a foreign government there are so many causes which tend to depress it, that it is not easy to prevent it from sinking. It is an old observation, that "he who loses his liberty loses half his virtue." This is true of nations as well as of individuals. To have no property scarcely degrades more in one case, than in the other to have property at the disposal of a foreign government in which we have no share. The enslaved nation loses the privileges of a nation as the slave does those of a freeman; it loses the privilege of taxing itself, of making its own laws, of having any share in their administration, or

in the general government of the country. British India has none of these privileges: it has not even that of being ruled by a despot of its own; for, to a nation which has lost its liberty, it is still a privilege to have its countryman, and not a foreigner, as its ruler. Nations always take a part with their government, whether free or despotic, against foreigners. Against an invasion of foreigners the national character is always engaged; and in such a cause the people often contend as strenuously in the defence of a despotic as of a free government. It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjugation to a foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the mainspring of whatever is laudable, both in public and in private life, and the private sinks with the public character.

39. Though under such obstacles the improvement of character must necessarily be slow and difficult, and can never be carried to that height which might be possible among an independent people, yet we ought not to be discouraged by any difficulty from endeavouring by every means in our power to raise it as far as may be practicable in the existing relative situation of this country to Britain. One of the greatest disadvantages of our government in India is its tendency to lower or destroy the higher ranks of society; to bring them all too much to one level; and, by depriving them of their former weight and influence, to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country. The native governments had a class of richer gentry, composed of Jagheerdars and Enamdars, and of all the higher civil and military officers; these, with the principal merchants and ryots, formed a large body, wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances. The jagheers and enams of one prince were often resumed by another, and the civil and military officers were liable to frequent removal; but as they were replaced by others, and as new jagheers and enams were granted to new claimants, these changes had the effect of continually throwing into the country a supply of men whose wealth enabled them to encourage its cultivation and manufactures. These advantages have almost entirely ceased under our government. All the civil and military offices of any importance are now held by Europeans, whose savings go to their own country; and the jagheers and enams, which are resumed, or which lapse to government, are replaced only in a very small degree. We cannot raise the native civil and military officers to their former standard, and also maintain our European establishment; but we can grant jagheers to meritorious native servants more frequently than has been our custom, and we can do what is much more important to the country, we can place the whole body of the ryots on a better footing with regard to assessment than ever they have been before, and we can do this without any permanent sacrifice of revenue, because their labour is productive, and will in time repay the remission of rent by increased cultivation. The custom of all the sons inheriting equal shares of the father's property was among all Hindoos a great obstacle to the accumulation of wealth, and among the ryots the high rate of assessment was an additional obstacle. Few ryots could ever, even in the course of a long life, acquire much property from the produce of their lands; but many of their leading men, or heads of villages, however, had under the native governments other ways of acquiring it; they leagued with the revenue servants in underrating the produce and the collections, and as they were necessary to them in this work, they received a share in the embezzlement. Wherever the government dues were paid in kind, the facility of fraud was greatest; and the principal ryots have, therefore, on this account, usually opposed every attempt to convert a rent in kind into a money assess-

ment. This source of wealth still, no doubt, remains, but in a very small degree, in comparison with what it was under the native government. We are more exact and rigid in enforcing our demands, and it is therefore the more incumbent upon us to see that our assessment is so moderate as to be easily collected, and to enable them to thrive under it. We have of late years done something to raise the condition of the natives, by the appointment of the higher judicial and revenue officers, and of the moonsiffs or district judges, who have an original jurisdiction to the amount of 500 rupees. We may do much to raise it still more, by gradually admitting the natives into more important offices both in the revenue and judicial department, and excluding them from none in which they can be employed consistently with the due preservation of European control.

40. There is one great question to which we should look in all our arrangements. What is to be their final result on the character of the people? Is it to be raised or to be lowered? Are we to be satisfied with merely securing our power and protecting the inhabitants, leaving them to sink gradually in character lower than at present? or are we to endeavour to raise their character, and to render them worthy of filling higher situations in the management of their country, and of devising plans for its improvement? It ought undoubtedly to be our aim to raise the minds of the natives, and to take care, that whenever our connection with India might cease, it did not appear that the only fruit of our dominion there had been to leave the people more abject and less able to govern themselves than when we found them. Many different plans may be suggested for the improvement of their character: but none of them can be successful, unless it be first laid down as a main principle of our policy, that the improvement must be made. This principle once established, we must trust to time and perseverance for realizing the object of it. We have had too little experience, and are too little acquainted with the natives, to be able to determine without trial what means would be most likely to facilitate their improvement. Various measures might be suggested which might all probably be more or less useful; but no one appears to me so well calculated to ensure success as that of endeavouring to give them a higher opinion of themselves, by placing more confidence in them, by employing them in important situations, and perhaps by rendering them eligible to almost every office under the government. It is not necessary to define at present the exact limit to which their eligibility should be carried; but there seems to be no reason why they should be excluded from any office for which they were qualified, without danger to the preservation of our own ascendancy.

41. Liberal treatment has always been found the most effectual way of elevating the character of every people, and we may be sure that it will produce a similar effect on that of the people of India. The change will no doubt be slow, but that is the very reason why no time should be lost in commencing the work. We should not be discouraged by difficulties, nor, because little progress may be made in our own time, abandon the enterprize as hopeless, and charge upon the obstinacy and bigotry of the natives the failure which has been occasioned solely by our own fickleness, in not pursuing steadily the only line of conduct on which any hope of success could be reasonably founded. We should make the same allowances for the Hindoos as for other nations, and consider how slow the progress of improvement has been among the nations of Europe, and through what a long course of barbarous ages they had to pass before they attained their present state. When we compare other countries with England, we usually speak of England as she now is. We scarcely ever think of going back beyond the Reformation; and we are apt to regard

every foreign country as ignorant and uncivilized, whose state of improvement does not in some degree approximate to our own, even though it should be higher than our own was at no very distant period.

42. We should look upon India, not as a temporary possession, but as one which is to be maintained permanently, until the natives shall in some future age have abandoned most of their superstitions and prejudices, and become sufficiently enlightened to frame a regular government for themselves, and to conduct and preserve it. Whenever such a time shall arrive, it will probably be best for both countries that the British control over India should be gradually withdrawn. That the desirable change here contemplated may in some after age be effected in India, there is no cause to despair. Such a change was at one time in Britain itself at least as hopeless as it is here. When we reflect how much the character of nations has always been influenced by that of their governments, and that some, once the most cultivated, have sunk into barbarism, while others, formerly the rudest, have attained the highest point of civilization, we shall see no reason to doubt that, if we pursue steadily the proper measures, we shall in time so far improve the character of our Indian subjects as to enable them to govern and protect themselves.

43. Those who speak of the natives as men utterly unworthy of trust, who are not influenced by ambition or by the love of honourable distinction, and who have no other passion but that of gain, describe a race of men that no where exists, and which, if it did exist, would scarcely deserve to be protected. But if we are sincere in our wishes to protect and render them justice, we ought to believe that they deserve it. We cannot easily bring ourselves to take much interest in what we despise and regard as unworthy. The higher the opinion we have of the natives, the more likely we shall be to govern them well, because we shall then think them worthy of our attention. I therefore consider it as a point of the utmost importance to our national character and the future good government of the country, that all our young servants who are destined to have a share in it should be early impressed with favourable sentiments of the natives.

44. I have in the course of this minute urged again and again the expediency of lowering our land revenue, and of establishing a moderate and fixed assessment, because I am satisfied that this measure alone would be much more effectual than all other measures combined in promoting the improvement both of the country and of the people. But before we can lower the land revenue to the best advantage, we ought to know clearly what it is we are giving up. As the information requisite for this purpose can only be obtained from an accurate survey of each province, these surveys, where still wanting, should be undertaken wherever the collectors are competent to the task. When completed, they will furnish a groundwork on which the land revenue of the country may with safety hereafter be lowered or raised according to circumstances. We should look forward to a time when it may be lowered. India should, like England, be relieved from a part of her burdens whenever the state of affairs may permit such a change. Whatever surplus might remain after the payment of all civil and military charges, and of all charges connected with the improvement or protection of the country, should be remitted. The remission granted in peace might be again imposed in war, and even something additional. This would probably obviate in a great measure the necessity of raising money by loans on the recurrence of war. The people would bear the addition willingly when they knew that it was for a temporary object; and the remission which had been previously granted would dispose them the more readily to place confidence in the assurance of government, that the increase was not intended to be made permanent.

THE ISLAND OF BALI.

THE island of Bali, or Little Java, separated by a narrow strait from the eastern end of Java, is comparatively but little known, although it is an object of some curiosity, its inhabitants appearing to have successfully resisted Musulman, and even European conquerors, and continuing to the present day a Hindu people, subdivided into the four great castes of bramius, eshattriyas, vaisyas, and sudras.

Some considerable contributions have recently been made to our knowledge of this island by a visit of English missionaries. In the *Transactions* of the Missionary Society* is a tolerably copious report, by Mr. Medhurst, of a visit paid by himself and a fellow missionary, Mr. Tomlin, to Bali and its court, in 1829, in order to ascertain the state of religion and morals among the people, and the possibility of establishing a mission on the island. Another account of Bali and Baliling has appeared in the *Singapore Chronicle*,† which we find, upon comparing it with the former, was apparently written by the same person, or by a companion, although the latter is much fuller upon some points. We shall combine the most material particulars contained in both.

On approaching Bali, a hill was observed, near Bali Peak, which exhibited the grand spectacle of a volcano in active operation, emitting an immense column of thick black smoke.

The Bay of Baliling, the port, is formed by two small head-lands, which run a little way into the sea. The soil near the beach is composed of hard black sand, mixed with gravel, apparently of basaltic origin. Some of the sand, for a considerable space round the town, was as fine and sparkling as emery. There is a Mohamedan mosque seen immediately on landing, and to the right is the Bugguese campong, containing about 600 souls; the campong of the Malays, amounting, inclusive of the Balinese who have embraced Mohamedanism, to less than 1,000, stretches about half a mile into the interior. The real Balinese reside at a town called Sungey Rajah, two miles in the interior, where is the king's palace; the population amounts to several thousands, besides many thousands more scattered about in villages and paddy-fields, employed in cultivation.

The houses are fifteen or twenty feet square, and eight high, built on terraces two feet above the level of the ground. They are mostly constructed of mud, with thatched roofs and earthen floors; some are open on two or more sides, and others enclosed all round. Sometimes, several are built together, and the whole enclosed with a mud wall. In each enclosure there is generally a house more neat and respectable than the rest, built with burnt bricks, regularly laid, and tastefully ornamented, with cornices in the brick-work, carved doors, varnished windows, and painted pillars, which seemed the residence of the principal person of a family, and their treasury or store. The unburnt bricks, of which the walls are constructed, are lumps of clay dug out of a shallow pit and squeezed by the hand into shape, about the size of our bricks, but by no means regular, being small

* No. 56, October 1830.

† For May and June last.

in the middle, where grasped by the hand, and thick at the ends: these lumps are hardened in the sun. The cement is mud; the foundation mud beat together into a solid mass: some lay a foundation of rough stones and coral. To defend these structures against the rains, which would speedily carry them away, they are thatched with grass or bamboo. The walls are sometimes whitewashed with lime; the door-ways, though small, are generally more substantial and higher than the other parts, with steps leading up to them, and a good roof above, and are usually carved or painted with figures in a fantastic style. Dilapidated walls are no extraordinary sights at Bali, and the inhabitants occasionally avail themselves of holes in their dwellings for ingress and egress. The houses of the Buggtuese are built on poles, and the walls are formed of split bamboos, as is common in Malay countries.

The king sent a couple of horses for the Missionaries to proceed to Sungey Rajah; the horses had no saddle, but a thick wadded pad or cushion tied round their backs. The road to the Rajah's residence is pretty wide for a horse-road, and lined, the first part of the way, by the mud walls of the Malay campong, and the rest of the way by hedges and ditches. The first thing which attracted attention at Sungey Rajah was a number of cages full of fighting-cocks, under sheds, and in front of the principal houses by the road side. In some places they were arranged in sheds built on purpose, which seemed public cockpits, where visitors were welcome to come in and take a chance with their cocks; and in other places they were set out before the houses of the principal men, by way of parade, as some are fond of shewing their stud of horses in England. At the top of the town was a *Pasar*, or market, attended entirely by women, who are the principal buyers and sellers here. They are by no means decently clothed, and the Balinese are so jealous of their wives, that no strangers are permitted to go into the market, and the women settle their bargains generally among themselves.

The king's palace is just beyond the Pasar; it is surrounded by a mud wall, like the other buildings, with a handsome gateway of burnt brick, having a flowery roof. In front of the wall were several long sheds full of fighting cocks. The visitors were not honoured by being permitted to enter the palace by the grand gateway; they were told to go in at a hole in the mud wall, and to sit down in one of the open sheds in the first enclosure. When the king was ready to receive them, they were ushered through a hole in the wall into the second enclosure, being obliged to pick their way, owing to the muddy and sloppy condition of the royal residence. This enclosure contained a wooden house to the left, about forty feet square, and two small brick buildings in front, each about twenty feet wide, very similar to the better sort of brick buildings in the campongs, and indeed inferior to some of them. The king, they were told, was in the one to the right, and they were directed to take their seat in the verandah, till the king should appear. But the royal palace afforded but one old broken chair and a mat, where several dogs were already comfortably reposed. The door of the small house was closed, and in a quarter of an hour, word went round that the Rajah was about to appear; when the door opened, and a poor miserable

looking young man, of about twenty years of age, came and sat in the doorway on a horse cushion. He was extremely dirty, his hair all in confusion, and with nothing but a sarong round his waist, leaving all the rest of his body bare. He received the salute of Mr. Medhurst with a wild unmeaning stare, paid no attention to any of the party, and when some of the people put forward the present, he did not so much as look at it. His person was thin and meagre, and his countenance wore a look of dissatisfaction and discontent. He was playing with a cricket, tied to the end of a string, and was amusing himself by tormenting it. Some of the people about him asked why the missionaries came there, and upon being told that it was to instruct them in religion, the service of one God, the Creator of all things, and to abstain from thieving, lying, &c.; they replied, the Balinese knew all this, and did not need their instruction.

On departing from the palace, the Missionaries visited a temple, mud-built like the house, into which they effected an entrance behind. The interior was extremely rude; there were a few shrines, the largest six feet square and twelve or fifteen feet high, and some only like a high chair, in which an idol might be placed. They were all covered with the black hairy substance called *gomutty*.* No idols were seen, and when the Missionaries enquired of the persons present where their gods were, they answered, "in heaven." Their names, they said, were Brahma (which name they pronounced with peculiar solemnity), Siwara, and Vistnu. They spoke of the *Deva* (spirit) as being the principal object of their adoration. The Missionaries were ignorant of the Balinese language, which is a rude, simple, and peculiar dialect; and the persons they interrogated do not appear to have been brahmins, or persons of learning, amongst whom, as in Java, there is another language of deference in use, which is described by writers as copious and refined, and borrowed from the Sanscrit and Javanese. The people began to be displeased at the Europeans entering the sacred place, and the latter departed.

On a subsequent occasion, they visited another temple at Sang-sit, a town on the sea-shore, about four or five miles to the eastward, and of less importance than Baliling. The population, however, consisted of a large proportion of heathens. Within the temple was a row of images, formed of baked clay, one a Ganesa, with an elephant's trunk; another a Doorga, standing on a bull. The dilapidated state of the temple and the images shewed, says Mr. Medhurst, "either that the ancient idolatry was growing less popular, that the people were too lazy to take much trouble about their religion, or that the materials of which their idols and temples were constructed were too frail to endure even as long as their votaries." Procession and sacrifices were occasionally observed.

In an excursion into the interior, to a place a little beyond Sungey Rajah, they found the country studded with villages and abounding with people.

The Balinese have no gardens near their houses, and grow no culinary vegetables, either for their own use or for sale. Now and then might be ob-

* *Gomutty*, or *Ejoo*, is a horse-hair like substance enveloping the stem of a species of palm. It is manufactured into cables, which are more durable and buoyant than those made of *coco*, or the fibres of the coco-nut.

served in the market a pumpkin or calabash, and some wild brinjals or egg-plants, but with these exceptions the visitors neither saw nor heard of any kind of greens that could be used for food.

The men on Bali employ themselves in no other labours, than those connected with the cultivation of the soil. They get two crops from their ground annually, which occupies them altogether about one-fourth of their time. This done, they busy themselves about nothing but cock and cricket-fighting, gambling, opium-smoking, and sauntering from place to place, to see what they can pick up or steal. When short of money, their wives are expected to supply their wants, so that it is a common saying on Bali, that the women get money to enable their husbands to gamble and smoke opium, which they get very cheap from Singapore. There are a few who go out to catch fish, and some even assist their wives to carry their goods to the market, when the burden is too heavy, or the distance too great, for women to manage; but these are rare specimens of diligence, and rather exceptions from the general rule.

Their iron and steel articles are less rude than might have been expected. The Missionaries inspected a blacksmith's workshop; the gun-barrels they manufactured were rifles, with a spiral groove inside, which displayed no little ingenuity; the locks were English. Knives, creeses, betel-knippers and spears, are made by Balinese workmen, and they have a way of tempering or working up the steel, so as to put a very keen and strong edge on their weapons.

The condition of the women in Bali is most degraded. Girls left orphans, and without brothers to take care of them, and widows who are left childless, or with female children only, become the property of the king, who selects the handsomest for concubines; the rest are made dancing girls and prostitutes, or drudges in the palace. The money obtained by the dancing girls, by the sale of their favours, goes into the royal treasury.

Marriages are conducted at Bali, as amongst some savage tribes. When a young man takes a fancy to a young woman, he surprises her, and carries her off, with brutal violence, to the woods, pursued by her relatives, who seek to put them *both* to death. The matter is arranged by means of the man's relatives, and great presents to the women, and the poor girl becomes the wife, or rather slave of her ravisher. She must work for his support, mind the house, cook the food, attend the market, carrying the wares and produce herself, and see that she bring home gain enough to maintain the family, and support the intemperance and extravagance of her husband. Added to which, she must take care of the young family, and if she has no sons, can expect no other, than if rich to be burned, and if poor to be sold and prostituted at her husband's death.

There are instances of the widows of the lower class choosing to burn with the dead bodies of their husbands, but these are very rare; whereas, when a king dies, it is the invariable custom for several of his widows to burn with him. At the death of a king, his wives of royal blood are asked if they will follow him, as they term it, into the other world, and on their assenting, they are put to live apart, and are allowed to eat and drink the

richest viands, to dress in the most costly apparel, and to visit their friends and relations as much as they please, in order that they may enjoy all this world's delights previous to their going out of it. The king's body is consumed separately, and a distinct pit of fire is prepared for each of the women who choose to burn. Here they part with their ornaments, and scatter presents among the people; after which, taking a creese, they wound themselves slightly in the arms, and smearing themselves with the blood, mount the scaffold, and precipitate themselves into the pit. In the last year, thirteen women, some of them blooming and young, were burnt alive in Bali-ling, upon occasion of the death of the old king.* Some of them are said to feel their hearts fail them, when they see the fire; but the stage is so constructed, that by tilting up the end of the board, they are precipitated into it whether they will or not. If they by any means escape, they are creessed on the spot. The women are induced to take this resolution, from the degradation which threatens to await them should they refuse, and from the certainty of their being creessed in private if they be of royal blood: for it would be an indelible dishonour on the whole nation if the royal widows were to go astray.

The dress of the natives is very simple and sparing, consisting merely of a sarong (or chequered cloth) round the waist, falling down to the knees, and a blue and white coarse cloth, sometimes either thrown over the shoulders, or tied round the middle, and used for a covering at night. None of the people, great or small, male or female, are ever seen with a jacket, or any certain covering for the upper part of the body: the men when cold wrap their shoulders in their coarse cloth, and the women sometimes allow their scarfs to fall negligently over their bosoms; but more frequently they are open and exposed, and do not seem to feel the least reserve or reluctance at being gazed on by strangers. They never wear the handkerchief on the head like the Malays, but tie their hair, when long and inconvenient, with a strip of cloth, or even with a wisp of grass. The most favourite bandage for the hair, was generally a piece of list, taken from the edge of European broadcloth; Gusti Anam, a prince of the blood, and a man of chief influence about court, was seen strutting about with a fag end of list tied round his hair which would not be picked up by a child in England. In front, where the sarong is bound round the waist, they generally stick a small pouch made of grass or rushes, which serves them for a pocket, in which they keep their betel, tobacco, opium, and sometimes their cash. This pouch is generally a foot long and half a foot broad, and being stiff, sticks out a considerable way before them, serving them for a resting-place for their cloth, which sometimes hangs over it, or for their hands which they lazily fold in front, and recline on their pouch, to prevent their dangling down as they walk or stand. Each man has his creese, stuck into his girdle behind: their creese-handles are generally of wood, but sometimes of ivory, and, among the superior orders, tipped with gold and silver. The blades are generally manufactured on the island, and are valued according to the generations they have passed through, or the number of people

* On the death of the preceding king, seventy-four of his wives and concubines burnt with his corpse.

they have slain. The dress of the women differs little from that of the men, except that they have a finer scarf or *salindong* than that worn by the men, and tie their hair up much in the same way as is usual on Java. The king's women, and female relations, walk out with a profusion of jessamines in their hair, so that the whole head is whitened, and the neck covered with them; and their scarfs being of a light colour, they presented altogether not an inelegant appearance. There is otherwise no apparent distinction between the dress of the high and low.

Although the Balinese abstain from the flesh of the cow, in conformity to Hindu maxims, they make no scruple of slaughtering and eating other animals, amongst which buffaloes and pigs are the most numerous. Buffalo hides constitute a large article of their exports; and in the first house entered by the missionaries, that of the *Shahibunder*, the smell of putrid hides was offensive, the Balinese not having acquired the art of salting them.

Travelling in the interior by the poor is performed generally on foot; by the rich and great on horseback, and by royal personages in a chair. Traders wishing to transport their goods from one state to another, or from the villages to market, can seldom procure coolies to carry any thing on their shoulders, at least to any distance, so that horses must be used for this purpose: they travel about thirty miles a day with large panniers on their backs. A stranger might procure a supply of both saddle and pack-horses, at a moderate price, if he can first obtain permission of the *rajah* to travel into the interior; but without that no native would dare to lend him a single beast. No wheeled carriages of any kind were seen, neither could they be used on Bali, for want of bridges and proper roads.

Notwithstanding the pernicious customs and vicious habits of the people, the country is in general quiet and easy. The poorest are able to procure a sufficiency, and nature is so bountiful, that even the bad measures adopted by the rulers do not tend altogether to impoverish or depopulate the country.

“Slavery may be said to exist on Bali, as all malefactors among the men, and all unfortunates among the women, become immediately the slaves of the king. Some of these he employs in working for him, and some he sends out to trade, on condition of their bringing him a certain portion of the profits; some, when old and useless, or flagrant offenders, are creased out of the way; and some of better promise are sold to the Chinese, who dispose of them to the Dutch, or to French vessels visiting the different sea-ports. Prisoners taken in war may be dealt with in the same way; and poor unprotected persons, who have no relatives to befriend them, are in danger of sharing the same fate. At Bali Badong, a person was established, on behalf of the Netherlands government, to buy up these people and transport them to Java, to be employed as soldiers in the Dutch service. The contract was, it appears, for 1,000 fighting men at twenty dollars a head; about one-half of this number has been supplied during the last two years, who have cost the government, including agency and transport, about 20,000 dollars. No persons are chosen for this purpose but young able-bodied men, the old, infirm, and deformed being rejected; and as soon as a sufficient number are collected together, the colonial cruizers come to take them away. Last year, two French ships came

from the Mauritius, one to Badong, and the other to Padang Cove, to buy slaves. These preferred women, and valued them according to their youthful and plump appearance; for young women they gave generally 150 rupees, 80 for the middle-aged, and rejected the old ones. Boys were also bought by them; but they seldom took grown-up men, as they might prove too stiff and stubborn for their management. These vessels took away about 500 slaves between them, and talked of coming again; the time of their arrival is generally in the beginning of the year, and of their return in March. With respect to the traffic of these French vessels, there can be no demur in denouncing it as a regular slave trade, deserving to be reprobated and punished as such. The Netherlands government and their agent may, perhaps, designate the transaction in which they are engaged by some other name; they may, perhaps, call it redeeming these poor people out of slavery, or rescuing them from a still worse doom; but to the impartial observer, it would appear very nearly allied to it.”*

Useful knowledge is at a low ebb among the people of Bali; they have no regular schools, except among the Mahometans, for learning Arabic; the few who do learn to read the Balinese, acquire it merely by name, or set to it by fits and starts, and few arrive at such proficiency as to be able to write it with ease and despatch. The Javanese books, which the missionaries took with them, were partially understood by the natives, who said, “this is the Balinese character.”

Their conduct to Europeans appears unfriendly. They spoke to the missionaries sometimes with roughness. It had been the intention of the latter to return to Java, through the interior, by crossing the hills to Djambarana; but permission was refused, and they were not even allowed to proceed in a brig to the eastern part of the island. In the mean time, they were advised by the rajah not to go into the campongs, nor to move off the public road, “lest any thing should happen to them of an unpleasant nature.” Upon observing that their case was rather hard, in being allowed neither to travel nor to remain with any degree of liberty, they got a surly reply, that “nobody sent for them there, and if they did not like their treatment they might go back the way they came.” Even this course, however, was not very practicable, for it was not till they procured the intervention of the king’s “man of business,” and agreeing to pay the expense of navigating the royal prow of war, that they were permitted to go from Bali. The missionaries experienced, on this occasion, a singular instance of the duplicity and want of faith common among the Balinese. Having agreed with the authorities to hire the rajah’s war prow, they were told to arrange matters respecting it with the interpreter of the court, named Made-bukit. He requested an advance of ten rupees, in order to provide a few things necessary for the voyage; this was readily given, not doubting but it would be deducted from the hire of the prow. But the people of the prow said they knew nothing of the interpreter, and should look to them for the full hire of the prow. The interpreter refused to refund, and told them, when they threatened to complain, to take what course they pleased: the missionaries were prudent enough to adopt the advice of a friend, and put up with their loss.

* This important passage occurs in the account given in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3.

COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

WE inserted, p. 79, some reflections written by a Hindu, on the subject of colonizing India from Europe. Another Hindu writer, in a Calcutta paper,* has taken the other side of the question, and we are, therefore, bound to let him be also heard. He is criticising the contents of the *Surbo-tutto-Dypika* :

Our author in his next article proceeds to show the evil effects of "colonization," against which he raises two objections: first, that in case any disputes happen between the government and the natives of this country, those Englishmen that may settle here would side with the former; because they are of the same complexion and religion. Secondly, that if these Englishmen be treated in a manner which they may not like, they will endeavour to bring the natives over to their party and raise factions against the government. In answer to the first, we will ask the writer to point out a case in which all Englishmen would join the government against Hindoos. Will there be none to commiserate the deplorable condition of the natives? This is, indeed, thinking too ill of human nature. And how is it possible that those Englishmen who will come here with a view to profit, will rise against the natives, when it is their interest to live peaceably with them? But we are arguing upon a case which has no substantial basis to rest upon, and which is the working of our author's own brain. He is too fond of giving to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name." But to descend from the region of metaphor, and speak in plain terms, we are of opinion that such a case, as our author imagines, is utterly impossible; we cannot believe that all Englishmen would join the government against Hindoos. What was done when the "stamp act" was about to be established? Did not the English as well as the Hindoos oppose such a measure? And why, we would ask, but because it was prejudicial to the welfare of both the nations? So that, after all, it comes to this, that according as the government may have recourse to good or bad measures, will the English and the natives side with or against it. If the government issue an order that will be beneficial to the former, they will join the government; if it issue an order that will be beneficial to the latter, they will side with it; but if it issue an order that will be prejudicial to both, both will oppose it. But cannot the government, even as it is, tyrannize over the Hindoos just as it pleases? Was not the prevention of suttees opposed to the feelings and the wishes of a majority of the people? While, on the one hand, we cannot but revert with pleasure to the day when Lord Bentinck put an end to this cruel and horrid practice, we cannot but admit that he acted in opposition to the wishes of the people.

The second objection of our author is as groundless as the first. He says, that he is afraid the English and the natives will combine to oppose the measures of government. But we reply, that nothing indeed can be more natural and desirable than this, when the government becomes oppressive and tyrannical. The object of every government is to protect its subjects, and not to tyrannize over them. If then the British government in India become so bad as to have recourse to any steps that will be eventually productive of pain to the greater number, we believe it will be our duty to oppose them, rather than to let them tyrannize unchecked. So that the very objection of our author proves that "colonization" is beneficial to the welfare of the Hindoos. For

* The India Gazette, April 19.

if they keep up a close correspondence with the Englishmen who may settle here, the government will be cautious before it contemplates or enforces any tyrannical measure.

That colonization will be productive of "greater good to the greater number," is a position which we hold to be sacredly true. No one will deny that since the coming of the British to this country, the inhabitants have improved in knowledge and increased in civilization. What was the state of India a few years ago, and how miserably ignorant were the natives ! Veneration for the idols (or gods as they call them) was the sole occupation in which they are employed. A sooder dared not eat his dinner, nor drink water, before he had fed a brahmin, who perhaps, he knew, was guilty of the most horrible crimes. But, setting aside these religious absurdities, the face of India, as well as the inhabitants, has undergone a great change within a few years, and the improvement that is now very rapidly going on, induces us to prognosticate many important circumstances. We may be allowed perhaps to pierce the dim shades of futurity, and gladden our heart with the hope that India will one day be among the first of empires in civilization and happiness.

If the attempts of a few liberal Englishmen, who are at present living in this country, have so much contributed to improve the condition of the natives, how vast will the advancement be, when they will be more freely allowed to come and settle here ! We have been sorry to hear one objection started against colonization, that the fate of the original inhabitants of America should be a warning to us. To this we reply, that the case between the Hindoos and Americans is quite different. The latter were nearly a set of barbarians when Europe sent colonies to their country, whilst the former are advancing in civilization. If then the Hindoos suffer by colonization, the fault is to be ascribed not to their stars, but to themselves, to their indolence and inattention.

EVENING.*

HAST thou ere seen a sunset in these climes,
And marked the splendour of our evening's close,
And heard the knell which lonely faqueer chimes
To daylight, when it sinks into repose
With blush more deep than what adorns the rose ;
And calmer smile than that of dying saint,—
Reflected on the glowing mountain snows,
In tints no artist's pen may ever paint,
Lovely and lovelier still, as they become more faint ?

They soften into twilight ; and the peaks
Of high Himáleh mingle in the grey
Of evening,—till the slowly fading streaks
Of light concentrate, in one lingering ray,
Upon the broad horizon. Doth it stay
To promise, e'en as now it yields to night,
Another and another happy day ?
Lo ! it has fled,—that last loved trace of light ;
And darkness reigns alone, where all so late was bright !

Rohilcund.

RAVEN.

TRAVELS IN GREECE AND ALBANIA.*

Never shall we forget the first time we looked upon the plates in the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce, de M. de Choiseul Gouffier*.—We had meditated so long upon the scenes they represented, that they had become a reality to the mind's eye, and they rose in the engravings like so many home-scenes to the memory. We sat down by the fountain of Biblis, and our eye gazed along the plain of the wandering Meander: the view changed, and we stood in the Academia of Plato, "where he discoursed such sweet philosophy, that life, spiritualized, as it were, to the imaginations of the hearers, seemed but a faint reminiscence of some former state of being." Oh, how joyfully could we have lingered in that holy place, from morn till dewy eve, without a thought of malaria, or any other evil, listening to the lute-like words of that priest of immortality!

But we gave a kind of promise, some time back, to notice other works besides those of Mr. Fuller and Colonel Leake, on Eastern Europe, and it is time to redeem it.

Mr. Hughes, accompanied by his friend Mr. Parker, left England in December, and in May they cast anchor in the beautiful Bay of Palermo. We are not so much surprised as the author appears to have been, with the anecdotes of Sicilian society.—"A nobleman seated at his own door between his cook and butler, to enjoy a social chat in the cool of the evening," is certainly rather an unusual thing in our country, and, we apprehend, is by no means universal in Sicily. We have seen even here, young men of fortune, who would be offended if a considerable share of talent and taste were not assigned to them, familiarly boxing with a groom, or interchanging repartee with a valet;—and we have seen this in public and in private, frequently. After residing a month at Palermo, the travellers prepared to visit the remains of the Grecian colonies. The ruins of Agrigentum are rendered peculiarly interesting from many historical recollections. It is said to have been in the temple of Juno Lucina that Zeuxis hung his celebrated picture of Venus:—an embodying of the charms of five of the most beautiful virgins. Most heartily do we agree with Mr. Hughes that painting among the ancients, "must have been an emulous rival of sculpture." The three volumes composed by Apelles, the head of the Athenian school, illustrative of his art, would be one of the choicest recoveries of antiquity. What a history must have been told in Parrhasius' picture of the *People of Athens*, taken perhaps at one of their public exhibitions, those festivals of pure poesy!—But we are travelling with Mr. Hughes, and have no time to enter into a history of ancient painting.

The beginning of June the travellers proceeded on their way to *Enna*, the shrine of so many glorious offerings of the spirit; their journey was cheered by the songs of the peasantry, who were celebrating the harvest-home, and as they passed along, garlanded with flowers, forming a procession after their leader, that expression of face peculiar to the Grecian, and which seems to be a living melody upon the features, attracted the strangers' admi-

* Travels in Greece and Albania, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, D.D. London, 1830. 2 Vols. Second Edition. Colburn and Bentley.

ration, without calling in question the truth of the assertion respecting the astronomical signification of Proserpine, Ceres, &c. We know perfectly well that the olden poets made use of them only as charming legends, and never thought for a moment that "the residence of Proserpine six months in Orcus; and six with her mother, represented the divisions of the year when the earth is divested of, or clothed with grain;" or that the touching story of Ceres seeking for her daughter was an "apt emblem of the labours of the husbandman." Mr. Hughes was right in supposing that the youthful reader would not thank him for drawing the veil from these "poetic allegories." The dark woods and the sweet flowers have vanished from the fields of Enna, but the harvests continue to be most abundant.

We cannot accompany Mr. Hughes, in our Review at least, in his course to Syracuse through Palagonia and Lentini, amid scenery so enchanting as to remind him of the descriptions of Tempe and Arcadia. After a ride of thirteen hours under a burning sun he arrived at Syracuse, the Athens of Magna Grecia. The account of the city is highly interesting—but oh, how changed from its original beauty!—A population of perhaps twelve hundred thousand, including strangers, &c. dwindled to twelve thousand; and the commerce which once gathered together every treasure of the maritime world, now reduced to a petty coasting trade!

We really have no space to afford our readers any idea of the wonders we have seen with Mr. Hughes from his residence at Syracuse, to his anchoring in the Bay of Patras. We can say nothing of the catacombs of San Giovanni, which have been ascribed "to the Syracusan Greeks, to the Romans, to the Greeks of the Lower Empire, to the Saracens," and perhaps belonged to neither: we have not even a line for the worthy old antiquary, the *Monk Varus* of Syracuse, who purposed completing the history of the antiquities of his country in the moderate number of forty volumes.

Mr. Hughes makes no attempt to express his sensations on first setting foot on the shores of Greece; we can readily imagine them to have been, as the newspapers say of the feelings of a participator in a dreadful accident, "more easily conceived than described." If we could ever be induced to sigh for the comforts of our own fireside, while sojourning among the radiant memories of that birth-place of the Muses, it would be when taking up our abode for the night in the miseries of a Turkish *Han*.

"Let the reader picture to himself a large court enclosed within a stone wall, and shut in with folding doors: two sides occupied by buildings of the rudest materials, and in the roughest style of workmanship, are destined for the reception of travellers, and the accommodation of their cattle. The ascent to your chamber is by a flight of narrow slipping stone steps, which are well calculated to break the limbs, where no surgical assistance can be procured to set them: the room itself will be found utterly destitute of furniture, appearing as if built under a settled compact for ready admission to the wind and rain: here you may cook your victuals, if you have been provident enough to bring any, and the smoke will find its way through the crevices of the roof before you are quite suffocated; if you have forgotten your wallet, you will have reason to bless your stars if you can pick up a crust of black bread, and wash it down with some resined wine; but in all probability you will go to bed supperless, where

if hunger should keep you awake, you may amuse yourself by watching the revolution of the constellations overhead, or listening to any plot that may be carrying on against you in the stable below. Such are the comforts of a Turkish Han, which, however, in comparison with a Spanish Venta, or a Sicilian Posada, is a perfect paradise."—Vol. i., p. 174.

Doubtless the enjoyments of such a place must be manifold, and we should desire no better amusement than one hour's converse with our excellent friend Sir Charles Flower, after passing a night in so delectable a situation. We know not of any more efficacious plan than the one adopted by Hajji Baba, under circumstances to him equally annoying—*viz.* to sit down upon the hill of patience, and open the eyes of astonishment upon the prospect of novelty.

The traveller's afflictions, however, were more than compensated upon entering the heart of Arcadia. External life had undergone little change in the course of years: the oriental planes still cast their cool shadows along the ever-singing streams; and the shepherd, as he sat beside his flock, was playing some gentle carol upon his flute. Alas! it is the spirit of man alone that groweth weak, and forgetteth, even while the face continues to shine with its early beauty, its songs of power and glory!

Mr. Hughes reached Argos at night, and it was only upon the Teloeodiar's beginning to break down the door of a house that he procured admission. In wandering through the modern city, the author entered a beautiful cemetery, shaded by a grove of funereal cypresses, and groups of veiled women were seated in silent sorrow at the head of graves, which they had garlanded with flowers. We called to mind, while reading this anecdote, James Montgomery's pathetic picture of the Patriarch's burial-ground.

From Argos, which is reported to have suffered more than any other city of Greece, with the exception of Laedamon, Mr. Hughes came to Corinth and Megara, and on the 29th of October, upon entering the Mystic Gap between Mounts Icarus and Corydallus, the view of Athens burst suddenly upon their sight.

"The heart of him who indites these pages, even now feels a sensation of delight as he recalls that view to memory. The repose of evening was spread over the landscape, and the last rays of the sun, sinking behind the Epidaurian mountains, cast their mellow tints over the ruins of the Acropolis: the deep colours, glowing on the stately columns of the Parthenon, harmonized with the scene and with the feelings of the beholder. It is under the setting sun alone that the first view of Athens can properly be enjoyed; its meridian blaze seems to mock the decaying splendour, the magnificent desolation of a city, which, like that orb, has run a race of glory, nor parted with its radiance even in its fall. To view this scene had ever been among the most ardent of my wishes; it lay now before me, surrounded with its own elegance of decoration, and connected with the most interesting of all classical associations."—P. 245.

It would be vain, in the few pages to which our observations are necessarily limited, to attempt an analysis even of Mr. Hughes' remarks upon the remains of Athens. We perfectly agree with him, however, that the cause to which the eminence of the Greeks in the fine arts is more particularly attributable, is patriotism. The Athenian was careful only of his pos-

sessions that he might lavish them on the state; Greece was one democracy of intellect and liberty.

The 12th of November the travellers dedicated to a search after the ruins of the Academy: Mr. Hughes was accompanied by a young Greek, his instructor in Romaic. Advancing to the Dipylon Gate, they reckoned their paces, and having arrived at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from Dipylon, they enquired of an old man the name of the place, and he replied immediately—*Acatthemii*.

"After searching in vain for the monument of Plato (says Mr. Hughes), we arrived at the banks of Cephissus, the ancient rival of Ilissus, and its superior in utility, flowing through the fertile plain which it still adorns with verdure, fruits, and flowers. A scene more delightful can scarcely be conceived than the gardens on its banks, which extend from the Academy up to the hills of Colonos. All the images in that exquisite chorus of Sophocles, where he meditates with so much rapture upon the beauties of his native place, may still be verified. The crocus, the narcissus, and a thousand flowers still mingle their various dyes, and impregnate the atmosphere with odours: the descendants of those ancient olives, on which the vigilant eye of Jupiter was fixed, still spread out their broad arms, and form a shade impervious to the sun: in the opening of the year, the whole grove is vocal with the melody of nightingales, and the ground is carpeted with violets, those national flowers of Athens (*ιοσσεφανοι Αθηναι*): at its close the purple and yellow clusters, the glory of Bacchus, hang around the trellis-work with which the numerous cottages and villas are adorned. Oranges, apricots, peaches, and figs, especially the latter, are produced here of superior flavour; and at the time I wandered through this delightful region, it was glittering with golden quinces weighing down their branches, and beautifully contrasted with the deep scarlet of the pomegranates, which had burst their confining rind: nor can any thing be more charming than the views which present themselves to the eye through vistas of dark foliage; the temple-crowned Acropolis, the empurpled summits of Hymettus, Anchesmus, and Pentelicus, or the fine waving outlines of Corydalus, Ægaleos, and Parnes.

This paradise owes its chief beauty and fertility to the perennial fountains of the Cephissus, over whose innumerable rills those soft breezes flow, which, according to the ancient muse, were wafted by the Cytherean queen herself:

Καλλιπαιδὸς δ' ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦ ροαίς
 τανὺν κυπρίν κληίζουσιν ἀφ' ὕψους
 Ἰσθμίουαν χῶραν καταπνέουσιν
 μετρίᾳς ἀνέμων
 ἠδ' ὕπνοιοις αὐραῖς

Eurip. Med. 835."

Long, long ago, when our heart was more gleeful than it has ever been since, or ever will be again, we made a version of that chorus in the *Œdipus*, to which Mr. Hughes makes allusion. The beautiful image at the commencement, of which we have given a very faint idea in the following stanza, delighted us exceedingly.

Stranger, you come to a land of might,
 Where the sound of the charger is tracked in light,
 And the nightingale sings in the olive dells,
 When the vineyards are lit with the sun's farewells,
 Fanning the leaves of the ivy
 With the music of its sigh.

The remark, that we have nothing beautiful which doth not carry in its own bosom the seeds of destruction, is mournfully verified in this charming retreat; the malaria is so dangerous, that, we are told, one night passed there by the thoughtless traveller might be his last. We do not by any means coincide with Mr. Hughes in his censure of Plato's reply to his friends, who were alarmed for his constitution, which began to suffer from the atmosphere. "The health of his soul," he said, "would be improved by the mortification of his body;" we see nothing in this unworthy of his exalted mind, or which *sank him to the level of a Catholic friar*. On the contrary, we trace in the reply the sublime self-devotedness of him who pronounced TRUTH to be the body of God, and light his shadow. The very essence of his divine philosophy consisted in the spiritualizing every earthly feeling, and casting over the perishing clay of human passion, even as a garment, the loveliness of his soul's serenity.

Literature, if we may apply the word, was at a very low ebb in Athens. Mr. Hughes visited the public school, where he heard Signor Palamas, the head master, explain a passage in Homer: three hours were occupied in the lecture, "which was delivered in a harsh monotonous whine, and the fine poetry read without any metrical rhythm."

Mr. Hughes left Athens the 29th November, and the next morning obtained a prospect of Thebes, the birth-place of the greatest general, and the most original poet, excepting Homer, of ancient times—Epaminondas and Pindar. The Theban women have always been famous for their charms: Mr. Hughes saw a girl at the fountain *Dodea crunos*, or the twelve pipes, worthy to sit to Zeuxis for her portrait.

"Her figure and countenance reminded us of the finest specimens of antique sculpture; nor could sculpture pourtray a form more beautiful: the contour of her face, though peculiarly Grecian, exhibited a higher degree of expression than that style is usually allowed to possess, whilst the elegance of her person was wonderfully set off by the antique simplicity of her Albanian costume. This consisted of a flowing vest of white stuff fringed with a purple border, and tied round the waist with a silken sash, whilst her light open jacket was adorned with tassels, and embroidered with worsted of various colours; her dark tresses were partly braided over a forehead of polished ivory, and partly fell over the shoulder, in long plaits. Her person, occupation, and attire, brought to mind, and illustrated Homer's fine description of Nausicaa." P. 330.

Truly a very pleasing portraiture, and we are almost inclined to envy the scrutiny which rendered it so minutely accurate: but, alas! that pleasure should so speedily "darken into pain!" In the evening Mr. Hughes felt very unwell, and arose the next morning with all the symptoms of a tertian ague, in no means alleviated by the information, that no medical assistance could be procured nearer than Livadia, distant about nine hours.

The plain of Chæronea, the grave of Grecian independence, is described as lying "like a noble arena destined by nature for the exhibition of those sanguinary contests that have so often stained its turf with blood." (P. 344.) From the birth of Æschylus to the battle of Chæronea, is

comprised the glory of Grecian literature, the imagination throughout that period was one gorgeous, uninterrupted carnival. Its decline was as instantaneous as its origin—it seemed to be rather an apotheosis, than a death. The inspiration of the Greek was liberty; he could not endure a censorship even in idea: the coldness, which the first link of the chain of slavery sent to his heart, chilled his mind for ages.

We recommend to our readers' attention the narrative of the author's journey to Parnassus and Delphi; it is as interesting as the subject is magnificent: the history of the celebrated oracle is at once the most clear and concise we remember to have met with. After having drank copiously of the Castalian stream, and purchased 'a poetic laurel' for the moderate price of a dollar, Mr. Hughes bid adieu to that glorious place, whose sanctity gave rise to a proverbial saying in Greece—*all Parnassus was accounted holy*.

After admiring with Mr. Hughes, and we regret our inability to afford the reader any participation in our pleasure, Prevesa with its gorgeously painted seraglio, forts, and minarets, and dreaming among the ruins of Neapolis, and resting for the night in the solitary *Han of Five Wells*, whose peculiar solaces for a weary traveller we have before made mention of,—we again introduce the author on his arrival at *Joannina*, the residence of the too-renowned Ali Pasha. He was received in the house of Signore Nicolo Argyri, which had been prepared for their reception by order of the Vizir. A very affecting anecdote is related of the father of their host, Anastasio Argyri Bretto: he had amassed during a long life of commercial enterprize an immense fortune, which he seemed to value only as the means of exercising the most extensive charity. "He was moreover a learned man, and venerable in his appearance; when he walked the streets, in his lofty calpac and long white beard, the children used to flock around him, kiss his hand, and accompany him to his own door. At his death it is said that nearly half the city attended his funeral, when several hours elapsed before the last duties could be paid to the corpse, since each person was anxious to imprint a parting kiss upon the clay-cold hand of their former benefactor." Its is a singular fact in the history of this estimable person, that he preserved the intimate friendship of Ali to the last, that eccentric tyrant rarely passing a day without spending some portion of it in social converse with him.

Mr. Hughes' accounts of Ali and his capital, where the travellers wintered, are very graphic and amusing, and we may bestow the same commendation upon the passages in the early life of the Pasha given in the second volume: but the subject has lost much of its interest, for the spoiler hath long ceased to spoil, and the greater part of those who suffered from his tyranny are, we trust, at rest. We have been reminded, by the mention of the immortal Marco Botzari, in the observations on the war in Greece, of a poem by a modern Greek, founded upon the adventures of that remarkable individual, which was put into our hands some time ago, and which we believe is about to be published, accompanied by an English translation. Botzari may well be called the Achilles of modern Greece.

Previous to their departure from Joannina, the travellers amused themselves with making visits to some of the beautiful monasteries in the neighbourhood of the city. During the grand festival to the honour of the saint at the convent of St. George, which is situate on the summit of Mount Mitzikeli, a circumstance happened which we quote for the edification of the lovers of the marvellous.

"As the time approached for retiring to rest, we returned to the convent, but before we went to bed, were induced by the extraordinary beauty of the prospect to stand for a few minutes in the balcony. There we perceived our kaivasi stretched upon his mat, his head resting upon a hard pillow, and his upper garment taken off and thrown over him; for the custom is very general in modern, as it was in ancient times, to sleep under the open portico. Mr. Parker, who was in his night-cap and bed-gown, went up to Mustafa and gently awoke him: the sleeper just cast his eyes upon him, and turned himself on his pillow with a groan. Mr. Parker then awoke him again, and again Mustafa turned himself and uttered a still deeper groan: as he slept with his ataghan and pistols in his belt, I cautioned my friend against interfering any further with his rest, and we went to bed. Next day, however, he appeared unusually dull and melancholy, and continued so for almost a week; when Antoinetti observing the change, extracted the secret by dint of entreaties, and learnt to his great horror that he had seen a spectre at the convent; the ghost of the very Gardikiote whom he had cut down with his ataghan at the house of Valière. As soon as I knew this, I immediately explained the whole circumstance to the poor fellow, and made some excuse for awaking him: he appeared satisfied with the explanation, but said it was not the first time he had seen that fellow, that *νεκρας* of a Gardikiote; and he informed Antoinetti that nothing should ever induce him to pay another visit to the Convent of St. George." Vol. ii., p. 422.

On the 11th of May Mr. Hughes took his departure from Joannina. The scenery to Nicopolis is splendid, and the course of the Acheron, rolling on in darkness like the stream of man's existence, realizes all the visions of classic enthusiasm. From Prevesa Mr. Hughes came to Paxo, and on the 9th of June entered the Lazaretto at Barletta to perform quarantine. The anxiety of the travellers to reach their native land had become so intense that they only lingered one day in Paris.

We can assure any of our readers who may be tempted to make a pilgrimage to the birth-places of Sophocles and Pindar, that they will stand in need of all their enthusiasm to support them through the difficulties attendant upon such a journey. Mr. Hughes was in "peril often," from man and beast: he was frequently attacked by the Molossian dogs, a fierce animal about the size of an English mastiff;—and once, during his tour in Albania, one of these brutes leaped upon his horse's back, and had he not been fortunately provided with a heavy hunting whip, the consequences might have been fatal. But the lover of antiquity will endure these things without a murmur.

We had marked down some inaccuracies of style, and an occasional pedantry in the choice of expressions; but upon the whole we can recommend Mr. Hughes' travels in Greece and Albania, as one of the "best digested," among the many works which have been written upon Greece.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of this society on the 5th May, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was admitted a member.

Amongst the papers read were an account of a visit to Laos; extracts from some letters from Mr. Gerard, on the geology of the Himalaya range; and Mr. Wilson's paper on ancient coins found in India.

The account of Dr. Richardson's visit to Laos, given in Major Burney's letter, is a mere outline, derived from conversation with that gentleman. About six months ago, a Laos chief sent a party of men to Moulmein, with a letter to Mr. Maingy, the civil commissioner, inviting him to send a British officer up to Laos, and Mr. Maingy availed himself of such an opportunity for obtaining some information respecting that country, by sending Dr. Richardson (a person apparently excellently qualified for the task) on a mission to the place.

Accordingly, Dr. Richardson proceeded up the Saluen River for four days, and then travelled in an E.N.E. direction. He was altogether forty-four days on his journey, but of these he was in motion twenty-seven days only, and he was absent altogether about three months. The Laos men, whom he accompanied, frankly told him that they could not think of taking him by the easy and direct route to their country, as he might hereafter guide an English army to them, and that for this reason they thought it right "to move like an elephant over a difficult road, to feel with the trunk first, and ascertain that it will be safe to move the body forward."

Upon arriving at the residence of the Laos chief, Dr. Richardson immediately discovered, that the invitation sent to Mr. Maingy was intended only as an empty compliment, the chief acting upon the implicit belief that no English officer could, or would be able to undertake and get through the journey. The arrival of the *Kula Phyoo*, or "white stranger," therefore, excited a great sensation throughout the country, an old prediction being current there, as amongst most other Indo-Chinese nations, that they are destined one day to be conquered by white men. What added to the dread of the impression produced by the white stranger's arrival, was the circumstance of the Laos country having, during the past year, been subject to a great inundation—and when the waters subsided, white fish, a white crow, and several other *white* animals having been found.

In spite of all these terrible omens, Dr. Richardson seems to have been treated with sufficient kindness. The chief and people, however, expressed great apprehensions of the British power and intentions. They were particularly struck with the circumstance of our troops not having been afraid to go in open daylight to attack Martaban, although, they said, "it would have been better to have gone at night," and been able thus to burn all the inhabitants in their beds! On Dr. Richardson expressing that the British had no desire to interfere with other people, if they were let alone, and that we were a *straight-forward* race, they answered, "that is the very reason we are so afraid of you; if you would advance slyly, or in a serpentine line, like a Burmah, we might hope to avoid you; but there is no resisting you, when you come butting on, like a powerful animal."

The place to which Dr. Richardson went, is called, by the Burmese,

Laboung. It is situated about half a day's journey from the capital of Northern Laos, called by the Siamese and Laos men, *Ch'haing-mai*; by the Burmese, *Zemee*; and by the Portuguese and English travellers, *Janguma*, &c. Its latitude does not appear to have been perfectly ascertained; but lies, in all probability, between 19° and 20°. The best description of it is given by Fitch, an English traveller, who visited the spot in 1587. He says, he was twenty-five days travelling to it, from the city of Pegu, shaping his course N.E., and that he passed through many pleasant and fruitful countries. Dr. Richardson found the road difficult and mountainous, and saw few traces of habitation; and besides the town of Laboung (the population of which he does not think exceeds two thousand five hundred souls), only some small villages. The chief has the same title given him by his people as that applied to the king of Siam, "Lord of Life." The chief and people took great pains to assure Dr. R. that they are not tributary to Siam, and that they only occasionally send teak timber down to Bangkok. Major Burney, however, from what he ascertained himself at the latter place, and from all stated by Dr. Richardson, seems satisfied that this part of Northern Laos is subject to Siam.

The moment Dr. R. arrived at Laboung, an express was despatched to Bangkok, where Mr. Maingy's presents were also forwarded, and much anxiety was evinced for an answer—Dr. R. was not allowed to visit Zemee. He describes the country as abounding in elephants and cattle; he saw no wheat, and the principal grain used by the people is a gelatinous kind of rice. He saw no frost or snow—but the thermometer at eight A.M. was so low as 46°. He does not appear to have observed any very lofty range of mountains. The language of the people is the same as that of Siam, with some slight difference of dialect. The appearance of the men did not strike Dr. Richardson as being of so large and robust a make as usually distinguishes the northern race. The women are eminently handsome and fair, with fine large eyes—having none of the Tartar or Chinese character. The men wear larger folds of cloth, by way of turbans, than the Burmese. The lower garments are the same as the Burmese, being made of silk or blue striped cotton. The young women go with the bosom uncovered; but their lower garments are of a more modest fashion than in Burmah.

The priests are not held in much reverence, which is not surprising, considering the laxity of their morals. The account which Père Marina gives of the people of Ianjang, or Southern Laos, roasting their fowls with all their feathers on, is perfectly true. Dr. R. repeatedly saw fowls roasted in this manner, and without even the entrails being taken out.

The coins current in the country are the same as the Siamese. With respect to productions, Dr. R. saw a good deal of cotton, ivory, stick-lac, and some musk, which he understood are bartered for articles from China, whence a caravan, consisting of one or two thousand horses and mules, annually visits Laos. In consequence, however, of its having been plundered about three years before, the caravan had not visited Laboung for two years, but it was expected this year. Dr. R. was told that the Chinese frontier-merchants had sent a deputation to the king of Siam, with a present of gold, to solicit his majesty's protection in future to their annual caravan. Dr. R. supposes there are no copper mines at Laos, and he was assured that all the metal was brought by the Chinese Caravan. There is a great deal of iron ore in the country, and the inhabitants can forge tolerably good musket barrels. He saw a small specimen of lead ore, and was informed that there is abundance of tin ore above Zemee. Cattle is very cheap, and of a small breed—

the price is about two rupees eight annas a-head, and Dr. R. had succeeded in bringing sixty head with him to Moulmein, and about three hundred more were to follow him. Here, of itself, we have an instance of immediate benefit from the mission, for a supply of cattle for the use of the European troops at Moulmein was a great desideratum.

The people of Laos are in great dread of the Burmese, and the cruel system of border warfare and man-catching, to which our occupation of the Tenasserim provinces has put an end to the southward, still continues in force to the north, between Laos and Ava. It would appear that, as in Burmah, women are bought and sold at Laos : the price of one is ten head of cattle, or twenty-five rupees !

English broadcloths, chintzes, and cutlery, are much prized in Laos, and it is to be hoped that, before long, an useful and extensive commerce may be established between that country and Moulmein, and that even the Chinese Caravan may be induced to visit the latter place.

The extracts from Mr. Gerard's Letters relative to the fossil-shells collected by him, on his late tour over the snowy mountains of the Thibet frontier, are very curious in a geological point of view, and we doubt not will occasion much speculation, if not a modification of certain theories. The loftiest altitude at which he picked up some of them, was in the crest of a pass elevated seventeen thousand feet ; and here also were fragments of rock, bearing the impression of shells, which must have been detached from the contiguous peaks rising far above the elevated level. Generally, however, the rocks formed of these shells are at an altitude of 16,000 feet, and one cliff was a mile in perpendicular height above the nearest level. " This," observes Mr. Gerard, " is an anomaly, I imagine, hitherto unanticipated, and will no doubt be received in a cautious, if not sceptical spirit. I know not how such relics of antediluvian creation are viewed by other travellers, but I am unable to express the emotion I felt, when gazing upon the myriads of extinct animals, inhabitants of a former world, perhaps coeval with its formation ; and reflecting upon the manner by which so many perished at that lofty level, where they have, for ages, bleached under the skies. In some places the fields are full of them, and the densest crops now vegetate upon the pulverized alluvium of a former sub-marine soil. At what remote period these elevated spots were inhabited by fish of the sea, and how whole cliffs of rock have come to be formed out of the destruction of so many shells, is a question of no common interest to illustrate. I have only to remark, that the specimens I have collected are fresh and entire, as if they had been recently emerged from their own element, while the rock, when fractured, exhibits the most perfectly formed shells." In another place, Mr. Gerard states : " Just before crossing the boundary of Ludak into Bussahir, I was exceedingly gratified by the discovery of a bed of antediluvian oysters, clinging to the rock as if they had been alive." In whatever point of view we are to consider the subject, or under the bias of whatsoever theory, it is sublime to think of millions of marine remains lying at such a transcendent altitude, and of vast cliffs of rock formed out of them frowning over those illimitable and desolate wastes, where the ocean once flowed, ' deeper than did ever plummet sound ! ' "

Mr. Wilson's paper on Ancient Coins found in India, is prefaced by some remarks on a communication of Colonel Tod's, contained in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, on some ancient Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals, from a very considerable number collected by him in India : " Two of these verify the existence of two sovereigns of

Bactria, Apollodotus and Menander. The origin of the rest is only conjecturally determined; but from the Greek letters on some of them, combined with Parthian costumes and Hindu emblems, there can be little doubt of their being the coins of Parthian or Bactrian princes ruling over Indian provinces. This has been further established by Augustus Schlegel, in a paper upon Colonel Tod's Coins, in the *Journal Asiatique*. He has also, he conceives, decyphered a name upon one of them, which he terms, 'Edobigris,' and considers it to have been the appellation of the Indo-Scythic kings, who reigned over the countries along the Indus to its mouth, in the commencement of the Christian era."

"The interest," continues Mr. Wilson, "excited by monuments of this description, has induced me to examine the collection of the society, in order to ascertain if any such are in our possession. Besides a number of coins, we have also various drawings, made under the direction of the late Colonel Mackenzie, from originals in his own cabinet, or in those of different individuals. I have also referred to a small collection of my own, and to one made by Mr. James Prinsep; and from these sources have derived a number of interesting continuations to a subject hitherto almost untouched, the numismata of ancient India. Many of the medals described and delineated by Colonel Tod have been met with in my search; and although I have not been fortunate enough to discover any that authorize, by legible inscription, or familiar devices, positive support to his deductions, or those of Schlegel, yet it may be thought by the society not altogether unimportant to verify their premises, and to establish the existence of similar coins over an extended portion of India, beyond a doubt."

Most of the *Edobigris* coins, in addition to human figures, have a trident; and a peculiar monogram, somewhat like a four-pronged fork with blunt points, the short shaft ending in a circle or diamond. The long and short trident are both to be found on ancient Parthian coins, but we have never seen on any coin a symbol like the monogram in question. The obverse represents a man in a high tunic, with long skirts and pantaloons. His left arm is bent, the hand resting on the hip. The right appears to be dropping incense on a fire-altar, near which stands a trident. The reverse has a bull, with a human figure standing by it; in others, the figure is distinctly female, and stands in front of the bull.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this society, held on the 1st May, Mr. Twining's second paper on blood-letting in the cold stage of intermittent fevers, was read and discussed. The excellent effects of the practice were confirmed by the evidence of seven medical men, besides Mr. Twining himself. He has occasionally, however, though rarely, used Quinine. From several observations on the nature of fever, which occur in his communication, Mr. T. thinks the inferences deducible point strongly to the congestive state with obscure inflammatory tendency, which is coeval with the early stages of intermittent fevers, in which bleeding is now used during the cold fit with so much advantage. Mr. T. next cited a number of cases in support of the practice by himself, and the following medical gentlemen, *viz.* Dr. MacAndrew, H.M. 14th foot; Dr. Berwick, Bcerbhoom; Dr. Mackenzie, in Arracan—Messrs. Bacon and Kent, and Dr. D. Brown, of the Bengal service, and Dr. French, of H.M. 49th regiment. Thus, Mr. Twining observes, the practice of eight medical men, at different stations, shews that venesection, in the cold stage of intermittents, has been successful with Hindoos

and Mussulmans, as well as of Europeans, and of the latter several were persons many years resident in India. Some of them were of delicate constitution, and in emaciated condition. In many of the cases, Quinine and various other remedies had failed for a long time. On the whole, then, experience up to this time entirely corroborates Dr. Macintosh's good opinion of the treatment.

The Asiatic Society of Paris—The annual report of this Society, read at the general meeting on the 29th April last, by the secretary (M. Burnouf), has been printed. It contains some interesting details respecting the labours of the Society during the year 1829.

The report commences by an allusion to an important improvement in the application of the Society's funds to the publication of works in Oriental literature. At first it was the practice of the council to order the publication of such works as might diffuse a knowledge of those Eastern languages which are but little cultivated, at the Society's exclusive expense; but the number of these works increased so rapidly, that it was deemed more advisable to apply the Society's funds to partial subscriptions to as many works as possible, without, however, precluding it from undertaking the publication of works entirely when its resources permitted. This new plan, it is added, has afforded the council an opportunity of evincing towards foreign scholars, by efficacious aid, its esteem for their labours. Amongst the works thus encouraged are the *Hamasa*, edited by Professor Fretag, of Bonn, and the *Moallaka* of Tarafa, by Mr. Vullers, of the same place. The council has thus exhibited proofs of the impartiality with which it favours literary undertakings, which have Asia for their object, to whatever nation their authors may belong.

The report then proceeds to state the progress made in the publication of works amongst its own members, and with the encouragement of the Society. The edition of *Mencius*, by M. Stanislas Julien, which was delayed solely by the author's wish to make some important additions to the work, is finished, and affords an excellent help to the students of Chinese. The Latin edition of the Chinese dictionary of Father Basil of Clemona, undertaken by Messrs. Jouy and Kurz, the expense of which the Society has undertaken, has been carried on with as much activity as could be desired in a work so difficult: the twenty-fifth half sheet was produced this day. The progress made in the Georgian Grammar and the Manchoo Dictionary has not corresponded, so much as the council could have wished, to the well-known activity of the author. The delay is attributable to the circumstance of a part of the MS. having been mislaid at the printer's, and to the difficulty of employing the Manchoo and Georgian characters, which have yet been only partially transferred to the Royal Press.* The edition of the drama of *Sacântala*, with a new translation, by M. Chézy, has just been completed, and the report speaks in high terms of the accuracy of the text, and the elegance of the translation. Of the *Georgian Chronicle*, consisting of the original text and a translation, by M. Brosset, though recently commenced, the text is finished, and five sheets of the translation.

* We find it stated in a report of the proceedings of this Society, that M. Klaproth required that, conformably to the condition imposed upon the Society by the keeper of the seals, the Devanagari types belonging to the Society be transported to the Royal Press, a demand the more urgent, he said, because the quadrats of the Devanagari were those of the Manchoo and Georgian characters, the want of which retarded the printing of the above works. A member observing that the Devanagari types could not be sent to the Royal Press till M. Loiseleur Deslongchamps' edition of the Laws of Menu was completed, M. Klaproth was charged with the office of causing the requisite number of Manchoo and Georgian quadrats to be cast.

The works which the council encourage by subscription advance with equal rapidity. The *Laws of Menu*, by M. Deslongchamps, has reached the second book: the editor will publish his translation and the notes before the close of the year. The fourth part of the *Vendidad Sadeh* has appeared, and the fidelity with which M. Jony has preserved the style of the beautiful MS. is as conspicuous as in the edition of the Geography of Abulfeda, published by M. Jony. The council has similarly encouraged the edition of the original text of the celebrated romance of *Yü-keou-le*, elegantly written out on stone by M. Levasseur; by whose labours "those who devote themselves to the study of Chinese literature may read in the original language this curious production which the celebrated writer who now presides over our Society (M. Rémusat) has rendered popular in France, with a natural and lively style, which has inspired some readers with groundless doubts as to the authenticity of the Chinese original." The report then refers to the Table of the Vocal Elements of the Chinese Tongue, published by MM. Levasseur and Kurz, which furnishes a list of such of the characters as most frequently serve for the pronunciation, and which, the report observes, presents in its aggregate the ingenious system whereby the Chinese, with signs purely ideographical, are able to represent sounds, and to give to their pictorial writing some of the advantages of alphabetic writing, of which they are ignorant. The report then proceeds:

"A more extensive publication, and one which must diffuse a considerable light upon the ancient condition of a people connected with China by a community of civilization, namely, the History of the Daïris of Japan, has obtained from the council the same favour. This important work, which M. Titsingh composed from numerous materials collected during his residence at Japan, and which contains the complete history of this country from the sixth century before our era, has hitherto remained in manuscript. One of the members of the council, M. Klaproth, has undertaken to enrich it with notes, and to accompany it with all the elucidations his extensive knowledge of the geography and history of Central Asia can furnish. If it be true that the Society owes its encouragement to those labours, which new studies have recently multiplied throughout Europe, some of which open to the historian and the philosopher a vast and promising field of research, it would be unjust to leave in oblivion works which would have rendered their authors illustrious, if, less disinterested, or less fortunate, they had given them to the world. It is with this view that the council was desirous of aiding in the publication of a translation of the *Y-king*, by Father Regis. In fact, when we consider the researches of every kind which have been made into the religious, the customs, and the literature, of the principal nations of Asia, and, at the same time, the vast number of vocabularies and grammars of dialects still scarcely known, which are preserved in some of the libraries of Europe, it is a subject of regret that studious men do not devote their zeal to the publication of materials, some of which might throw a great light either upon subjects completely obscure, or upon questions still contested."

The report then adverts to the Journal which is published at the expense and under the auspices of the Society; and it refers to some valuable articles with which it had been enriched during the preceding year. "Amongst the different branches of Oriental literature, it has been remarked that that of the Arabs and the Persians has not been so frequently noticed in the Journal as that of people less known, who inhabit the eastern extremity of Asia. This is not owing to the committee of the Journal having prescribed to itself a rule of admitting only articles which relate to the most novel amongst those sub-

jects to which several of the Society's members devote themselves with zeal and success; but papers designed to illustrate some of the questions to which the literature of China, of Tibet, and of Georgia, give rise, have been presented to the committee in greater number than those which had for their object the languages, poetry, and history of the Semitic nations."

After lamenting the unavoidable delay which has taken place in the publication of the Journal, which the committee hope, from the promises of the publisher who has the contract, will henceforward diminish, without their being obliged to have recourse to other measures, the report concludes:

"Such are the labours to which the attention of the council has been directed during the last year. It has been constantly guided by the principles which governed at its establishment, and if it were necessary to produce evidence of their having already yielded fruits, it would be found in the expressions of esteem which the Society has received this year from orientalists and learned societies addicted to the same studies. In Germany, such men as Schlegel, Bopp, Hammer; in England, Messrs. Briggs, Tod, and the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, have been desirous, in presenting their works to the Society, of offering a mark of their esteem for it; and to the interest which they take in your labours it is that is owing that your library has been enriched with those great publications, such as the *Rāmāyana* of M. de Schlegel, the *Annals of Rajast'han*, by Colonel Tod, the sixteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches* of Calcutta, and especially the valuable collection of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit works which have been presented to you by the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and which contain valuable details on a variety of subjects, philosophy, legislation, history, poetry, and grammar. Thus, thanks to these honourable communications, the Society is, as it were, a centre to which all the different productions interesting to Oriental literature converge; and this advantage the Society may be proud of, inasmuch as it owes it solely to the generous efforts which it has made to spread more and more those delightful studies, to which it is dedicated, and to the truly liberal impartiality with which it has always welcomed and criticized the productions of the learned of every country."

Academy of Sciences of Paris.—At the meeting of the 30th August, M. Chevallier communicated a process which he has discovered, whereby the indigo used in dyeing blue cloth may be extracted from shreds and clippings, and even scraps of old cloth still retaining the colouring principle. M. Chevallier subjects the fragments of cloth to the action of a solution of caustic soda, which he boils till the whole is reduced to a saponaceous solution, in which the indigo is held in suspension, and may be withdrawn by filtration.

M. Navier read the report of a committee to whom was referred a memoir of M. Chabrier, wherein is proposed a method of flying, and of directing one's flight in the air! The apparatus consists of huge wings, the cavities of which are filled with hydrogen gas, and which the flying man is to move with his arms.

The report states the committee's opinion to be, not only that the apparatus proposed by M. Chabrier is incapable of effecting the object in view, but that every machine constructed upon the same principle must be equally ineffectual. To demonstrate this, M. Navier endeavours to calculate the muscular exertion made by birds in flying, in order to compare it with what man is capable of. According to his calculations, a bird, to sustain itself in the air merely, without ascending or descending, employs in a second a quan-

tity of action equal to that which would be necessary to raise his own weight to a height of 8 *mètres* (26 feet 3 inches); but if the bird desired to move horizontally with great speed, at the rate, for example, of 15 *mètres* (49 feet 2 inches) in a second, which is often the case with birds that migrate, in their annual journeys, the quantity of action which it would have to expend in a second would be equal to that which would be required to raise its own weight to the height of 390 *mètres* (1,280 feet), or thereabouts. Thus, in this case, it would employ a force nearly fifty times greater than it required merely to sustain itself in the air. It is therefore evident, that in order to support itself on wing, a bird must be less sensible of fatigue than a man in supporting himself on his legs, if we have respect to the quantity of fatigue which the one and the other are capable of enduring. It is calculated that a man, who is employed eight hours a day in turning a crane, or wheel, raises, at an average rate, in every second of time, a weight equal to six *kilogrammes* (15lbs. troy), one *mètre* (39½ inches) high. Supposing that the weight be 70 *kilogrammes* (175lbs. troy), the same quantity of action is capable of raising his own weight to a height of eighty-six hundredth parts of a *mètre* (about 33 inches); so that, *ceteris paribus*, it is not the ninety-second part of that which is exerted by the bird to sustain itself in the air. If the man was capable of expending, in a space of time as short as he pleased, the quantity of action which he exerts ordinarily in the course of eight hours, it appears that he might sustain himself in the air, each day, for the space of *five minutes*.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Prussia.—The following notice has been issued by the philosophical and historical class of this Society.

“ Although the study of oriental history has, especially of late, greatly increased and extended itself, not only by the publication of valuable records and documents, but by excellent critical dissertations by eminent scholars, and although the slender beginnings of oriental philology have gradually attained a degree of strength, in critical treatises upon the history of the people and states of Asia; yet there has been but little attention paid to the internal history of oriental nations, nor has the industry of the learned yet clearly elucidated the peculiar forms of the Asiatic empires, and of their component parts. The internal history of the Arabian empire, and the remarkable administration of its provinces, has, therefore, not yet received a lucid exposition, although some historians, as well ancient as modern, drop occasional allusions, of considerable use, regarding the Arabian mode of government in several provinces: for example, Egypt and Spain.

“ Under these circumstances, the philosophical and historical class of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences has determined to invite the attention of those addicted to oriental history and philology to an exact investigation and explanation of the government of the provinces composing the Arabian empire; and with that view, to propose the following question for the literary prize for the year 1832:—

“ What was the nature of the government in the provinces of the Arabian empire, whilst under the authority of the Kalifs; namely, from the origin of that empire, as founded by means of the propagation of Islamism, till the end of the eleventh century after the birth of Christ?”

“ The class requires, not only that the question should have reference to the entire administration of the Arabian empire, but more especially that the peculiar government of each country, subject to the dominion of the Arabs, should be diligently investigated and explained. It requires, moreover, that the con-

dition of the native population inhabiting the provinces should be developed, as it existed under the control of the Arabs, and the changes it may have undergone, in a civil and political, as well as moral and religious point of view; and that the duties of the chief and inferior magistrates should be carefully detailed, and the connection between the magistrate's and the kalif's court, as well as the changes which took place in their functions and duties. The class particularly requires that the judicial forms which prevailed in the Arabian provinces, at the period before-mentioned should be clearly stated, as well as the regulations laid down by the Arabs for the collection of taxes, and for the encouragement of the arts, literature, agriculture, trade, and other matters of this nature; and that the effects of these regulations should be shown. Nor will it be unacceptable, if the relics and vestiges still subsisting of the power of the Arabs, in the territories formerly subjected to their rule, be pointed out. Lastly, the class requires, that not only the testimonies of the authors from whence the facts are derived, shall be invariably and scrupulously noted by the candidates, but that when they may have had an opportunity of access to unpublished documents, they shall append the passages quoted from the MSS. to their own commentaries, in the exact words of the original author.

"The 31st March 1832 is the appointed day, after which no compositions can be admitted for the prize. Sealed papers must be sent with the compositions, in the usual manner, containing the name of the authors, and the same mottoes which are prefixed to the compositions. The prize, which is one hundred ducats, will be adjudged at the anniversary meeting in honour of Leibnitz, in the month of July 1832. It only remains to state, that the candidates, in writing their pieces, may employ, according to their own inclination, either the German, the French, the English, the Italian, or the Latin language."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions. By PROFESSOR LESLIE, PROFESSOR JAMESON, and HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F.R.S.E. No. 1. of *The Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, 1830. Edinburgh; Oliver and Boyd. London; Simpkin and Marshall.

THE *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* is a new series of publications, like the *Family Library*, the *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, and other similar works, the popularity of which evinces the esteem of the reading world for these vehicles of information. The present publication is devoted to that department of knowledge which consists in "an acquaintance with the realities of nature;" and the works composing it will be "such as exhibit, under their real form, man and the objects by which he is surrounded; and trace the leading changes and revolutions through which the nations of the modern world have passed, with their present moral and social condition."

The progress of discovery, which the first number traces through the Polar regions, is a very appropriate introduction to such a work. A succinct history of the physical character and features of the Arctic world, its climate and phenomena, by Professor Leslie, is followed by an interesting epitome of the various voyages towards the Pole, and in search of a north-east and a north-west passage, drawn up by Mr. Hugh Murray; and a highly curious chapter, on Arctic Geology, is subjoined by Professor Jameson. From this specimen of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* we are entitled to recommend it as a very able digest of valuable information. It is accompanied by illustrative cuts, and is printed in a bold and clear type.

The next number, we perceive, is to consist of a *Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa*.

The Plays of Philip Massinger, Vol. II.—No. II. of the Dramatic Series of the *Family Library*. London, 1830. Murray.

THIS second volume of our early drama purified, confirms the expectation we entertained, on the appearance of the first volume, that it would prove a desirable accession to the *Family Library*. The process of purgation has been resolutely and skilfully performed. Of the "Roman Actor" only a few selections are given, though it was esteemed by the author his best piece. Dramatic writers, however, are bad judges of the comparative merits of their productions; and we never heard that the "Roman Actor" was commended, even by actors, except by the great Betterton, who was pleased with the character of *Paris*, which induced him to revive the play after the Restoration; since which time, we believe, it has been neglected.

The History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Vol. II.—No. XI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1830. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the second (but not the concluding) volume of the work, which we mentioned, some months back, with commendation, to which the present portion prefers a new claim. It comprehends the modern voyages of discovery from the second voyage of Columbus to the discoveries of the Russians in the middle of the eighteenth century, including the Spanish and Portuguese expeditions and conquests in America and the East, the voyages of different Europeans to the North, the curious journeys of early English travellers to India, voyages to Africa, the South Seas, &c. including the voyage of Lord Anson. The circumnavigations of Cook and others will form, we presume, the subject of the concluding volume, which will also contain "reflections on the growth of geographical science."

ANNUALS.

The Bengal Annual; a Literary Keepsake for 1830. Edited by DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON. Calcutta, 1830. Smith and Co.

AT the head of our list of annuals this year, we place a real curiosity—a *Bengal Annual*, whose soft, silky, fragile leaves, vindicate its exotic origin. It is but justice to this elegant volume to say, that, although deficient in graphic embellishments, in sterling merit its contents do not yield to any of our home-productions. The first prose piece, "The Literati of India," though a sketch, discovers an able hand. Its delineations of the oriental scholars of the last age, some departed, others still lingering amongst us—particularly that of Mr. Colebrooke—it is really refreshing to read. Mr. H. H. Wilson has contributed a pleasing tale from the Sanscrit, translated, with his accustomed smoothness, into English verse; and not the least curious and characteristic trait of this publication is to be found in the diverse races of the writers who fill its pages—English, Hindu, and Indo-British. Two Hindu gentlemen—Kasiprasad Ghos and Râe Mân Kisén—are the authors of some elegant copies of *English* verse; and another, Harachandra Ghos, has translated the 35th ode of Anacreon into Bengalee metre!

We can have little doubt that, in the hands of its spirited conductor, the *Bengal Annual* will win its way to favour, and continue (to use the bold figure of one of its Hindu contributors), year after year, to

Show'r ignited stars of thought upon
The kindling spirits of mankind.

Forget Me Not; a Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-Day Present for 1831. Edited by FREDERIC SHOBERL. London, 1830. Ackermann.

THE popularity of Mr. Ackermann's *Forget Me Not* seems to have produced the proper effect upon its enterprising publisher, and to have stimulated his and the editor's ambition to surpass, if possible, in this, its eighth year, the preceding editions of this beautiful publication. The illustrations, in particular, are all unexceptionable, and almost exclude preference. The *Bon Ghaut*, in the Deccan, by Westall and Finden; Benares, by Purser and Carter; the Cat's Paw, by Graves and Landseer; Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, by J. R. West and Finden, are exquisite. The literary contents of the volume consist of the usual variety of topics and of styles, adapted to every

taste, furnished by contributors from different and remote parts of the world, including the East-Indies and America.

We perceive that next year we are to have a new series of the *Forget Me Not*, with some improvements in its external character.

Friendship's Offering: a Literary Album, and Christmas and New Year's Present for 1831. London, 1831. Smith, Elder and Co.

A BRILLIANT little volume, like the preceding, excelling rather than falling short of its predecessors. The selection of compositions for this annual has always appeared to us judicious, and we see no reason to withhold this praise from the editor of the present volume. The merit of the plates is eminent: the *Maid of Rajast'han*, from a drawing by Colonel Tod, and executed by Finden in his exquisite style of finish; *St. Mark's Place, Venice*, by Prout and Roberts; the *Halt of the Caravan*, by Purser and Brandard; *Poesie*, by Finden, in which the engraver has retained the inimitable beauty of the original artist, Carlo Dolci, are some of the admirable embellishments of this year's *Friendship's Offering*, which are not, however, particularized from indifference to the beauty of the others. The work is inscribed, by permission, to the Queen.

Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not: a Christmas, New Year's, and Birth-Day Present, for Youth of both Sexes, 1831. Edited by FREDERIC SHOEBELL.

AN excellent little work, inferior, indeed, in splendour of embellishment and elaborateness of composition, to its namesake, but a real *bijou* in juvenile eyes.

The Humourist; a Companion for the Christmas Fireside. By W. H. HARRISON. Ackermann.

THIS is a "first appearance." It is a collection of comic pieces, in prose and verse, replete with fun and drollery—pun, equivocal, and jest—a rich banquet for the votaries of *Comus* and "the crew of mirth." It is decorated with a vast number of plates and vignettes (no less than sixty-seven) from designs, in the broad style, of the late Mr. Rowlandson. The author enters upon his jokes even in the preface, where he says the publisher and himself are in the situation of sailors just launching a new vessel, who would be in an awkward predicament without a *sale*!

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE collection of Chinese and Tibetan books and MSS. belonging to Baron Schilling de Canstadt has been purchased by the Board of Public Instruction in Russia for 15,000 roubles (money), and an annuity for life of 2,500 roubles. The Baron has set off with Father Hyacinth for Kiachta, charged by the government with a mission, purely of a literary nature, which will detain him there probably two years.

Professor Charnoy is about to publish the second volume of his *Expédition d'Alexandre-le-Grand contre les Russes; extrait de l'Alexandrède ou Iskender-Namé de Nizami*. The emperor of Russia has presented him with a diamond-ring, worth one hundred guineas, for the first volume.

The Adventures of Finati, the Guide of Mr. William Banks, in the course of his Eastern journeys and discoveries, have been arranged for publication by that gentleman. Finati, among other interesting occurrences in which he took part, served under the banner of the present Pasha of Egypt, in the hazardous, though successful campaign against the Wahabie, for the recovery of Mecca.

Since the publication of *Anastasius*, Mr. Hope has not appeared before the public as an author. A new work, however, from his pen, is at this moment nearly printed, "*On the Origin and Prospects of Man.*"

Popular specimens of the Greek Dramatists is advertised—an attempt to make English readers, principally those who have not the means of access to the originals, acquainted with the beauties of the Grecian drama, by selecting only the most striking passages from the best translations, connected together by short descriptions in prose, so as to give the plot and story entire. An attractive feature in the first volume (*Æschylus*), will be a series of engravings from the splendid designs of Flaxman.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 8—10.

Baboo Mudoosoodun Sandell stood charged with wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing a certain debt against an individual named Tarrachun Roy, with intent to injure him by falsely procuring a writ of *heri fucias*, against the statute, &c.

Mr. Minchin, in stating the case to the Jury, said that the prosecutor, Tarrachun Roy, was in the employment of the defendant, Baboo Mudoosoodun Sandell, a very rich man and a great landed proprietor in the Mofussil, who had illegally arrested the prosecutor, and under the influence of drawn swords, obliged him to sign certain papers purporting to be a bond and warrant of attorney, the former of which he subsequently returned, writing on the back of it an acquittal of all claims, but the latter he retained, and on that he issued a writ, upon an affidavit sworn to by him before the learned judge now on the bench, which affidavit was altogether false. Mr. Minchin went on to say, that he believed the intention of the defendant in swearing this debt against the prosecutor proceeded from some malicious motive, in consequence of a law-suit existing between the contending parties in one of the zillah courts.

The trial lasted three days; on the 10th,

Mr. Justice Ryan, in his charge, read over the evidence, and concluded by observing, that the jury had a most painful and difficult duty to perform in deciding between the conflicting evidence given on both sides, for it was impossible to reconcile the statements of each, for on the one side or other there must, he observed, be both fraud, perjury, and forgery.

The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, found a verdict of *Guilty*.

On the 1st April, a rule *ausi*, obtained by the Advocate-General, for a new trial, was made absolute, on the ground that the judge (Ryan) had done wrong in admitting certain evidence to be gone into adverse to the defendant.

On the 19th, the new trial came on.

Mr. Minchin moved that it should be put off for a few days, as his principal witnesses were absent; but to this the Advocate-General objected, as there had been sufficient time to subpoena them.

The Chief Justice said, that he could not think of keeping a charge of this kind hanging over the head of the prisoner for perhaps three months longer, particularly as the prosecutor had neglected to attend; and his Lordship added, that if counsel did not enter into some arrangement, he

would order the jury to be empanelled and the case to proceed.

The Advocate-General declined entering into any compromise.

The prisoner was then arraigned, and Mr. Minchin stated, that in consequence of his witnesses being absent, he could not proceed in the case.

The learned judge ordered an *acquittal*, and the prisoner was immediately discharged.

March 18.

The King v. Ashruff Alli and Gholam Mustapher.—Mr. Cleland stated, that on the 5th December last, certain individuals had been convicted of having feloniously stolen from one Hurischunder Sircar certain bills of the Bengal and Hindoostanee Banks, amounting to the sum of sicca rupees 2,800, in a place called Sibtullah, in Calcutta. The defendant, Ashruff Alli, was thannadar of that part of the town, and the other defendant, Gholam Mustapher, was naib thannadar. It was their duty to report every morning to the magistrates the occurrences of the preceding night, and an individual named Augustin Julian, was appointed to receive all complaints and submit them to the magistrates. On the evening in question, Hurischunder Sircar was inveigled into a house in Sibtullah, said to be occupied by Nawab Mustapher Ally. Individuals from the Mofussil occasionally come to Calcutta, assuming rank and titles for the purpose of entrapping the unwary, and swindling them out of their property. It was into the house, occupied by one of those individuals, that the prosecutor went, being informed that he could there purchase pearls, &c. He was introduced into the presence of the pretended Nawab, who, after some conversation, asked the prosecutor what a bundle contained which lay beside him. The bundle was then examined and returned to him; he then went away, and on his return home examined the bundle, when he found that Bank notes amounting to 2,800 rupees, had been abstracted. He immediately returned to the house, but found the door shut and a padlock upon it, and he then suspected he had been along with sharpers, and robbed. He then applied to the defendants at the tanna, who the next morning conspiring to prevent the public justice at its very source, made a false report of the transaction; and the prosecutor the following day presented a petition to the magistrates, describing the robbery, and requesting a proclamation might be made by tom tom, which was accordingly done. There are two departments in the police, (R)

the Report department and Felony department. Mr. Julian reports the charges on paper to be afterwards handed over to the Nazar, and by him to Mr. Andrew, the magistrate of the Report department, and about two o'clock on the day in question, the defendants gave in a report to the following purport :

" Saturday, 6th June 1829, No. 16, Sibtullah Tanna.—Hurischunder Sircar came to the tanna this morning about 8, and stated that yesterday in the afternoon he deposited eight Bengal and Ilindoostanee Bank-notes, amounting to 2,800 rupees, with a Molvie and Moonshie, names unknown, at Copaltollah, under promise of their selling pearls and diamonds; and at 7 o'clock in the evening plaintiff went to Copaltollah, and found the door locked up."

The learned counsel said that the case came on in the ordinary way before Mr. Robison, who was struck by certain informalities in the affair, as the report differed from the statement made by the complainant.

After hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, and a speech on behalf of the prisoners from the Advocate-General,

Sir Edward Ryan said, that the defendants were indicted for wickedly and corruptly conspiring to make a false report, and so obstruct the course of public justice; and if they did so conspire, it would be a serious offence. The evidence of the prosecutor only went to prove that a robbery had been committed, and the day after he made the report to the Naib he appeared only to think that the money was lost. But there was at once an end of the case if the jury credited the evidence of Gobendeen, for he told the same story as the Naib had reported, so it could not have been falsified. As for the motive, his Lordship could see none, nor did he think there was evidence sufficient to justify a conviction; but that was a question for the jury to determine.

The jury at once returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

March 31.

The Martine Charity.—The court this day confirmed the report of the Master, stating what was a fit and proper sum to be appropriated to the payment of the Lucknow charity, from the property devoted to that purpose by the late General Martine.

The Chief Justice said that the money should be delivered over to the claimants by the Accountant-general of the court; and if he found any difficulty in adjusting their demands, as the petitioners were living in a foreign country, a person would be appointed for that purpose, if the court were applied to, and the judges would feel great pleasure in ordering payment to any person appointed by government.

The *India Gazette*, with reference to the pensions payable out of this estate, says :—" It appears that the Chief Justice on his tour was inundated with petitions relating to these claims, and that the only obstacle to their immediate payment is the want of a person through whom it may be made. The court has ordered the payment; but the Accountant-general of the court does not consider himself authorized to appoint a person for that purpose. The court cannot interfere unless the matter is proposed in form by counsel, and the Advocate-general declines to move the court, because it is not a case in which the government is concerned, or on which he has any authority to act officially. The learned Chief Justice appears to have intimated that he would direct the pauper counsel to move the court in the matter.

" So much for the pensionaries of the estate; but our recent remarks had principal reference to the delay that has taken place in the appropriation of General Martine's bequests for the promotion of education by the establishment of an institution to be called *La Martinière*. Whether the Master has made his final report on this institution we do not know, but we have just been informed that, on the 29th March, he submitted to the judges for their sanction a plan of a building for the institution, which we believe is now in the possession of the Chief Justice for the purpose of examination, before giving an order for carrying into effect the erection of the building. It is now we learn three years since the ground was purchased, but it is expected that his Lordship will soon come to a decision, and that little further delay will occur. We have seen a copy of the plan, which does much credit to the intelligent builder who has prepared it."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, March 29.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Dickens appeared in support of a petition to revoke an adjudication filed by Womeschunder Paul Choudry, to the effect, that Issurchunder Paul Choudry might be declared an insolvent, he having departed from within the limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court, with intent to defraud his creditors.*

The counsel for Issurchunder first contended, that he was joined with Womeschunder, and was appointed manager of a joint Hindoo family, so that if the present measure were carried into effect, it would render all the family insolvents. They further contended that the debt claimed was not a debt from Issurchunder to Womeschunder, but from him to his attorney, as the decree of the supreme court direct-

* See *Asiatic Journ.*, vol. xxviii. p. 81.

ed Issurchunder to pay Womeschunder's costs out of (his) Womeschunder's share of the joint property; and as the account directed by the decree of the supreme court was unadjusted in the Master's-office, it was impossible for one party to prove a debt against the other. He further denied by affidavit that any debt was due: but allowing that it was, it was for costs awarded, and not such a demand as would entitle Womeschunder to become a petitioning creditor.

Mr. Clarke (with whom was Mr. Cleland) entered into a brief history of this well-known case, and said, that the present step had been taken as the only one left, Issurchunder having treated every process of the supreme court with contumacy.

Mr. Clarke contended that if Issurchunder could have been arrested under the attachment which had issued, he could, being a trader, have petitioned under the 5th section for his discharge, and if he went out of the jurisdiction of the supreme court that left the debt unchanged, so that if he could petition in one sense, the present measure was justified in the other.

The Court were of opinion that the debt was not such a one as would entitle a creditor to petition. It was evident he had committed an act of insolvency, but the present measure, if allowed, might lead to serious consequences, so that the safer course was, as no case could be shown where a petitioning creditor's debt was costs in a case of equity, to revoke the adjudication and allow the petition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIMARY VISITATION CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP.

The following is the charge delivered by the bishop to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Calcutta, January 6, 1830.

"I have sought an early occasion of calling you together, in the hope that the object of our mutual labours will be much facilitated by the establishment of that good understanding between us which can have its beginning only in personal communication. We must be satisfied, however, although the proceedings of this day should wear the character of a visitation in outward circumstances only, while it must be wanting in some of its realities. Your diocesan must be content to seek rather than to deliver instruction respecting the details of duty; and you the clergy, however prepared to render canonical obedience to your ecclesiastical superior lawfully constituted, can as yet have no grounds whereon to rest the foundation of that affectionate confidence, without which obedience is a mere ceremony. I trust that from this moment the foundation of such confidence will begin to be laid, deep enough and wide enough to admit of our

rearing upon it, by our joint exertions, an edifice of extensive public usefulness.

"To some among you the scene which this day exhibits must have become little less than familiar. For the fourth time, within a period short even with respect to the life of man, you are called to attend the primary visitation of your diocesan. To the venerable father of the Indian church, and to him alone, was the privilege granted of meeting his clergy a second time on such an occasion; the labours of my two immediate predecessors closed after a single effort. Here, in your presence, they made their declarations of the faith which sustained, of the hope which animated them; and they went forth among you rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer in the cause of the Gospel. It would ill become me to attempt their eulogy when speaking before those who had the best means of appreciating their high deserts. My own personal acquaintance with them was slight, that of a contemporary at the university; but I delight to remember that I was one of those who witnessed the dawning of that brilliant day which has shed such lustre over the infancy of the Indian church. From this place I would not speak of genius and intellectual attainments merely, but I would bid you fix your regard on those spiritual gifts and graces with which that eminent person to whom I refer was so abundantly endowed. Others will celebrate the lofty flights of his poetical conception, the depth and clearness of his sound philosophy: we look at him as the zealous and unwearied servant of God, bringing into action all the graces of the Christian character, a living epistle setting forth to us all that is spoken of in reference to that charity which 'suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.' For so it is in recording the excellencies of the Christian prelate, no other language will serve us than that of an apostle of Christ.

"Addressing you then from this chair, whence you have heretofore received instruction, at one time such as the soundest knowledge and most matured experience could supply; at another such as came warm from the heart and faithful to its fires, enriched with all the treasures of learning and genius; at a third, when the exhortations were hallowed by the very circumstances under which they were delivered, and a dying man spoke to you as dying men. Succeeding under circumstances like these to the chair I now occupy, what is left for me but to ask your prayers, that

I may enter on the work in the power and with the spirit which was granted to those who have gone before me? We may remember it was not till his master had been suddenly snatched away from his sight that the prophet of old received his inspiration in full measure; and may we not be permitted to entertain a persuasion, that it may be even so in the Spirit's dispensation to ourselves; that the removal of these our teachers and forerunners was necessary (so to speak), in order to make way for the operation of the Divine Spirit in our own hearts, and to enable us to live and act so that we may shew forth his glory.

"In the suggestions I am now about to offer I desire to be understood rather as pointing out what is advisable than as enjoining what is absolutely required to be done. Not that if the occasion demanded, I should shrink from delivering such authoritative injunctions as become my office, nor that I apprehend you would be reluctant to pay that obedience, which is rendered not for wrath but rather for conscience sake: this, however, is not at the present moment the relation in which we are called to place ourselves; you have a right to be treated as members of a body wherein all are ready to work together for good; for myself I desire to speak not as one who seeks 'to lord it over God's heritage,' not as having 'dominion over your faith, but as a helper of your joy,' of that substantial, holy joy, which those alone can realize who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.

"If we consider the subject we have now to go over together, in regard first to our relative and then to our personal duties, every point of interest may be brought before us in succession. Of the class of relative duties, those will first demand our attention which we owe to the laws under which we exist as an established church; to the authorities through whom that law is administered; and to the community of which we form a part. With respect to the laws, we, as ministers of the church, set apart for the exercise of functions which should be in their whole character spiritual, with the laws, I say, we, the clergy of the Indian church, have nothing to do but to obey them. It is a most valuable exemption we are permitted to enjoy; we partake in all the advantages of the laws as they exist, enjoy all the security they afford, and are permitted to remain free from all the difficulties and embarrassments which attend their administration. The Church of England has grown up side by side with our civil institutions, and many functions in consequence are performed interchangeably; rights are ascertained and jurisdiction exercised which cannot be regarded as peculiarly belonging to either, though sometimes exercised by

both. So close and intimate is the actual union between the Church and the State in our native land; nor will any true friend to either desire to see that union dissolved. But though this junction of powers and interests may be eminently serviceable in respect to the root and stem of our establishment, it cannot be so with the branches that have sprung from it; and of these the Indian church may be regarded as the most important: long may it flourish, deriving its nourishment and strength from the parent stem, but clear from the embarrassments with which that stem is surrounded! Its blossoms will be fairer, its spiritual fruit more abundant, from the very fact that there is so little that is secular mingled with its institutions, its objects, or its means of support.

"In reference to the authorities through whom the functions of government are now discharged, I have an entire conviction that but one sentiment prevails amongst us, that of gratitude for the support and countenance we receive, and affectionate regard for the unvarying kindness of manner with which that support is afforded. I rejoice in the opportunity of bearing this public testimony, resting as it does on the result of very diligent inquiry, confirmed by my own intimate though short experience.

"The consideration of our duties to the community at large would embrace a field too wide to be traversed on such an occasion as this. I will confine myself, therefore, to that class of them which devolve on you officially as conservators of those important records, the public registers. The duty thus assigned to you is one which, from the circumstances of your position, you are peculiarly fitted to discharge: the register is to be looked upon as an original record of the facts which are its subject-matter. To authenticate such record then, it is clearly requisite that the declaration should be made by the person who performed the act at the time and place when and where it was performed; and the signature should, in the case wherein much precaution is necessary, be made in the presence of witnesses themselves cognisant of the whole transaction. It is clear that all these requisites may be combined in ecclesiastical registers with perfect certainty, while in those of any other character such combination is difficult, and must be more or less doubtful. I advert to these facts, in order to bring to your minds a conviction of the absolute necessity that all entries in the register should be made at the time and place where the transaction is recorded to have happened. Bear in mind, that whenever your loss sight of this caution, you do, as far as you are concerned, invalidate the testimony it is your object to establish. The prescribed form of keeping the registers in this dio-

case is nearly all that could be wished ; it would be better, perhaps, if, instead of an approximation to those used in England, they exhibited an entire conformity with them. But this, though it might be regarded as an improvement, is not of sufficient moment to justify any present alteration. The government and the parties interested are at this time, I believe, quite satisfied with the manner in which our registers are kept, and we will give all diligence that this satisfaction may not be disturbed.

“ In passing from the consideration of relative to that of personal duties, I am called to notice, in the first place, those which attach to our professional character and station. My views, as regards my own office, admit of being stated very concisely. You are aware that the ecclesiastical concerns of five archdeaconries are entrusted to my superintendence, and it must occur to you that such superintendence cannot be exercised effectually, without the aid of delegated agency. For such delegation the law has fully made provision, and my immediate predecessor put in force those provisions of the law, by issuing to the several archdeacons his commission to discharge certain functions therein assigned. The form of the commission is given at length in Mr. Abbott's most useful and valuable compilation ; and to that I refer you, adding only for your information, that I have inspected, and in due form confirmed the commission addressed to the Archdeacon of Calcutta, who will in consequence continue to exercise the powers therein entrusted to him. You will observe that the authority thus delegated is purely of an administrative character : the general superintendence, the appeals in the last resort, and all those functions which belong essentially and exclusively to the episcopal office, remain as heretofore in the bishop ; and, by God's blessing, I will perform them with impartiality, diligence, and faithfulness.

“ A few words must be said on the subject of ministerial licenses. I desire it to be understood, that I expect the regulations introduced by my predecessors on this head to be constantly abided by ; the authority to grant licenses will rest with the archdeacon, and he will, from time to time, report to me the names of those chaplains and ministers (should there be any such) who omit to comply with the regulations. Observe, I say I *expect* this compliance, I do not enjoin it ; nor is it my design to resort to compulsory measures to enforce it. The license, I would call you to remark, is in truth the only link of communication between the bishop and his clergy in the Indian church ; each chaplain or minister, by taking out a license, puts himself in connexion with the diocesan, pledging himself thereby to cano-

nical obedience, and securing to himself in return the protection, support, and aid of the chief ecclesiastical authority. I am, however, most anxious that this should be a voluntary act on the part of the chaplains. I wish and expect them to be licensed ; if any should decline to fulfil this wish and justify this reasonable expectation, he may be forewarned, that as he withholds submission he must not expect protection. I, in truth, can have no cognizance of him, and he must be prepared to find that his applications, which should be transmitted through me to the Supreme Government, will remain wholly unheeded ; and more than this, when he returns to England, he will take with him none of the necessary testimonials. I can certify nothing of one respecting whom officially I know nothing, and who has himself cut off the only channel through which such knowledge could have been obtained. But I persuade myself this case will not occur ; there are several names in the registrar's list of individuals by whom this necessary attention has hitherto been delayed or neglected ; but I feel assured they will not suffer themselves to remain any longer under the possible imputation of contumacy.

“ Another matter connected with our personal duties calls for attention ; the mode of performing the public services of the church. It has been stated to me that some chaplains are in the habit of shortening the office at morning prayer, by omitting some portions of the appointed ritual, and I can well understand that there may be circumstances so urgent as to render such a practice desirable, and in a certain sense expedient ; but we must remember, that however its expediency may be maintained, the practice is absolutely irregular. It has been suggested to me, that the matter ought not to be left to the discretion of individuals, but that some uniform mode of proceeding should be introduced, under the sanction of the episcopal authority. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that I possess any such authority ; the Book of Common Prayer is appointed to be read in churches under no less authority than that of an act of Parliament. It is statute law ; no individual functionary therefore, be his station in the church what it may, can have power to suspend any of its provisions, or to sanction the omission or alteration of any of its formularies. I do not say that I should feel myself bound to pronounce a formal censure in those cases where the circumstances are of peculiar urgency, and that urgency can be clearly established ; but I must warn every chaplain and minister, that I shall hold him responsible for any such departure from established order, and require him to be ready to give an adequate reason for it. There is a method by which

the whole inconvenience may be obviated, and at the same time the directions of the Rubric rigidly observed, and that is, by returning to the usage which was evidently contemplated by the framers of our liturgy, and dividing the morning service into two parts: the first part, which is properly the morning prayer, to be celebrated at an early hour; the second part, which would commence with the litany and comprise the usual portion of the communion service, might be celebrated at the accustomed hour. This was the arrangement, as I have observed, originally contemplated, and I need not tell you that it is still in use in some of our cathedrals. I must, however, add, that in recommending its adoption I have the sanction of our highest living authorities, with whom I had several conferences on the subject before I left England. There can be no doubt that in the hot season (and it is in that season only the inconvenience is felt) such a division would meet the wishes of a large portion of every congregation. The officiating minister perhaps might feel the demand for a third sermon burthensome; but the division of duty would greatly diminish his personal fatigue, and if instead of a third regularly arranged discourse he were to introduce an expository lecture on one of the portions of Holy Scripture read in the service of the day, it would tend greatly to his own benefit and the edification of his hearers.

“And now, my reverend brethren, nothing more remains but to refer (and the reference shall be short) to those peculiar circumstances in our actual position which should animate us where hindrances and difficulties cross our onward path; should temper the ardent anticipation of the sanguine, and sooth and encourage those who are most prone to despondency.

“The circumstances are indeed peculiar, and if I express myself strongly in speaking of them, it is because I feel most deeply their interest and importance. What position can be more interesting than that in which we are placed? What concerns more important than those intrusted to us? ‘Fear not, little flock,’ said our Lord himself to his doubting and alarmed disciples, ‘fear not, little flock, it is your father’s good pleasure to give you the kingdom,’—and to us, if we indeed approve ourselves his faithful and believing followers—to us also does the promise belong. We shall receive the kingdom—not the kingdom which is of this world and cometh with observation, but that which is within, and is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. This is our encouragement, and it stands in stead of all other that could be offered. I speak to you of encouragement rather than of hindrances, not however that I would be willing to underrate those we really have

to encounter. They are numerous and formidable. We have to grapple with all the obstacles thrown in the way of spiritual progress by the very refinements of civilized life; we have the indifference of the nominal professor, the reasoning pride of the sceptic, the bold and scornful bearing of the openly licentious; these within the limits of our immediate charge: and if we look beyond those limits, it is to contemplate the debasement of luxurious indolence, the intolerant fierceness of prejudice and misbelief, the foul and cruel rites of idolatry and superstition. We have thus before us what may be regarded as an epitome of the whole world, of that world which lieth in wickedness; and who is on our side? To maintain the fearful combat we have the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God; ‘with his favour the Lord will compass us as with a shield;’ and putting on the whole armour of righteousness, we may boldly go forward in His name, who will one day lead forth the armies of heaven, conquering and to conquer. But let us not deceive ourselves by making an over estimate even of our very difficulties; vast as they are we must be ready to admit, that in resisting and overcoming them there is no trial awaiting us but that which is common to man: The evil heart of unbelief, whatever differences it may exhibit in outward circumstances, in its essential characteristics, is ever the same. I am persuaded, and the persuasion is founded on much actual observation and experience, that the Christian minister has the same enemies to contend against in the ignorant and licentious crowds which fill the towns of our native land as he will meet here in India. The love of money, enthroned in the heart of the worldling, receives, though there be no visible representation, homage as profound and unremitting as that which is paid to idols of gold or silver, or stone graven by art and man’s device; the love of the world imposes trials as severe, and demands sacrifices as shocking, as those we lament to see offered on the altars of a dark and relentless superstition. In India as in England, the evil is the same, and the same must be the remedy. It is from the unregenerate heart that the stream of evil springs, and it can never be cleansed but by pouring in the waters of that fountain which is opened in Zion for sin and for uncleanness.

“Let us then, my reverend brethren, thank God and take courage. Let us work while it is called to-day, remembering that the night cometh when no man can work; and whether our sun shall go down at noon, or, like some whom I rejoice to see among us, we see it decline gradually to its setting, and by its mild and gentle splendour give an earnest of the dawning of an eternal day; whatever our

appointed course may be, let it be our prayer that it may run be with joy; that as those ready to be offered, the time of whose departure is at hand, we may be enabled to look with steadfastness for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ."

MEETING OF THE DHURMU SUBHA.

On Sunday the 23d Choitru, at the house of Kasheenath Mullick, in Burtulah Gullee, a meeting of the committee was held, of which the following are the particulars:—The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, after which it was inquired whether any one had any remark to make relative to the petition in favour of the burning of widows which was about to be sent to England. It was generally acknowledged to be excellent, and it was agreed to send it to some eminent Englishman for correction. Baboo Radhakant Deb agreed to take that labour on himself.

Baboo Kasheenath Bundopadhiya, Baboo Radhakant Deb, Baboo Gokoolnath Mullick, Baboo Ashootosh Deb, Baboo Seeb Chunder Dass, and Baboo Tareence Churn Mitru, were then appointed a committee to decide through whom the petition should be presented: they were appointed to meet at the house of Baboo Goopemohun Deb to fix on the individual.

An account of the money collected was then presented; but it was forbidden to mention the names of those who had not paid up their subscriptions, which will be done on a future occasion. When the several subscription books, which had been prepared, were brought forward, Baboo Kasheenath Bundo took two of them; Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Mookho took one, and Boboo Voishnub Dass Mullick one, saying that many of their friends and relatives had not subscribed, whom they would constrain to do so.

The argument in favour of the burning of widows, which had been drawn up in an abstract by Turku Bhoosun Bhutta-charjyu, was now presented to the meeting, with all the authorities in detail, and it was determined to leave it with the secretary, to be used as occasion might require. On reading a letter from the author of the *Suttee Sunghita*, it was resolved to invite him to the meeting. The letters which had been received from various places were then read, and appropriate replies were directed to be sent. On the last inquiry made by the secretary, it was determined that until the petition was sent to England, a meeting should be held every Sunday; but as the next Sunday fell on the Muba Bishoobu Sunkranttee, the meeting was to be omitted on that day, and a meeting held on the following Sunday. Sixteen individuals were admitted to the committee.

It was then proposed by Baboo Seeb

Chunder Dass, and seconded by Baboo Ashootosh Deb, that it is highly improper to encourage or to subscribe to any works, or any newspaper, in which the Hindoo religion is treated with disrespect. Upon which Baboo Gokoolnath Mullick observed, that so far from paying for such works, they should not be accepted if offered gratuitously, which was unanimously agreed to. Baboo Bhuguvutee Churn then proposed a dispensation in favour of the editor of the *Chundrika*, who should be allowed to read all works, which was also carried unanimously.—*Chundrika*.

NATIVE MALE NURSES.

The Calcutta Government Gazette has the following paragraph:—"We have received a communication from a correspondent up the country, accompanied by a real and highly respectable reference, stating a circumstance of too shocking a nature to admit of our giving the letter itself, however scrupulously worded, a place. We conceive, therefore, that we sufficiently acquit ourselves of our duty towards the public, by solemnly putting parents and guardians in this country upon their guard, against the highly reprehensible custom of committing female children to the charge of native male servants. We have heard of several instances of the revolting consequences of such confiding blindness on the part of parents; and the benevolent intention of our correspondent is, we trust, thus equally well answered as if we had published his communication."

Other editors have been less scrupulous, and have published the letter, which discloses a most disgusting fact, calculated, we should think, to put an end altogether to the practice of employing male nurses.

CARRIER BOOBY.

The following notice of a remarkable occurrence has been handed to us by the commander of the *Irt*:—"On the 23d March 1830, at 2:30 P.M. in lat. 8° 05' N. long. 83° 55' E. lat., in the barque *Irt*, of Whitehaven, outward-bound to Calcutta, a booby alighted on board, to the left wing of which was attached a small piece of wood with the following inscriptions: on one side, "Ship *Rome*, 140 from Salem for Calcutta;" on the other side, "lat. 16° 0' N., long. 87° 00' E., all well." So that calculating from the above positions, in 20 days the bird had flown 217 miles in a S. 58° E. or S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. direction; but probably it had flown double or treble that distance, as it is not likely it would always fly in a direct line."—*John Bull*, April 5.

THE GOLF CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Calcutta Golf Club took place on the 24th

March, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair, when certain rules and regulations were passed. Lord Ramsay was, by acclamation, elected captain, and Dr. Playfair, secretary to the club for the present year. The members of the club meet daily in the cool of the morning and evening to practise this ancient and pleasant game.—*Gov. Gazette.*

List of members of the Calcutta Golf Club:—Lord Ramsay, *captain*, 1830; G. Playfair, *secretary*. Sir E. Ryan; Col. Ramsay; G. J. Siddons, Esq.; James Young, Esq.; David Hill, Esq.; James Calder, Esq.; A. Wight, Esq.; Major Playfair; C. T. Glass, Esq.; Dr. J. Grant; A. Ross, Esq.; Capt. MacLachlan; R. Barlow, Esq.; J. Ritchie, Esq.; W. Storm, Esq.; C. F. Hunter, Esq.; J. Gillmore, Esq.; J. MacRitchie, Esq.; W. R. Young, Esq.; John Abbott, Esq.; J. C. Stewart, Esq.; A. Tainsh, Esq.; H. W. Deane, Esq.; Capt. Sewell.

DISTURBANCES AT A SHRADDDHU.

The *Shradddhu*, or funeral ceremonies of the lately deceased widow of Nilmoney Mullick, have collected an immense number of mendicants and poor people of Calcutta and its environs in the Chitpoor road and the avenues to it. It is usual upon such occasions for the heir of the deceased to distribute money and food among the poor, and the inducement held out by the present opportunity was such as to bring together a great number of poor people, each of whom expected to have had one rupee. The thousands who had left their homes for these alms were accommodated temporarily in the houses of several native gentlemen. The excessive heat, together with the delay that occurred in distributing the money intended for the poor, has caused some mortality among them. Several of them, alarmed and disappointed, have hurried away home, plundering the shops of petty retail dealers of every thing upon which they could lay their hands. These circumstances bear sad testimony to the amount of poverty in the country, since people will come fifty miles, as some have done upon this occasion, for one rupee.—*India Gaz., April 30.*

EXECUTION OF A CELEBRATED MARAUDER.

On Thursday the 18th instant was executed at Ahmednuggur, with seven of his associates, the celebrated marauder Kakajee. This man, whose courage and talents might, during the disturbed periods of Indian history, have enabled him to achieve great things, under the present organized administration of affairs, could attain no higher elevation than that which, in all ages, is due to unprincipled aggressors upon the welfare and property of their fellow creatures. Born a brahman, his im-

petuosity appears to have been tempered with a large proportion of the subtlety which distinguishes that wily generation; and for many years he succeeded in carrying on his system of robbery in defiance of justice. Although the scourge of the districts in which he resided, so great was the terror with which he was regarded, that no person was bold enough to bring the evidence against him. Some years ago he was in confinement at Dhoolia, but contrived to make his escape, leaving a note for the magistrate, in which he humourously apologized for "absence without leave," on a plea of being tired of confinement and gaol diet. During his last imprisonment he had nearly succeeded in liberating himself, but his plans were defeated by the treachery of a fellow prisoner. His common food was parched grain, and he performed his devotions seated on the flat of his sabre, after the manner of those of his caste who bear arms. Like Mahomet, he endeavoured to stimulate the zeal and secure the respect of his followers by the assumption of a religious character, and, for this purpose, proclaimed himself an incarnation of Chundobhy, the deified patron of Mahratta thieves. His object, as proved in court during his trial, was to raise against the government the whole of the predatory tribes of the Deccan. Amongst the participants of his fate was his son, a promising youth, and well worthy of such a sire. No Frenchman, in hour of trouble, could have adopted with more gaiety and confidence the motto, "le bon tems viendra," than this hopeful chip of the old block, who, after his arrest, seeing a person mounted on a horse to which he took a fancy, very coolly assured him of his intention of possessing it, cost free, in a very short time. The execution took place at two o'clock p.m. under a numerous guard, as it was generally supposed the rescue of the prisoners might be attempted. The most prevailing castes contributed representatives to this spectacle of admonitory justice, the party on the scaffold consisting of two brahmans, one Sing or Purdessee, one Mussulman, two Mahrattas, a Bheel of Guzzerat, and a Dher. Omer Sing, the Purdessee, is said to have been the man who on a recent occasion wished to sabre a British officer who, like the Jewish traveller, "fell amongst thieves," and would have effected his sanguinary purpose but for the intervention of Kakajee. As a reward for this act of kindness, the robber chief merely requested to be allowed to help himself to a pair of plated spurs, which had escaped the rest of the gang, and which he probably mistook for silver. He then gave the officer a couple of rupees to proceed on his journey. Such humanity and gentlemanly manners are an ornament to any gallows. The whole party met their fate

with firmness, and probably appeared in the eyes of Mahratta spectators martyrs.—*John Bull*, April 22.

THE POLICE.

Complaints continue to be made at Calcutta of an inefficiency of the police. We copy the following from the *India Gazette* of April 28:—"Robberies and assaults continue to be committed, and, as far as we can learn, without receiving the slightest obstruction from the Calcutta police."

The same paper contains the following:

"It is said that the police committee has brought its proceedings to a close, and submitted its reports to government. It is affirmed also, that no complaint has been preferred before the committee against any of the magistrates, thanadars, or chowkeedars, and that the report is favourable to the present system of police and its administrators. If such be the result of this investigation, which we will take leave to doubt till we have it on better authority than rumour and hearsay, it is very desirable that the ground on which the opinion of the committee has been formed should be made known, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that government will consent to the publication of the report. Every householder in Calcutta has reason to be thankful to government, for the willingness which it has evinced to inquire into the alleged abuses connected with the police of the city, and if improvement is found to be unnecessary or impracticable, it is due, both to the government and to the public, that the process by which this conclusion has been reached should be declared. The public expression of general dissatisfaction, we believe, led to the appointment of the committee, and that dissatisfaction is not likely to be allayed, or public complaints rendered less frequent, by the bare announcement that the evils alleged to exist are imaginary, while the insecurity of person and property, and the illegal exactions practised by the inferior agents of the police, are daily felt and observed. Of the magistrates we know little, and we say nothing; but we have no hesitation in saying, that in every quarter of the city to which our observation has extended, we have found the thanadars an unprincipled set of men, employing their authority not in protecting, but oppressing the poorer classes of natives, and subject to very inadequate superintendence. To request us to believe that these evils do not exist, is to request us to deny the evidence of our senses; and we cannot therefore credit the statement that the police committee, badly constituted as we understand it to have been, has submitted a report of its labours to government, affirming the perfection of the Calcutta po-

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lice, and offering no suggestions for its improvement."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S NOTIFICATION.

From some complaints which have reached us on the subject, we have reason to believe that the object of the Governor-General's notification of March 1828 has been greatly mistaken, and been the cause of great dissatisfaction to those who jumped at once to the conclusion that it opened to them a short path to fame and fortune. It was sufficiently evident, we should have thought, to reflecting men, that his lordship intended no more than to seek information from every source, and to make use of it at his own discretion. If the parties who have furnished information were actuated, as we suppose most of them profess to be, by public motives, by a desire to promote improvement in the system of administering the country generally, or in the management of particular departments, they have no real ground of complaint, whether their information be made use of or not. They have done their duty, and have that consolation within which passeth shew. If they looked to reward, if they sought their own advantage rather than that of the state, that is another affair. The terms of the notice offered no such consideration.

There are some individuals also, we learn, who consider themselves aggrieved in having been refused personal interviews with his lordship; but surely it could not be supposed that the Governor-General ever contemplated the indiscriminate admission into his presence of every one who might claim the privilege of intruding on his lordship's time. We are inclined to think after all, therefore, that the complaints to which we have alluded have no just or reasonable foundation.—*Beng. Chron.* March 18.

MR. H. H. WILSON.

The following paragraph in the *Calcutta John Bull* of March 19, recording a very gratifying and appropriate mark of respect to Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson,—eminent not merely as a profound oriental scholar, but as an unwearied promoter of native education,—contains remarks, in the justice of which we most heartily concur:—

"The well known exertions of Mr. H. H. Wilson to promote the progress of native education are about to receive a very appropriate and a very honourable reward from those for whom these labours were undertaken so cheerfully, and have been prosecuted so assiduously. A number of Hindoo native gentlemen have resolved on requesting Mr. Wilson to sit for his picture to Mr. Beechey; and the council of the Hindoo college have agreed to its being deposited (S)

ed in the hall of an institution, which may be said to have owed its birth to this distinguished oriental scholar and ardent friend of native youth. We are perhaps to ascribe it, in a great measure, to the well-known modesty of Mr. Wilson himself,—but it is not a little remarkable,—that the name of one who has done so much for the literature of the East and the education of native youth, should not be found more frequently mentioned than it is in works professing to touch on those subjects. It strikes us as a singular omission—and it surely must have been a mere omission—in the journal of the late Bishop Heber, that, although led in different parts of his work to notice and eulogize our oriental scholars, the name of Mr. Wilson is not, we believe, once mentioned by him. By whom else in India is that name unknown or unhonoured, as that of a scholar of the deepest and most varied attainments? Amidst ‘talented’ and ‘gifted’ writers, eulogized, *usque ad nauseam*, by the most shameless and sordid panegyrists, it is truly refreshing to turn to the tribute paid, by honest and unambiguous gratitude and esteem, to worth and talents as solid and sterling, as they are modest and unassuming.”

SUTTEES.

The London *Missionary Register* says: “We stated that Mr. Smith, of Benares, had spoken of an order respecting the prohibition of suttees so early as February 1829, and pointed out the inconsistency of such a statement, with the fact, that the missionaries at Calcutta expressed their hopes, in July following, that the prohibition would soon take place. The point is cleared up by the following extract from Mr. Smith’s journal; from which it appears, that he referred to a humane order, not indeed for the prohibition of suttees, but which was doubtless intended to have the effect of a prohibition. The manner in which this preliminary order was received, doubtless encouraged the Governor-General to proceed to his ultimate purpose, as ‘marking,’ the Serampore missionaries observe, ‘in the most decided manner, the sentiments and feelings of natives themselves as to a practice so revolting to human nature.’ Mr. Smith, on his way from Benares to Allahabad, writes:

“Jan. 25, 1829, from Gossegunj:—‘The duroga, according to his promise, collected a numbers of pundits, and brahmins, and others, more than 200; and informed me. I immediately accompanied him to the spot where they were all assembled; and, after having some conversation with the pundits on religious subjects, the duroga brought out a paper written in Persian respecting the prohibition of suttees, which he read before the assembly. It enjoined that no suttee should take place in

future in this district; but should any woman feel determined to be burned with the corpse of her husband, notice should be given to the magistrate; and should it be sanctioned, she must then gather firewood herself and prepare the pile without making any fence to it, and it should be done in the presence of the duroga; and after putting a slow fire to the pile, she must then voluntarily get on it; and should any person be found assisting, advising, and encouraging her in the horrid act, that they should be prosecuted; and as the flame touches her body, should she wish to get off the pile, nobody should prevent her; and should any persons be found threatening her, in order to keep her in the flame, that they will be prosecuted as murderers.’”

EMBASSY TO AVA.

Letters received by the *Ganges* steamer, state that Major Burney, our new resident at the court of Ava, met with a very flattering reception at Rangoon. The woonghee sent two magistrates in full robes to receive him, and 200 or 300 followers to escort him and his suite to the hall of audience, where the woonghee and his principal officers of state, in their court dresses, received them with every mark of respect. Chairs were placed for the resident and English gentlemen, merchants of the place who followed him. After the interchanges of compliment usual on such occasions, this being a mere visit of ceremony, Major Burney took leave. At his next visit it was his intention to enter into some preliminaries, with respect to the object for which he was deputed to represent the British authorities at Ava, and then to proceed forthwith to the capital.

We have no doubt ourselves that the arrangement of having a resident at Ava will be productive of great advantage to the interests of the trade with Birmah, and serve to maintain that good understanding which now obtains between the two governments, even if it do not lead to more important results. We think it very probable that it may tend to facilitate the dissemination of European knowledge among the people, who, naturally quick and intelligent, and having comparatively few prejudices to overcome, especially in respect to religion, would rapidly give evidence of its benign influence.—*Bengal Chron.* April 10.

COLONIZATION.

The *Chundrika* (native paper) has the following paragraph:—

“We are informed that a letter from some gentleman of great influence in England has been received, which states that the question of Indian colonization

has been brought forward, and that the rulers of the country are opposed to it; we are led to believe, therefore, that the restrictions upon the cultivation of the soil by Europeans, which now exist, will not be removed, and that the petition on that subject will be fruitless. That the counter-petition will therefore be very acceptable, there can be no doubt. We also learn, that the gentleman, who has written from England to his Indian friend, has requested him to send home every particular respecting the outrages committed by indigo planters on the peasantry, and has promised to bring the subject before Parliament. The great men in England never do any thing which inflicts distress on the people, nor will they ever do so. Parliament is no respecter of persons. The members of that assembly look for the truth; they are profound in wisdom and foresight, and weigh well that which may produce good or evil effects. Hence no misfortune can befall the inhabitants of India. We have been overwhelmed with joy at this intelligence, and lose not a moment in diffusing the same joy amongst our Hindoo readers."

TRADE IN BRITISH PIECE-GOODS.

A writer in a Calcutta *Free-trade* paper, criticising the letters of "Ignorantius," which appeared in the *Morning Herald* last year, makes the following important admission:—

"With respect to the most prominent article, in the present state of the trade—British piece goods—many appear to be still too sanguine; although it must be evident that this branch has *already declined*. Such cloths can undoubtedly be sold, leaving a reasonable profit to the shippers, at less than half the price of Indian cloths of apparently equal texture; but the native wearers begin to discover that our British fabrics do not last more than *one-third* the time of those of their home manufacture, the latter being fabricated with manual labour and of the fresh raw material; this is an advantage the former cannot have. The same fact also applies to the cotton thread imported from Great Britain; and this article may therefore also be expected to decline rather than advance. Economy (the chief consideration, especially with the middling classes, who are the greatest consumers,) therefore, turns *on the side of the Indian production*. For instance; say three rupees will supply a poor native family with British cloth for one year; double that sum laid out in Indian cloth will last from two to three years; and this is within the mark. Again; extensive importation of cotton thread effects *a cruel deprivation of the miserable pittance earned by millions of poor women and girls throughout the greatest part of the coun-*

try, in their wonted occupation of spinning."

THE SUNDERBUNDS.

Nearly twenty lakhs of beegahs of the Sunderbund lands have now been disposed of in grants for twenty years rent-free, and we are glad to learn that the insalubrity of the climate is not nearly so great as has been supposed. One of the grantees has already banded in 1,000 beegahs, and found a tank; and at least half-a-dozen others have discovered tanks and remains of villages in different parts of the Sunderbunds. We hear that one gentleman has seen the sugar-cane growing in newly cleared lands, and compared its juice with that of the best Bengal cane, to which he thinks it superior. The onions grown in the Sunderbunds are said to be superior to those of Patna; rice grows remarkably well, and in many villages, surrounded by salt-water rivers, there are wells of sweet-drinking water at the depth of thirty feet. This last observation applies chiefly to the eastern or Koolna side of the Sunderbunds. We have been informed, that besides the coco-nut, which is proved to grow well on these lands, the plantains, the alligator-pear, the manna-apple, and the sugar-cane, will thrive equally well, whether watered by fresh or salt water. The plantain will perhaps have the strongest claim to priority in planting, on account of the rapidity with which it produces, and its good effect in opening and enriching new soil. With regard to planting the coco-nut, there is a peculiar mode well known to the natives, which renders it more likely to attain to a remarkable size, and to flourish in an extraordinary manner, instead of being stunted and withered. These points, which have been suggested to us by a correspondent who has deeply studied the subject, are of great importance to the grantees of the Sunderbund lands, to whose attention we specially recommend them.—*Hurk. Gov. Gaz.*

LADY BENTINCK'S PARTY.

On the 28th April, Lady William Bentinck was "at home;" and, notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, there having been a violent thunder storm with excessively heavy rain, from nine to past eleven o'clock, there was a very numerous, elegant, and brilliant assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion. The spacious suite of rooms on the upper story was thrown open for the occasion; and the quadrille, the waltz, and the promenade, followed each other in pleasing alternation, until a sumptuous supper, which was laid out in the adjoining corridor, tempted the votaries of Terpsichore to rest and refresh themselves for a renewal of

saltatory exercise afterwards. A number of native gentlemen were present, who appeared to be highly delighted with a scene which to them must have been new and striking.—*Gov. Gaz. May 3.*

DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM.

We have been favoured with the following notice of the late disturbances on the frontier of Upper Assam, which we are happy to state have been suppressed in the most complete and successful manner.

Reports reached Capt. Neufville, political agent in Upper Assam, at the end of February, of an irruption into the British territory by a body of about 2,000 Singphos, under an enterprising chief called Wackum Koomjun, who had crossed the Booree Dheing river, skirting the district of Beesa, and effected a junction with the Luttora Gaum, at the head of the Thenga river. Their united strength then amounted to 2,800, armed with spears and dhaos (a most effective description of sword used by these tribes), about 200 muskets, and two Assamese jingals; and their design was avowedly on Suddceeya, in the first instance, to which place Capt. Neufville accordingly proceeded in person.

Having taken up a position on the Bur-rumpooter, commanding the mouth of the Thenga and Now Dehing, the political agent, on the 26th February, received certain intelligence that the Singphos had come down the former stream on bamboo rafts, with hostile intentions, to the village of Luttora, the chief of which, being in the British interest, had concealed his family and effects. Captain Neufville determined accordingly to attack the invaders before they should gain the bank of the great river, and with that view marched, on the morning of the 27th, with fifty-four rank and file of the Assam light infantry, and 200 well-armed militia of the Khamtee and Moamaria tribes, and about fifty others, and fell upon them at Luttora, about half an hour after sunset, when, after firing for a few minutes upon his detachment, they fled with the greatest precipitation, followed by our auxiliaries, and leaving behind them a considerable quantity of their arms and property, and about thirteen killed on the spot. Our only casualties were two of the sepahes, and some Khamtees wounded. From the number of rafts which the enemy had constructed, and the extent of their sheds along the bank of the river, it was evident that their numbers amounted to fully 2,000, including the Luttora party, some of which, with the chief, were in the rear.

The Singphos having retreated upon Luttora, where they mustered nearly 2,500 strong, began to construct stockades; measures were taken for calling out the contingents of the whole of the chiefs

under the political agent's authority, which, on the 10th March, assembled to the amount of 1,000 fighting men, of whom 400 were armed with English muskets. Being at the same time informed of the near approach of a reinforcement from his own corps, Captain Neufville made a forward movement on the 11th, by sending on the auxiliaries, supported by a party of forty of the Assam light infantry, the whole under Soobadar Zalim Sing, of that corps, who were to proceed by a circuitous route to the eastward, skirting the Prem Kuthar, in order to fall on the rear of the enemy in a direction to which their attention was least likely to be attracted. Captain Neufville took post himself at the Now Dehing river, commanding the direct route to Luttora by Luttara, and also the main pass into the Singpho country by Beesa.

The enemy deserted their works on the first appearance of the detachment under the soobadar, after, as usual, firing one volley, and were totally routed and driven across the first pass in the hills, with considerable loss in their rear, including some chiefs. They continued their flight by the Dupha Panee towards the Borkhamptie country, and did not venture to halt until they had fairly quitted the British territory.

It now appeared that the invaders had suffered more in the affair of the 27th February than was at first imagined, as numbers were found dead on the road by which they had fled; and at Luttora was the monument of a chief of great name called Luttoong Sena-Puttee (or general), who died there of his wounds. It was ascertained, also, that the preparations for this hostile and predatory inroad had been going on for nearly three years; and in the town of Luttora were found between 30,000 and 40,000 maunds of rice, with a store of handcuffs of a peculiar construction, and ropes for at least 10,000 captives, the whole of which, with the town and works, were destroyed to prevent re-occupation by the chief.

The disturbances in that quarter being completely at end, after the severe lessons given to these savage depredators, the auxiliary contingent was broken up, and Capt. Neufville returned to Jorehath, leaving a strong party at Suddceeya.

Whilst the above occurrences were passing, an attempt was made by a body of Assamese insurgents, in number about 400, encouraged by the irruption of Wackum Koomjun, on the post of Rungpore. The fullest intelligence having been obtained of their designs, Lieut. Matthee immediately increased the party at Rungpore to a jemadar and thirty. The expected attack took place on the night of the 25th March, when the insurgents were beat off and put to flight, with the loss of three Assamese iron guns and other rude arms. They were followed by the jema-

dar's party for about ten miles, in which a few were taken, till all trace of them was lost. Detachments had been sent out in pursuit of the insurgents, with directions to follow them up until totally broken and dispersed; and at the date of the last accounts it was confidently anticipated that the leaders would be either captured or destroyed.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 10.

FALL OF THE FAVOURITE AT LUCKNOW.

By letters from Lucknow it appears that Ram Dyal, who had acquired so great an ascendancy over the king, has been confined by his majesty, an honorary guard being placed over his house. His property is stated to be attached.—*Beng. Chron.*, May 8.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

The *Calcutta Bengal Chronicle* says:—"The fate of the College of Fort William, that monument of the public spirit and enlightened views of the Marquis Wellesley, is fixed. The examiners are the only officers of the college, we understand, who retain their appointments; the students are to be rusticated, and the professors are pensioned. This is an effect of the present rage for economy that may be put on a par with the recent abolition of the vaccine allowance. Mind and body must alike suffer: the means of qualifying public servants for their important duties, and of promoting the health and comfort of the people, must equally be sacrificed. The College, it must be admitted, has not done all that it might have and ought to have done to establish and maintain its own credit and utility; but its comparative inefficiency would have been better remedied by improving its organization and economy, than by abolishing it altogether. The measure, however, will not be without good effects, if it should infuse fresh energy into those establishments for the promotion of general education, which depend more directly on popular support. Among these we are glad to observe that the Serampore College is taking the lead, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Carey, the late professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta, in the College of Fort William. We have hitherto considered that Bishop's College and Serampore College were prematurely established, and that they anticipated rather than followed the demand for public instruction; and we still are of opinion, that both these institutions are too much under party and sectarian influence, instead of being, like the college at the Cape, formed by the people and dependent on the people, popular in their form, popular in their principles, and under popular management. Both, however, are now placed on a somewhat more liberal basis than when

they were at first established, and we give them our best wishes, in the hope that they will gradually be moulded into those forms which the public wants may require and public opinion shall demand."

REDUCTIONS.

It was with deep regret we observed in Thursday's *Government Gazette* a General Order, introducing a list of no less than thirty-eight cornets and ensigns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, whose appointments are cancelled, and who are thereby reduced again to the rank or no rank of cadets. The measure is, we suppose, unavoidable, but the disappointment and distress it must create are not the less severe.—*Beng. Chron.*, June 5.

MR. SECRETARY STIRLING.

It is with feelings of no common sorrow that we undertake the painful task of announcing the death, yesterday evening, after ten days' illness, of Andrew Stirling, Esq., secretary to the government in the Persian department, and deputy secretary in the secret and political department.

Distinguished as Mr. Stirling was by talents and acquirements of rare excellence, possessing as he did in an especial degree the qualities that fit for the most arduous duties of public life, and marked as his career had been by an eminently beneficial and successful application of his powers to some of the most important and difficult exigencies of the public service, there is little doubt that had it pleased Providence to prolong his life, he would eventually have attained still higher offices and honours than those which he held with equal credit to himself and advantage to the government he so zealously and ably served.

Familiar at once with the general principles that regulate political affairs, and with the varied and intricate circumstances in this country to be weighed in the adjustment of diplomatic relations, he was at the same time thoroughly master of all the peculiar and conventional forms of Oriental regulation and intercourse; and he added to these a patience, a temper, a tact, and a peculiar engaging urbanity of manner, which gave them the most successful effect. Nor was his usefulness confined to the department to which he more immediately belonged. In all branches of the civil administration of the country he had frequently had the opportunity of affording the government and his colleagues the benefit of extensive knowledge and of sound and comprehensive views.

Mr. Stirling's, like most minds of a superior order, by an assiduous economy of time, soon satisfying the claims of business and routine, found leisure to bestow on the cultivation of general science

and elegant literature. Were it possible, in such a hasty notice as this, we could shew that for the former, particularly, he had a deep but unostentatious enthusiasm.

The death of such a man, in the prime of life, will be severely felt, especially by that circle of which he was such an ornament. Of his private virtues, however, it is not our purpose to speak in this place, they live in the cherished recollection of many among us, who loved him for his worth, and admired him for his talents and acquirements.

To the junior members of the distinguished service to which he belonged, he has left the benefit of an example, they would do well to imitate, of conduct based upon the highest principles, of a life of uniform and great utility, of unsullied rectitude, dignified application, and honourable fame.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 24.

NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We have now five newspapers published in the Bengalee language. From the *Chundrika* of this week, we learn that another paper in the Bengalee language is about to be commenced in Calcutta. It is to be called the *Sumbad Rutnakur*.—*Ibid.*, June 10.

COCHIN CHINESE MISSION.

The king of Cochin China's ship, the *Phan Bhan*, arrived off Calcutta last week, and lies at the moorings off the Old Fort ghaut; her burthen about 500 tons. She appears to be a stout vessel, built at Cochin China for a ship of war; but she has at present only a few guns on board, and those of small calibre, and cast in that country: she is tolerably well rigged. The crew consists of a European navigator and two officers, a Cochin Chinese captain, named Tan Beng Lai, a supercargo, Noyang Von Ching, and eighty-eight Cochin Chinese seamen, who are clad in scarlet jackets.

The envoy, charged with a mission from his Cochin Chinese majesty, unfortunately died of fever at the Sand-heads. The body was brought up to Calcutta in the ship, and burnt at Neemtollah ghaut, a part of the ashes being preserved to be taken back to Cochin China. There are two other mandarins attached to the mission; but we hear they have not yet had an audience from the Governor-general. We understand that the European navigator, whom the ship took at Singapore, imprudently struck the envoy at sea, upon which a sentry cut at the assailant with his sword, and wounded him, but not seriously, on one side of the head. The navigator was afterwards seized, tied up, and beaten. Another affray occurred after the ship was in charge of the pilot, but the interference of the latter prevented any mischief, by

representing that their grievances could be better settled at Calcutta.

We subjoin a list of the cargo the *Phan Bhan* has brought here. The sugar is said to be worth about five rupees per maund, at which price, we understand, it would be likely to answer as a speculation to England. It is expected that the government will remit the duties upon this ship's cargo:

Gold wire, 10 catties; tutenague, 500 peculs; sugar, 2,650 peculs; cinnamon, 50 catties; dried fruits, 3 peculs; elephants' teeth, 5 peculs 70 catties; rhinoceros' horns, 8 catties; China silk, 67 packages; Cochin China silk, 36 do.; coarse white cotton, 99 do.; coarse silk, 95 do.; silk twist, 10 catties; salt fish, 40 peculs; dried shrimps, 34 do.—*India Gaz.*, May 17.

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

It is said that the commander-in-chief and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta leave Calcutta during the current month; the former with his suite proceed direct to Simla; and that the latter, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, will not go beyond Benares, from which place his Lordship is expected to return to the presidency in September next; he will then embark for Madras, thence to Bombay, whence he will proceed to Simla. The Right Honourable the Governor-general is expected to leave Calcutta for Meerut in the new steam-vessel (constructed for the purpose of being employed for government purposes on the river), in September or early in October next.—*Beng. Chron.*, June 5.

GUMBEER SING.—MURDER OF THE CACHAR RAJAH.

A letter from Sylhet, 4th May, contains the following intelligence:—"The rajah of Cachar was murdered on the 24th April, in consequence of which a detachment of the Sylhet corps was ordered up. From all that has yet transpired, there is little doubt of Gumber Sing, rajah of Munipoor, being the instigator, but fears are entertained that proof cannot be established, as the scheme was so deeply laid. The murder was perpetrated by the Cachar rajah's own sepoys, or rather a part of them, who were Munipooreans."—*Cal. John Bull*, May 15.

Extract of a letter dated Dacca, 12th May.—"Gumber Sing has turned on us. Government having undertaken to discipline his men, when they were well instructed, and finding Sylhet empty, some one, it is not known who, wrote to this man, giving him information, and advising him to attack the place; however, this letter was intercepted. He stated that the best time for the attack would be when

all the *sahiblog* would be in a church, on Sunday, when he could surround it, and prevent the escape of any of them. It is not known how long they have been plotting against us, but it cannot have been the work of a day or two. The 64th went off yesterday, but it is supposed that a greater force will be required. Even the corps at Jumnalpoore is very weak, and both corps together, it is supposed, would scarcely muster 300 men. It is said that a letter has been sent to head-quarters requesting the aid of five companies of Europeans, as this Gumber Sing has a force of 3,000 men well disciplined."—*Beng. Chron.*

DEATH OF MR. PASCHAUD.

The Calcutta papers of May contain some allusions to the death of Mr. Paschaud; and Lieut. Campbell, I.L.M. 19th Foot, was committed by the magistrates on a charge of manslaughter connected with that event. The papers forbear to give the particulars till the trial; but the *India Gazette* says, "the catastrophe appeared to have entirely proceeded from the ungovernable temper of the unfortunate gentleman who lost his life, when under the excitement of intoxication, and his having tumbled into a well in the compound of his own house during a most unprovoked scuffle with the defendant, his brother-in-law, who had, in the kindest manner, escorted him home from a convivial party for the purpose of keeping him out of mischief."

MURDER AT AN INDIGO PLANTATION.

Letters received from Jessore district contain details regarding a most barbarous murder committed by one indigo-planter's assistant on the assistant of a neighbouring planter's, through the instrumentality of a hired band of ruffians ripe for any villainy. One letter which we have seen, enters very fully into the particulars of this outrage and cool-blooded deed of horror. We forbear saying more on the matter, as it has become the subject of judicial investigation, although, we are sorry to understand, it is apprehended that considerable difficulties will be found in the way of bringing the offenders, whether principal or accessories, to justice, for want of evidence. The occurrence is said to have taken place about the 20th of April, under circumstances of the most atrocious cruelty and unheard-of barbarity. The letters that have reached us are most circumstantial in their details, and describe a deed of sanguinary savageness almost unparalleled in the annals of human depravity.—*Cal. John Bull*, May 11.

The individual accused is, we hear, about to be brought down to the presidency to stand his trial.—*Ibid.*, May 18.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 19.

The King v. Annasawmy and others.

This was an indictment against three natives, named Annasawmy, Ramasawmy, and Teroomallay, connected with the betel farms, charging them with maliciously cutting and maiming one Veerasawmy, occasionally employed in the police. The case excited a vast interest at the presidency; the court-house and all the avenues were crowded.

The *Advocate General* stated that this prosecution was instituted by government, for the protection of the inhabitants of Madras, and to check such outrages as those with which the prisoners were charged. He then called the prosecutor, Veerasawmy, who had lost an arm and a leg in the affray.

He stated that in January, on the festival of Mookootoo Yagadasee, at Triplicane, he was returning from the pagoda, when passing the bazar, he was attacked by a number of persons, armed with sticks and swords, who stabbed and beat him, leaving him for dead. He spoke positively to the persons of all the prisoners. Portions of his testimony were supported by other witnesses.

The prisoner Annasawmy was called on for his defence; when he handed up a written paper, wherein it was stated that he was employed to prevent the smuggling of betel, and had thereby rendered himself obnoxious to many who were engaged in smuggling, and who are his enemies. On the night in question he with some friends was on his way to worship the goddess at Triplicane, when he saw a crowd, and heard a cry of "flog, flog;" brick and tile were thrown at him, and he contrived to escape, and returned to his own house at Pursawakum.

The prisoners Ramasawmy and Teroomallay both denied any knowledge of Annasawmy, and stated that on the night of the feast they were together watching a betel-garden at Kinnampettah. They observed that only one witness, the wounded man, had sworn any thing against them; and that, in the state in which he had been shewn to have been at the time, it was not probable he could have distinguished them amongst the crowd.

Several persons deposed in support of their statement.

Mr. *Justice Ricketts* summed up the evidence to the Jury, and after having retired for about ten minutes, they returned into court with a verdict of *Guilty* against Annasawmy with intent to murder, and of *Not Guilty* against Ramasawmy and Teroomallay.

Annasawmy was, on a subsequent day,

sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was carried into execution on the 30th.

We would gladly persuade ourselves that the terrible example thus made would have its due effect in preventing future outrages upon the public peace. We fear however that the mere terror of example is not likely to have great influence with the Madras population. The continual check of a vigilant and effective police is indispensable, if it be intended to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of oppression and cruelty, and of systematic depredation, of which the late sessions brought so many instances to light.—*Mad. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CENSORSHIP.*

The *Madras Gazette* of May 15, contains a paragraph pasted over with a paper covered with stars, indicating its cancellation by the censor. In the copy which came to our hands, the starred cover so slightly adhered that it was easily removed, and the following appeared to be the paragraph expunged, taken from an English paper.

CRIM. CON.—*Bailey v. Gardiner.* This action was brought by the plaintiff, a major in the East-India Company's service, against the defendant, for criminal conversation with Mrs. Bailey. The parties were married at Madras in 1825; the plaintiff was then about forty, and the lady between sixteen and seventeen. In 1826, they left India for Europe on account of the ill health of Mrs. Bailey, and accidentally became acquainted with Mr. Gardiner at Geneva. Servants from hotels at Geneva, Bruges, and Paris were called to establish the fact of a criminal intercourse having taken place. The action, it appeared, was not instituted so much with a view to damages, as to obtain a verdict on which to found proceedings in the ecclesiastical court. A verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages £100.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, 30th April.

Ranoo, a Jewess, was placed at the bar, and arraigned for the murder of a young Hebrew girl, named Marian.

The prisoner belonged to a tribe of Jews which has been for ages naturalized amongst the Mahrattas, and almost identified with them; they speak the same language, dress in the same costume, offer to the eye and mind the same darkness of

complexion, the same gloom of uncultured intellect, and present no distinguished feature, physical or moral, to mark them as a separate race, but the ringlet on either cheek and the name of Israel.

Weighed down by affliction and disease, the accused approached the bar with a feeble step, and sitting down upon the floor, shrouded her face in her garment and bowed down her head to the ground. The tone of her voice and the expression of her countenance, as she pleaded "*not guilty*," were striking and peculiar. She was without husband, child, or relation; the last of her race.

Puthaney, the wife of a bheestie to the 19th regt., deposed that on a Thursday, two or three months ago, she heard the voice of a girl, crying "*umnu*," "*umma*" (mother, mother), proceeding from the other side of the tatta partition which separated her apartment from that of Daniel, a drummer boy in the regiment. The partition is low, and looking over it, she saw the prisoner stabbing the deceased girl with a sword. Witness gave the alarm; people came, and they looked on at the spectacle. The girl was a Jew's daughter, who used to come to Daniel's house to play. The prisoner and Daniel live as man and wife. They quarrelled almost every day, and when the deceased was present. That day she had come for half a rupee, for rice the prisoner had bought, and for that half-rupee she killed her.

Nagia Sing, sepoy in the 19th regiment, deposed that Daniel was an Israelite, and that he had lived with the prisoner for two or three months. On the alarm given by the last witness, witness came out of his house and went to Daniel's, from the inside of which he heard a girl's voice, crying "*muree*," "*muree*" (I'm dead, I'm dead). The girl, on seeing the witness through the tatta, implored him to come in, exclaiming "my bowels are burst out, and I am dying." The witness burst open the door, and run in; a sword was in the girl's mouth. Ranoo held it, and was twisting it, in order to break the windpipe. The girl's right cheek was gashed from the corner of the lips; her bowels had gushed out. The girl was nine or ten years of age. Witness snatched the sword out of her hand; she turned round and stared without saying anything; her eyes were very red, and seemed to be starting from their sockets. At first she went out and stood at the door—afterwards she attempted to run away. The little girl got up, holding her bowels with both hands, and began to run away, but after going about ten paces she fell down; she then cried out for water, saying; "call my uncle, call my uncle, give me water to drink." A pensioned soobedar's widow of her caste came and gave her water, took her up, and carried

* See some instances of the exertion of the censorship at this presidency referred to in *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxviii. p. 614.

her to the house of her elder sister, where she died.

Daniel Soleyman, the drummer, acknowledged that the prisoner was his kept woman. She was never deranged, nor had any bad habit (of taking opium).

Byna, a Jewess, widow of the fifemajor, was the sister of Daniel, and mother of the deceased. "For five days," said the witness, "the prisoner lived in my house; I gave her to eat and to drink; I cherished her and made much of her. On the evening of the sixth day she returned to my brother's house, and the next morning she murdered my child. She said in the evening, 'sister, I will now return to my home.' I said, 'go, sister, in peace.' The next day my little child went to ask her for half a rupee which she owed for rice, and for half a rupee she took her life. At about eleven o'clock my girl left me, and at about one the people came running to me and said, 'rise, old woman, and come, for your daughter Marian is murdered!'"

The prisoner was now called upon for her defence; when, in a voice of deep despondency, she addressed the court as follows: "I have no statement to make, for I know nothing; whether this occurrence ever took place or not I know not; whether I did the deed or another I know not; I was not in my senses, my head was turned, and I went up and down the town mad; for ten or twelve days I was wandering all over Bombay without knowing whither I went or what I did. I am subject to such fits of madness; the same has happened to me once before."

By the court.—Can you call any witness to prove the truth of this statement?

Prisoner.—Whom shall I call? who is there that knows or feels for me? In all this world I have neither relation nor friend; there is not a living being whose life yearns to mourn for Ranoo—not one!

By the court.—Have you nothing more to say?—Prisoner. Nothing.

By the court.—Have you no witness? Prisoner. "Only God."

Sir John Grant hereupon charged the jury, who, without retiring from the box, brought in a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner was now ordered to stand up, and asked she if had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her according to law. She replied in the same hopeless tone as before, "Alas! alas! I was not in my senses; had I been so, would I ever have done such a deed?"

Sir John Grant then pronounced sentence of death, which the prisoner listened to without emotion.

She was hanged on the ensuing Monday, in the presence of an immense multitude, exhibiting not the slightest perturbation.

During the interval between sentence
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and execution, she was attended by the Rev. Mr. Davis and the Rev. Mr. Sargent, a Hebrew missionary.

Second Quarter Sessions of 1830.

Richard Thompson, parish-clerk and schoolmaster at Tannah, was indicted for a rape upon one of his female scholars, named Elizabeth French, aged between nine and ten years. The prisoner having been acquitted of the capital charge, was afterwards tried upon another indictment, and found guilty on the fourth count; namely, of assault with intention to abuse. The evidence for the prosecution in this case exhibited a detail of the most shocking depravity. The prisoner, who appeared about sixty years of age, had an excellent character given him by the venerable archdeacon; in consideration of this high testimony to his former good conduct, his sentence was limited to *six months' imprisonment in the common gaol.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

† SUTTEES.

In a former number of our paper we noticed the abolition of suttees by an enactment of the Bengal government, which passed the council on the 4th of December 1829. A similar enactment passed council at Madras, under date the 2d February 1830.

Our contemporary in his last number has alluded to the abolition of suttees under this presidency, in a manner which differs from the one adopted at the other presidencies, but which will be equally efficacious, and better suited to the state of society among the natives of this territory. He notices, on the one hand, the long period the Bengal provinces have been under British rule, and on the other, the short time those of Bombay have been subjected to the same control, as a cause for difference in the mode of legislation to put down this inhuman practice.

The Southern Conkan is, we believe, the only province under this presidency where the practice of suttee is frequent. On examining the printed papers laid before Parliament on the subject of suttees, it appears that three-fourths of all the suttees, which take place under the Bombay presidency occur in the Southern Conkan. In the period of four years 1824 to 1827 inclusive, the total number of suttees in the returns is stated at 158,114 of which number occurred in the Southern Conkan alone, being about twenty-eight annually for that province, and thirty-nine annually for the rest of the Bombay territories.

Respecting the Southern Conkan, there is a striking fact recorded among the printed papers of 1821, p. 258, and printed papers of 1823, p. 132; namely, "that (1)

when the Southern Canan in the dominions of the peishwa, late head of the Mahratta state, came into our possession, the inhabitants voluntarily discontinued the practice of suttee, in consequence of understanding that it was repugnant to the British laws, and only resumed it on finding that it was tolerated by the British government."

With the exception of this one province under this presidency, suttees have been of rare occurrence. For the four years above-mentioned no suttee had occurred in the zillahs of Broach or Ahmedabad, and only one is recorded for the zillah of Surat, and one for the zillah of Kaira, within the same period.—*Bombay Gaz. May 5.*

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JERVIS.

An interesting meeting took place yesterday, on the 11th May, when many of the most respectable natives of Bombay assembled to read an address to Captain George Jervis, of the engineers, secretary to the Native Education Society, expressive of their feelings on his approaching departure from among them. The following was the address delivered by Pramjee Cowasjee into Ardaseer Hormajee's hands to be read.

"To Captain G. R. Jervis, late secretary to the Native Education Society.

"Sir: We, the undersigned members of the native community of Bombay, would ever reproach ourselves for having omitted to perform a sacred duty, did we not adopt this mode of expressing, in the name of ourselves and of the native community, our sincere and deep regret at your approaching departure from Bombay. For, during seven years that you have acted as secretary to this Society, we have fully learned to appreciate the affable conciliating manners, the conversancy with the native languages and customs, and the extensive literary and scientific acquirements, which rendered you so peculiarly qualified for that situation, and which has enabled you to promote so efficaciously the interests of the society.

"To your unceasing exertions and unabated zeal is the society chiefly indebted for the erection of the present commodious buildings appropriated to its use, on a spot of ground so judiciously selected for general convenience; for the introduction into the schools of an improved system of education, for the publication of numerous and valuable works, written in or translated into the native languages, for an useful and extensive library of oriental and English works; and most particularly for having induced the native princes, chiefs, and other gentlemen to create a fund of nearly two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, for procuring the neces-

sary means of promoting amongst the natives of this country a knowledge of the higher branches of science and literature. Nor ought we to omit, amongst the benefits which the Society has derived from your zeal and abilities, your own translations into Marathi and Goojratee of a complete course of arithmetic and mathematics, as taught in Europe; the correctness and utility of which translations have been so gratifyingly testified by the great number of copies which have been already circulated, and by the demand which still continues for them.

"It is to your personal exertions and your unwearied superintendence that the lithographic establishment of the society has acquired such perfection, that the unrivalled excellence with which the works executed at it have been printed, has attracted general notice and obtained the most marked and unqualified praises; nor can we sufficiently admire this new invention, which admits of works being printed at so cheap a rate, as to place them within the reach of all natives who can spare a little money; and thus furnishes the society with the most effectual means for diffusing mental and moral instruction.

"To the judicious and able manner, therefore, in which you have performed the arduous duties of secretary to a newly-instituted society, and conciliated the natives to the exerting an active and beneficial co-operation in a system so entirely novel to them, must be principally attributed the singular efficiency to which the society has attained in the very short period that has elapsed since its foundation. Thus convinced as we are of your distinguished merits, and the valuable services which you have rendered to the native community while secretary, we cannot but view your resignation of that office, and your departure to Poona, as a subject of deep concern; nor refrain from thus expressing our sincere regret at the separation which must in consequence take place between us, and conveying to you the sincere acknowledgments of the native community for the numerous kindnesses and benefits which it has received from you, and which it will ever most gratefully remember.

"In testimony, therefore, of the sincerity of these sentiments, and as a lasting memorial of the high estimation in which we hold your private and public character, we beg to request your acceptance of a piece of plate value Rs. 3,000.—We have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obliged servants,

(Signed) Madowdass Ransordass, (and twenty-three other names of natives.)

Bombay, 10th May 1830.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The *Bombay Courier*, of June 12, an-

nonces that the cholera morbus broke out on board the H.C. ship *Berwickshire*, on the 10th inst., and that by one o'clock on the next day, eighteen hands had died, and that there were between thirty and forty in a very deplorable condition. The greatest aid, it is said, was promptly administered by the medical officers of H.M. ship *Challenger* and of the Indianmen. Medical aid was also supplied from the shore, and every measure that could arrest the progress of the horrid disease was speedily adopted by order of government. The surviving members of the crew were removed on the Friday to Butcher's Island; such of the sick, however, as could be brought on shore having been conveyed to the general hospital. The ship itself was ordered to be removed to the middle ground at the turn of tide.

The *Bombay Courier* goes on to say that the disease is purely local; that not one of the other Indianmen, nor any of the free traders in the harbour, have been attacked, and that on shore the complaint is gradually assuming so mild a complexion, that only eighteen cases were reported as having taken place amongst the whole population in the middle of the week.

MR. TAYLOR.

By an advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*, it appears that Mr. Taylor started for England on the 2d May, in the Company's cruiser *Amherst*, taking the packets with him. He will be in England, according to the advertisement, in three months or three and a-half, if nothing impedes his progress; and he expects to be at Bombay again in October or November. His route is by way of the Persian Gulf.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Native Education Society held a meeting on the 12th May, which was attended by the principal natives and about thirty European gentlemen, the Hon. the Chief Justice in the chair. The report was read by Mr. R. C. Money, of the civil service, who has succeeded Capt. Jervis in the office of secretary to the society. It set forth that within the last two years and a-half 13,000 volumes had been published by the society; that twenty-five schoolmasters were ready to commence their labours, having acquired a thorough knowledge of their own languages, and gone through the higher branches of mathematical science; and that the Kairah school had made greater progress than any of the rest, owing to the attention of Mr. Mills. It was also stated, that a letter had been addressed to government, begging for information regarding a reference to the Court of Directors about their making up the sum necessary to enable the society to send for the three Elphinstone professors,

to which letter no answer had as yet been received, but was daily expected. A most interesting letter was then read from the first native gentlemen in Bombay, addressed to Mr. Money, requesting him to communicate to Mr. Elphinstone their earnest desire that he should himself choose and send out the first three professors.—*Bomb. Cour.* May 22.

Ceylon.

STATE OF THE HEATHENS.

The views of the unhappy idolaters around us are, alas! unchanged by missionary exertion. The name of Jesus is not yet precious to them, nor is his salvation desired by them: the sweet invitations of mercy seem lost upon them, and the calls to repentance and newness of life appear to be made in vain: they still continue devoted to superstition and idolatry, the willing slaves of ignorance, sin, and Satan. Yet it may be hoped that the gradual diffusion of knowledge among them will tend, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, to enlighten their minds, to remove their prejudices, and to convince them of the fallacy of idolatry, and of their need of a Saviour. I sometimes think, when examining the children in the schools, and hearing them answer so promptly questions that affect the fundamentals of their system, or when hearing the sons of the Kandian chiefs translating into English the tract against idolatry, or Mr. Ward's Letters to the Grand Modellar, that, surely, the impressions made on their tender minds by these instructions cannot be easily effaced. The blessing of God alone can make such means effectual; but, while we use them with faith in Him, we may hope that He will not withhold his blessing.—*Journal of the Rev. T. Browning, Jan. 1830.*

We often meet with disappointments in those of whom we had hoped well: sometimes some of the boarding boys, or schoolmasters, or servants, of whom we have entertained good hopes, and who appeared to have spiritual feelings, and to walk well for a time, have, by some expression of their sentiments, or by evil conduct, led us to fear that our hopes of them were too sanguine. Such frequent disappointments tend to make us excessively suspicious: we are ready to conclude, when any one makes any profession of religion, that he does so from some worldly motive, and that it is only hypocrisy.—*Journal of Rev. G. C. Trimmell, Oct. 10, 1829.*

Singapore.

PIRACY IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

A person named Dalton has written the

facts of which they were all intimately acquainted; and it is more than probable that the particulars of this catastrophe would never have become known to Europeans had not an Englishman contrived to make his escape from Coti, where he was confined more than a year, several hundred miles up the river of Coti. This secrecy amongst themselves proceeds not merely from the deep-rooted hatred they universally bear the European character, but likewise from fear of retaliation upon each other.

Pergottan and its immediate neighbourhood may be considered the grand focus of piracy; it is the key to the Straits of Macassar, as all vessels going or returning, in either monsoon, invariably endeavour to make Pulo Laut or Point Salatan, between which places the entrances to the rivers are situate. During the N.E. monsoon all prows, whether from Boni, Macassar, the eastern coast of Borneo, or the western one of Celebes, take their departure from Mandhafr Point. The latter coast for about 250 miles is absolutely lined with prows belonging principally to three considerable rajahs, who act in conjunction with Raga and other pirates. Their prows may be seen in clusters of fifty, eighty, and 100 (at Sedano I counted 117), laying on the sand at high-water mark, in parallel rows, and kept in an horizontal position by poles, completely ready for sea. Immediately behind them are the campons in which are the crews; here likewise are kept the sails, gunpowder, &c. necessary for their equipment. On the very summits of the mountains, which in many parts rise abruptly from the sea, may be distinguished innumerable huts; here reside people who are constantly on the look-out. A vessel within ten miles of the shore will probably not perceive a single prow, yet in less than two hours (if the tide be high) she will be surrounded by some hundreds. Should the water be low they will push off during the night flood. Thus vessels are entrapped, and if it be calm there is little chance of coasting craft escaping. Signals are made from mountain to mountain along the coast with the utmost rapidity; during the day-time by flags attached to long bamboos; at night, by fires. Each chief sends forth his prows, the crews of which in hazardous cases are infuriated with opium, when they will most assuredly take the vessel, if she be not better provided than are most European traders, for in this particular spot they make the most desperate efforts, dreading an escape, by which news would be immediately conveyed to Macassar, and signal punishment inflicted by the government.

(To be continued.)

STEAM-VESSELS.

The steamer *Forbes*, which conveyed

the *Jamesina* to China (see p. 52), touched at Singapore on her way back, and the following is a report of her passage, inserted by Capt. Henderson, the commander, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3:

"Left the Sandheads 14th March with the *Jamesina* in tow, and arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 27th, having been eleven and a-half days under steam, and twenty hours at anchor in the Straits; the rest under sail while cleaning boilers.

"Left Singapore noon 30th March. Found a strong N. E. monsoon and steady current the whole way. On the 13th of April parted company with the ship, having steamed nearly all the way to lat. 14° N. On the 14th had a fresh gale from the N.E. with a very high sea, which obliged us to make sail. Arrived off Macao on the 18th April.

"Left Macao at daylight on the 9th May, but from the fuel being so very bad, only reached the Macclesfield on the 12th. Took off the paddles and made sail on the 13th. Being calm tried the steam again, and managed with the help of sails to get to Pulo Bralla on the 21st, where we procured about twenty-five tons of wood, which burnt better than what we had before, but only lasted one day, and after a fruitless attempt to get dry wood at an islet off Pulo Tingy, were obliged to make sail, and arrived at Singapore at daybreak on the 26th of May."

The *Canton Register* of May 1, says that the *Forbes*, the first steamer which had visited China, excited, on its arrival, much interest amongst the natives.

We learn that the *Irrawaddy* (the government steam-vessel despatched from Calcutta to China) is to be stationed in the Straits, and intended, no doubt, as a means of communicating more speedily with the Supreme Government, under whose immediate auspices these settlements, we expect, will be placed ere long.

—*Sing. Chron.* May 20.

Malacca.

Excise Farms, sold in the year 1829-30, and 1830-31.

	1829-30	1830-31
	Drs.	Drs.
Opium	per month 335	... 410
Spirit	460	... 760
Sree Leaf	61	... 320
Toddy and Baang	45	... 45
Markets	50	... 120
Shop and cart tax	50	... 46

Drs. 1,001 1,701

Total increase Drs. 700

Pork-farm was sold for 260 dollars per month. This is to be given for a native hospital.—Pawn-brokerage-farm was bought-in for 15 dollars.

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

We have extracted from the *Registro Mercantil* the following statement of the trade of Manilla for the year 1829 :

	Goods. Treasure.	
	Drs.	Drs.
Imports in 41 Spanish vessels ..	682,726	1,600
in 78 Foreign ditto	971,776	346,347
Total Imports in 1829	1,654,502	380,447
Ditto in 1828	1,550,933	401,027
Exports in 43 Spanish vessels ..	415,444	9,206
in 50 Foreign ditto	982,179	51,089
Total Exports in 1829	1,397,623	62,275
Ditto in 1828	1,475,034	62,490

Of the seventy-eight foreign vessels that entered Manilla during the past year, thirty-three were American, fourteen English, seven French, six Dutch, five Danish, two Sandwich Islanders, one Prussian, one Hamburgher, and five Chinese junks.

The revenue of the customs for 1829, was Drs. 229,115
Ditto for 1828..... 227,000

Principal articles exported from Manilla during 1829 :

Indigo manufactured.....	Quintals	1,378
Ditto, in a liquid state		10,431
Sugar	Piculs	120,274
Hemp		9,150
Cotton		1,413
Sulphur		642
Bicho de Mar.....		2,327
Coffee		2,715
Dried shrimps		2,544
Mother-of-pearl shells.....		247
Ebony		8,723
Soap		1,007
Sapan-wood		11,675
Rice, cleaned.....	Cavans	114,793
Paddy		30,830
Rum	Gallons	7,489
Cigars	Arrobas	4,595
Hides	Pieces	34,853
Guinaras (cloth)		22,719
Bricks		21,540
Mats of Sabutan		26,131
Hats of all sorts		11,207
Sagranas (cloth).....		2,348
Planks of different sorts		1,046
Logs of ditto.....		502
Figures of various saints		1,600

Netherlands India.

A letter from Java, inserted in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 3, contains bitter complaints respecting the government of the Dutch :—

“ A late traveller passing through the Pontine Marshes, on his way to Rome, asked some of the squalid inhabitants of that unwholesome place how they lived : ‘ We die,’ was the emphatic reply ; and so do we, the British inhabitants of Java, but not before we have been ground to the earth by the exactions and extortion of a rapacious and ever-changing system of government, if system it can be called, which is systematical in nothing but injustice and oppression ; whose every act betrays meanness and littleness, and whose

only end is to enrich itself at the expense of those over whom they unfortunately govern.

“ The new governor-general is said to be a man of high character, of unblemished reputation, and of determined purpose ; he has, moreover, the advantage of much experience, having formerly held appointments during the administration of Daendels ; but he is not invested with the power enjoyed by his predecessors, and even if he were to cleanse this worse than Augean stable, it would be an Herculean task indeed. Any attempt to improve, by ameliorating the condition of the people, would in all probability lead to his recall, as the commissioner-general (acting not only in the name and behalf of his Netherlands Majesty, but *de facto* as the king himself, having brought out from Holland blank papers to which the great seal of Holland was appended, bearing the sign-manual), previous to his departure from Java, put a ‘ *ne variatur* ’ upon all his doings.”

China.

THE LATE REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN TRADE AND THE HONG.

The *Canton Register* of May 1, says : “ We are happy to have an opportunity of publishing a letter written by one of our commercial houses, remonstrating with the Hong merchants on the inconsistency and injustice of their attempt to throw off a responsibility, which the laws of the empire have hitherto brought them under for the protection of foreign trade, and which will point out the little security that is afforded to foreigners in their future intercourse with the Chinese merchants ; and how much that intercourse is circumscribed for the purposes of any extensive operation of commerce. This address has called forth a document considered by the cohong as a reply, but which must rather confound our readers, when they view the appeal as coming from an individual establishment, and the reply addressed to the general body of merchants, and giving quotations from a letter as having been written by them. Waving any remarks upon this inconsistency, or upon its general tendency, we cannot however refrain from expressing our regret to see a class of respectable merchants dictating a conduct which is destructive of that delicacy and confidence which regular commercial trade has a claim upon ; and which cannot be pleasing to the feelings, or accord with the circumstances, of more than one or two of their own community.” Then follows the letter, addressed to How-Qua, senior hong merchant, and the other members of the cohong.

“ A respectful Remonstrance.—On the

26th day of the second moon of the present year, we were honoured with a notification from your respectable consoo, which, in consequence of certain edicts issued by the local authorities of Canton, you had determined to communicate to all foreigners, in the following words :

[Here the letter recites the passage, in p. 62, beginning, "Hereafter, gentlemen,"]

"In acknowledging the receipt of this circular notification, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon, in justice to our own, and our constituents' interest, to protest most solemnly against such an insidious attempt to evade the fixed laws of the empire, under the flimsy pretext of edicts issued by the local authorities of a distant province, which edicts are not even alleged to have been submitted to His Imperial Majesty for his approbation.

"Having thus made known our dissent from, and recorded our solemn protest against, this unexpected notification, we shall take the liberty of remarking on its, to us, apparent injustice. By the imperial law, the hong merchants of Canton enjoy a strict monopoly of the whole foreign trade of the empire, and are held responsible, collectively and individually, for all debts due to foreigners by any insolvent member of the cohong—they taking charge of the whole of his property, real and personal; for the purpose of paying first the imperial duties, or debts due to the state, and secondly, the foreign claims—the Chinese creditors of insolvent hongs having no claim against the cohong. The foreign debts have generally been paid, without interest, by annual instalments, arising from a duty on the foreign trade, levied and collected by the cohong for that express purpose; so that, in fact, the cohong have, in cases of insolvency, only returned to foreigners their own money previously arbitrarily levied on their trade. In reason and justice, therefore, the consoo duty, which is far from a light tax on foreign trade, must cease with the responsibility of the cohong.

"The cohong, when issuing this notice, must have been aware that some of their members were, at that very moment, deeply indebted to foreigners; but no notice has been given, that these debts are recorded in the books of the consoo, nor have the foreign merchants any security against their being refused on the plea of their not having been reported.

"To guard against this possible occurrence, we deem it necessary to state, that we have claims against more than one of the old hong merchants, whose names delicacy and mercantile usage forbid us inserting here; which claims our books and other vouchers will prove, and for which we consider the whole cohong of old merchants responsible, in the event of failure,

which at present we have no reason to expect.

"As regards the hong merchants recently made, we have never been sufficiently unreasonable to expect the old hongs to be responsible for their debts, being aware that the cohong have not only given notice to foreigners, but to their government, of their determination to the contrary.

"We take this opportunity of expressing our surprise at the facility with which the local authorities have, of late years, varied and dispensed with such Chinese laws as tend to protect foreigners in their commercial intercourse, while those of an opposite and degrading nature have been considered as fixed and immutable.

"We remain, with respect, your most obedient servants,

"MAGNIAC and Co.

"Canton, 24th April 1830."

Reply.—The seven senior merchants, How-quan, Mow-quan, &c. to Messrs. Dent, Jardine, and other gentlemen; dated April 27, 1830 :

"A respectful notification. On the 24th day of the 2d moon of the 10th year of Tsoa-kwang, we took the facts of the English chief Mr. Plowden and others, having last year requested government to make a change in the commercial regulations; and the regulations fixed by the Governor and Hoppo, which were received, "that hereafter foreign merchants are not allowed to give excessive credit to hong merchants. Every year when the buying and selling are completed, they shall report to the Hoppo for his examination, whether or not there are any balances due by hong merchants. If such report be made hereafter, in case of failure, these claims will be paid according to law; but if no report be made, they will not be paid, and an application to government also will be disregarded, &c.

"On the 24th of the 2d moon, we informed you by letter of these things, that you might communicate the information to the gentlemen of your honourable country, to conform in every respect to the new regulations. We suppose our document has been examined and conformed to.

"Now, on the 4th of the 4th moon, we received your reply, saying, 'That you in your former letter had said nothing about paying the old debts of the old merchants, which seems improper. As to the new merchants, if they should hereafter contract debts, your not acting according to the former law, which required you to pay for others, seems equitable,' &c.

"We consider that our not stating clearly in our former letter how the old debts of the old merchants were to be settled, was really an oversight; and we be-

fore received the Governor's decision, saying, 'Concerning debts at present owing by Hong merchants to foreign merchants, it is right to order the foreign merchants to make up their accounts with the Hong merchants, and report the result to the Hoppo's office, for examination,' &c. which is on record.

"Now, in public council, we have fixed on a limit by which to regulate the affair, which will prevent either side from being injured, and which seems sufficient to manifest justice and equity. Whatever debts may have been owing by any of us to gentlemen anterior to sending of our letter on the 24th day of the 2d moon of the 10th year of Taou kwang (March 18, 1830), we beg that a list of them may be made out, stating such a hong owes so much—the debt was incurred on such a day, month and year, and whether for cargo or money lent: let each particular be distinctly stated. During all the 4th moon of this year, it is allowed to send in accounts to the Hong Merchants' Hall (consou house), to have them there, in presence of the hong owing the same, clearly reckoned, that all men may know the same, and future altercation be prevented.

"The hong owing must then adopt means to pay off at the appointed time. If it be unable to pay off at the appointed time, it is requested that gentlemen will at the close of the year, in obedience to the regulations fixed by government, report * the sums not paid off, for examination, and to prevent the nefarious shuffling of turning new into old claims.

"Should any of our hongs hereafter fail, and it is found on examination, that the claims were indeed antecedent to the sending of our letter on the 24th of the 2d of this year, and the debt was duly reported, we then doubtless ought, according to the former law, to pay the same by annual instalments.

"But, if any of the gentlemen, being on terms of friendship with hongs, over-trust them, and will not make out a list of their claims, let them then do as they please; only those who do not now make out a list of their claims, will not be paid by us hereafter, according to law.

"Uniting the above circumstances, we again send a letter, and pray you, benevolent Senior Brethren, to make it known to gentlemen concerned, that they may immediately make out a list of debts owing to them, anterior to our letter of the 24th of the 2d moon of this year, and send it to the Hong Merchants' Hall, to be there preserved for examination, and to prevent hereafter the shuffling of new claims being turned into old ones.

"As to claims subsequent to the date of our letter of the 24th of the 2d moon

* To government seems understood.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 3. No. 11.

of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, it is right to obey the new regulations established by the Governor and Hoppo, and not, on any account, to over-trust hong merchants, either with goods or money.

"If persons do over-trust them with money, we most decidedly will not, as formerly, pay for them.

"Gentlemen, we must pray you to be very careful, and to love yourselves. This is what we greatly hope, and for this special purpose we again write.

"Other topics were explained in the former letter, and are not farther noticed in this. Wishing you well in every respect, we are, (Signed) How-quua, Mow-quua, Puan-khe-quua, Chung-quua, Go-quua, Fat-quua, King-quua."

A writer in a subsequent *Register*, remarks, on these "New Regulations," that, "according to them, the native merchants have a close monopoly without any responsibility to foreigners for each other; while at the same time the foreigner is not allowed to trade till a hong merchant becomes responsible to government for him and his ship. And unless the private affairs of the merchants are made public to government, government will not grant the aid of law to a foreign creditor, for the recovery of his property, in the event of a hong merchant failing. And all these beautifully new regulations are made by the sole authority of the Governor of Canton, without even reporting them to the Supreme Government."

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of China.—For anything that appears to the contrary, the country is everywhere in perfect tranquillity. The contents of the Peking Gazette are quite of a common-place character; nothing of any deep interest in them, either to China or to the world. Even atrocious private crimes seem rare; at least, but few are reported to the emperor. We do not remember so tranquil a period for a long time past.—*Canton Reg.*, May 1.

Bankrupt Hongs.—Manhop left Canton, on the 5th April, on his banishment to Ele, in Tartary.

The elder Chunqua arrived here a few days ago; but the Viceroy having only returned to Canton about the same time, nothing has transpired on the subject of his affairs.—*Ibid.*

Cashgar.—Since the late rebellion, the Commissioner Na, formerly governor at Canton, established at Cashgar and the other towns on the frontier "Mandarin shops," for the sale of tea, and purchase of sheep and horses from the foreign Mohammedan tribes. His successor however, Cba-lun-go, has reported to the Emperor that the tea remains on hand at a low price, and the sheep and horses do not

come in. It is therefore ordered that the "Mandarin shops" be abolished, and foreign Mahomedans be allowed a free trade, under a certain surveillance of the government officers.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

Exportation of Treasure.—The following account of the export of treasure from Canton is given in the *Register*, but for what period is not stated:—

	Dollars.	Sycee tales.
To England	659,383	256,574
Calcutta	2,018,023	400,020
Bombay	2,243,458	539,298
Sundry places	143,941	49,791
	<hr/> 5,064,805	<hr/> 1,245,683

The chief of the dollars were of the defaced coin in circulation.

New Zealand.

HOSTILITIES AMONGST THE NATIVES.

Intelligence from Pyhea, a station of the Church Missionary Society, in the Bay of Islands, states that hostilities had occurred amongst the native tribes, in March last, which were composed by the intervention of the missionaries, and principally of Mr. Marsden, from New South Wales. Mr. Marsden thus writes:—

"When I arrived at the Bay of Islands, I found the missionaries in considerable agitation: the natives were up in arms against one another, in great numbers. On the 6th March they had a battle on the opposite beach, in which it appears seventy were killed or wounded; their bodies were then lying on the beach. My arrival at this trying moment afforded the greatest relief to the missionaries, as they were in hopes that I should have influence with the contending tribes to make peace between them. Messengers had been despatched to different parts, to their respective friends and allies; and it was expected that some thousands would be in the bay in a few days. Some of the chiefs immediately waited on me, and requested that I would interfere between them. Both parties were equally our friends, and I was well acquainted with the leading chiefs on both sides. I promised that I would, with the Rev. H. Williams, visit both their camps the following morning, and hear what each had to say. Accordingly, early on the 9th, we proceeded to the camp of those who had obtained the victory; they received us with the greatest cordiality. We immediately entered on the subject of our mission; and, after a long discussion, which was maintained by the chiefs with much ardour and warmth, it was agreed

that we should proceed to the camp of their enemies, and state to them the substance of what had taken place. Their camps were about four miles apart. On our arrival, we were received with much respect by the chiefs; and they were willing to hear any thing which we had to advance. The Rev. H. Williams opened the business; and, after many arguments, it was determined that we should proceed with one of the principal chiefs to the island of Maturao, about five miles off, where a large body of their friends were encamped, and learn their sentiments; which we consented to do, and immediately set off for the island. When we arrived we found the beach covered with war-canoes, and natives prepared for action. We stopped some hours with this party; many of the chiefs spoke with much force and dignity, but yielded to our wishes so far, that we were authorized to proceed to their enemy's camp, and to make some friendly propositions to them. After these matters were arranged, we returned home about nine o'clock in the evening. The terms of peace are not yet finally settled. I have been negotiating for peace ever since my arrival, and I hope it will shortly be accomplished. I am not under much concern for the missionaries, as all parties are most friendly towards them; but they have never had such a trial before—they have lived in much peace until now. I thing when this difference is settled it will extend their influence far and wide; many of the distant chiefs will see who and what they are, and what their object is."

Of the cause of these unhappy disturbances Mr. Marsden adds:—

"The origin of this present war proceeds from the most infamous conduct of the master of a whaler. The chiefs contended, that as the war did not originate with them, but with an European, the Europeans were answerable for all the consequences, as a nation; they wished to know what satisfaction we would give them for the loss of their friends who had been killed—it was their right to demand satisfaction, and it was just that the Europeans should give it; it was not their own quarrel. I replied, that all I could do was to write to England to prevent the return of the master to New Zealand. They requested that I would not do this; they wished to get him into their possession, which they would do should he return, and then they would take satisfaction themselves. The immoral conduct of some of the whalers is dreadful."

Peace was finally ratified on the 18th March. The natives speak of it as made by the Europeans; and Mr. Marsden's presence seems to have accelerated it.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

Letters have been received from this quarter, dated the 3d of May, which is some time in advance of our last information. The accounts they give of the progress of the settlement are, upon the whole, favourable. Another river had been discovered about twenty miles from Cape Naturalist. There was an island at its entrance which afforded protection, and about twelve feet water on the bar, over which a vessel of 120 tons had readily passed. The soil in its neighbourhood was well spoken of, and the Governor, with a party of settlers, sailed on the 29th April for the new discovery, to ascertain the nature of the advantages it was said to offer. The town of Fremantle was increasing rapidly; already upwards of fifty substantial houses had been erected, and others were in progress of building. The climate, so far, had proved healthy, and those who were disposed to industry seemed to entertain no doubt of ultimate success. Money and labour appeared to be the only requisites. A plentiful supply of all necessaries was expected from Sydney and Hobart Town. Meanwhile prices continued high.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—THE RIVERS.

A letter, which has appeared in the London papers, announces the solution of the problem relative to the termination of the great interior rivers of Australia, by the discovery of Captain Sturt.

This gentleman set out, towards the end of 1829, to examine the Murrumbidgee, a large river taking its origin in the southern mountains beyond Argyle, and running westerly towards the interior in a line with the Lachlan. In January he embarked on the waters of the Murrumbidgee, and followed their course until they fell into those of a much larger river, which received the waters of another stream flowing from the eastward, concluded to be the Darling, discovered in his last expedition. These united streams, which he named the Murray, flowed through a channel of 100 yards wide and 12 feet deep: the banks covered with verdure, and clothed with timber. On the 2d of February he passed under cliffs of a volcanic origin, and immediately afterwards entered a limestone country, of most singular formation. The river, at the point he reached on the 3d of February, was 400 yards in width, with a depth of 20 feet of water. The cliffs gradually ceased, and gave place to undulating and picturesque hills, at the base of which extended alluvial flats of the richest soil. On the 8th, land could not be discovered, at the end of a reach which had been gained, by reason of the high

reeds, but gentle hills continued to form the left bank.

On ascending an eminence, Captain Sturt discovered that he was about to enter an extensive lake, stretching away to the S.W., in which direction the line of water met the horizon. This lake, or estuary, as it proved, about 60 miles in length, by about 30 or 40 in width, was passed in a boat; but on the 9th, its further progress was impeded by mud flats and shoals. Captain Sturt, consequently, landed, and proceeded along the margin of the estuary to the southward and eastward, until he reached its entrance from the sea. He found that he had made the coast at Encounter Bay, a little to the south, and westward of the Gulf of St. Vincent, in lat. $35^{\circ} 25' 15''$, long. $139^{\circ} 40'$. The good fortune which attended him in his passage across the lake accompanied him on his return, and the evening of the day on which he left the coast he had again reached the entrance of the Murray—his return from the sea to the depôt occupying 39 days.

The mountain natives were found to be a very superior race in symmetry and muscular power to those of the low country; the latter appearing generally diseased and emaciated, the prevailing complaint being a scabby eruption over their bodies. The low-country natives were, however, infinitely more numerous than those of the mountains, subsisting principally on fish, with which the rivers abounded; the Bathurst cod being the most common. The similarity in appearance, in dress, implements, in pipe-clay embellishments, and in language, identified these western natives with those of the eastern coast; the dialect of the mountain and low-country natives varying, however, considerably. It is now found, indeed, as far as examination has extended, that the same radical language extends over the whole of the Australian continent, varying only: like the *patois* of other countries. Comfortable dwelling-huts and superior implements seemed to argue a greater degree of civilization on the part of the natives of the Darling over the wandering tribes in the other portions of the continent: a net of excellent workmanship being found stretched over the river where it was several hundred feet broad. The party had an abundant supply of fish as they proceeded; the rivers seeming to swarm with them, and the whole surface of the lake being covered with their dead bodies. The natives of the various tribes with which the travellers came in contact, uniformly displayed the most friendly feeling whenever an introduction was secured from a neighbouring tribe. Even, however, when an introduction could not be obtained, the curiosity of many of the savages to examine more closely our travellers was quite irresistible, either advancing cautiously with

the universal emblem of peace, a green bough, or, dodging inquisitively, from tree to tree, with many an imploring gesture and whining exclamation of *woo-woo-woo*, would close gradually upon the party, often, in spite of all their pretended menaces to keep them at bay. Iron was the article most coveted, one of the guides frequently pressing to his bosom a tomahawk presented him, with an expression of the same fondling delight that a father would a favourite babe. The most captivating plan for gaining the good graces of those savages was by grimacing and cutting all manner of antics before them, while the most successful in alluring to an interview, when shy in approaching, was by taking no notice of them, when by degrees they would draw nearer and nearer, and finally slip in, one by one, among the European group. An umbrella suddenly jerked out, threw the whole mob prostrate in a perfect agony of terror, which was quickly converted into mirth on perceiving the jocularly of their white friends on the subject, and that neither bones were broken nor blood spilt.

Cape of Good Hope.

SUPREME COURT, July 16 & 17.

Mackay v. Philip.—This was an action by William Macdonald Mackay, Esq., a magistrate of the colony, against Doctor Philip, for a libel against the plaintiff, contained in the *Researches in South Africa*, published in England by Doctor Philip.

The trial occupied the whole of the 16th, and the report of it fills several consecutive numbers of the *Commercial Advertiser*. On the ensuing day, the court gave a unanimous judgment in favour of the plaintiff, with £200 damages and costs.

Mr. Justice Kekeovich said, that “where the writing does not cast a general imputation against the laws, but charges the individual in his official capacity, (not obliquely and ambiguously, but directly,) with specific acts of cruelty, oppression, and corruption, and holds him out to the world as a character debased by acts of moral turpitude, without a tittle of proof, the words will not bear a double interpretation, and he could not but consider the case as one of a flagrant and atrocious nature. He could not for a moment suppose that the superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society, that a man of his high calling, could designedly, and with premeditation, publish and circulate a slanderous libel against any human being; but it appeared so him that the reverend defendant, in his enthusiastic zeal to espouse the cause and redress the wrongs of what he conceived to be an injured and oppressed race of

people, has (through the misguidance of a friend, no less zealous and enthusiastic than himself) defamed and traduced the character of the plaintiff, for which injury the plaintiff is clearly entitled to demand satisfaction, by an appeal to the laws of his country.

“Let me here advert to a discrepancy which appears in the statement made in the Preface of the *Researches in South Africa*, and an affidavit which has been filed by the author of that work, the defendant in the present action. In p. 12 of that Preface it is stated that: ‘In laying before the public the oppressions of the native tribe, to obtain for them the protection of the British Government, for reasons which must be satisfactory to the friends of the different missionary societies in this country, and to their worthy agents in Africa, I have found it necessary to confine the proofs of my allegations to facts and documents in my own possession, and to what has come under my own observation.’ And yet, in the defendant’s affidavit of 17th December last, he swears that the statement contained in the book, particularly described in the declaration, and complained of by the plaintiff, was communicated to him (the defendant) by Thomas Pringle, Esq. That the defendant, at the time he made this affidavit, was not acquainted with the names of the Hottentots meant or alluded to in the said statement. I have only to remark, that both these statements cannot be correct, and that courts do occasionally meet with persons who, unintentionally, I am charitably disposed to believe, can write one thing and swear another; but I have no hesitation in saying that, unless the defendant were ready to substantiate his charges at the time he published the alleged libel, he ought to have acted with more prudence and caution than he appears to have done, or at least with less indiscretion, and not have made them at all. No doubt he confidently supposed his witnesses would be able to fortify and confirm his case; but, unfortunately for the defendant, it broke down in the course of their examination, and he must take the legal responsibility that may follow (let it be what it may) upon himself, in having published against the plaintiff charges as libellous as can well be imagined. I need not wade through the evidence to point out the falsehood of the passages set forth and alleged to be libellous in the declaration, because, after the cogent observations that have already been made on every part of that evidence, it must be obvious to the meanest understanding that the attempt to sustain the plea has proved abortive, and has been attended with as complete a failure of justification, or legal excuse, as ever was exhibited in a court of justice.”

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RESIDENT'S ESCORT AT KATMANDHOO.

Fort William, March 26, 1830.—The Governor-general in Council has been pleased to fix the permanent establishment of the Resident's Escort at Katmandhoo, at one company of the following strength, from the 1st of May next: 1 soobadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 buglers, and eighty sepoyes.

The officer commanding the resident's escort in Nypal will continue to draw as heretofore the monthly allowance of 100 rupees, which sum includes command money, and compensation for stationery, and repair of arms, &c.

SAMBAS, HATRASS, AND COLOMBO PRIZE MONEYS.

Fort William, April 30, 1830.—The time limited by the Act 1st and 2d of Geo. IV. for the receipt of all claims to shares in the Sambah, Hatrass, and Colombo Prize Moneys having expired, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the prize committee appointed for the investigation of such claims to close their proceedings, and to forward to government the appropriation statements required by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

His Lordship in Council further directs that any shares of the above-mentioned prize monies remaining undisbursed in the hands of individuals, or in deposit with paymasters, be immediately remitted to the general treasury, with lists of the parties on whose account the same have been received, forwarding duplicate of such lists for the information of the general prize committee at the presidency.

ALLOWANCE OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS ATTACHED TO FOREIGN RESIDENCIES.

Fort William, May 14, 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the allowance of assistant surgeons attached in their medical capacity to Foreign Residencies and Political Agencies, be reduced from 680 to 500 sonat rupees per mensem: this rule is not to affect present incumbents.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

Fort William, May 21, 1830.—In conformity with a resolution passed by government in the political department, the

Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the British officers of the Bengal establishment, now in the service of his highness the Rajah of Nagpore, be withdrawn from that service on the 1st proximo, and placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

MOORSHEDABAD PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, June 4, 1830.—The Governor-General in Council directs, that the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion be reduced on the 1st proximo, agreeably to detailed instructions, with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. LEWIS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 16, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 11th Jan. 1830, of which Colonel Jas. Cassidy, of H.M. 31st Regt., is president, Lieut. Alfred Lewis, of the 32d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With having, on the evening of the 7th Oct. 1829, at the mess table of the 4th regt. L.C., at Meerut, in presence of several officers, drank to such excess as to lose the power of self-control; and with having, then and there, under the influence of such excess upon him, applied grossly abusive language to Capt. P. J. Leigh, of H.M. 49th Foot.

2d. With having, on the evening of the 9th Oct. 1829, at a party assembled at the quarters of Lieut. and Adj. C. C. J. Scott, 32d regt. N.I., behaved in a most riotous, indecorous, and disgraceful manner, addressing himself with outrage and gross personal abuse to Lieut. Wm. W. Apperley, 4th regt. L.C.

3d. With having, on the same occasion, after the party broke up, gone to the quarters of Lieut. Apperley, of the 4th L.C., and there outrageously assaulted and struck Cornet Knox, of the said regiment; and further, in a disgraceful manner, offered abuse and manual contest to the said Lieut. Apperley.

Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court are of opinion that Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d N.I., is,

On the 1st charge, guilty.

On the 2d charge, guilty.

On the 3d charge, guilty, with exception of "outrageously assaulting and

striking Cornet Knox," of which the court acquit him.

The court also find Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d regt. N.I., guilty of conduct scandalous and infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court do, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Alfred Lewis, 32d regt. N.I., to be discharged the service.

Revised finding and sentence.—The court, having re-considered their original finding and sentence, do adhere to the same.

Not confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

It appearing doubtful from the proceedings, whether an apology was not offered and accepted for the insult specified in the first charge, and a reprimand expressed on the whole, the Commander-in-chief being at the same time disposed to believe, with several of the witnesses, that Lieut. Lewis suffered at the moment under a temporary aberration of mind, his Excellency has not confirmed the sentence; trusting that Lieutenant Lewis will guard against the recurrence of excess, and afford no further cause of complaint against the general propriety of his conduct.

The Commander-in-chief cannot reconcile the opinions of the medical officer with the course he adopted towards Lieut. Lewis; it appearing to his Excellency, that the force and violence pursued on the occasion adverted to, could only be consistent with an impression of temporary derangement, whatever were the cause.

Lieut. Lewis is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. FOWLE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1830.

—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Benares, on the 5th March 1830, of which Lieut. Col. T. Murray, of the 30th regt., is president, Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Dinapore, on the night of the 15th Sept. 1829, when in conversation with an officer of the 43d regt. N.I., at the mess table of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, falsely asserted that Major Tulloch, of the 43d regt. N.I., had cheated him (Lieut. Fowle) out of 1,500 rupees; and further, in the same conversation, grossly calumniated the character of the said Major Tulloch, and applied to him a most abusive epithet.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, having maturely

weighed and considered what has been brought forth on the prosecution, as well as what has been adduced on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., is guilty of all and every part of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the words "and applied to him a most abusive epithet."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the above exception, do sentence him, the said Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., to be dismissed the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

Had Lieut. Fowle rested his defence on the absence of malice, and on the confiding and convivial character of the place and time, when his observations regarding Major Tulloch fell from him, under which circumstances there might have been a latitude of expression, his judgment at other times would have disapproved, the Commander-in-chief might have accepted the assertion of Lieut. Fowle, that his language was more qualified than declared by the witness, who chose to repeat it; but Lieut. Fowle, on his trial, has calmly and advisedly reiterated his charge of Major Tulloch's defrauding him; this is proved to be without the least foundation, and has justly brought on him the punishment the court has awarded.

The Commander-in-chief excepts from his confirmation the opinion of the court, on a circumstance which occurred at Java, on the character of which his Excellency declares no judgment, but which evidently had neither its origin nor aggravation from Lieut. Fowle.

Lieut. Fowle is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Benares, and will proceed without delay to Fort William; and on his arrival there the Town-major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Fowle with a passage to England.

CAPT. BOURDIEU.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 26, 1830.

—At a European general court martial assembled at Benares on the 5th April 1830, of which Lieut. Col. T. Murray, of the 30th regt. is president, Capt. James Bourdieu, of the 43d N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, at various times, in the years 1828 and 1829, and particularly in the months of Feb. and Sept. 1829, grossly calumniated the professional character of Major Tulloch, of the same regiment, his superior officer, with a malicious intent to injure the said Major Tulloch.

2d. In having in a public letter, dated "Benares, Oct. 10th, 1829," addressed by the adjutant of the 43d regt. N.I., attributed to Lieut. Henry Fowle, of the 44th regt. N.I., a particular calumny, obtaining against Major Tulloch; whereas Capt. Bourdieu had himself communicated such calumny to Lieut. Fowle."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, as follows:

On the first instance, not guilty.

On the second instance, not guilty.

And do, therefore, acquit him.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,

Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Bourdieu is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

April 27. Mr. W. R. Kennaway, register of zillah court and assistant to magistrate at Cawnpore.

May 11. Mr. James Fraser, judge and magistrate of northern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, magistrate of district of Cawnpore.

Mr. George Shakespear, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Moorshedabad.

June 1. Mr. R. C. Halkett, register of zillah court at Purneah.

Mr. G. H. Smith, ditto ditto at Saharunpore.

Political Department.

April 23. Capt. H. A. Montgomerie, a principal assistant to agent of Governor-General, and commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territory.

General Department.

April 23. Mr. James Lean, assistant to joint magistrate and to collector of land revenue of northern division of Moradabad.

Territorial Department.

April 13. Mr. F. Macnaghten, assistant to sub-treasurer.

May 25. Mr. H. J. Palmer, deputy collector of land revenue and customs at Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 20, 1830.—Assist. Surg. M. J. Bramley, placed in medical charge of Governor-General's Body Guard until further orders.

April 23.—Cawnpore. Lieut. col. Harry Thomson, to be col. from 1st Dec. 1829, v. W. D. H. Knox, dec.—Maj. Chas. Fitzgerald, to be lieut. col., from 1st Dec. 1829, v. Thomson, prom.

6th L.C. Capt. R. W. Smith to be major, and Lieut. Bruce Roxburgh to be capt. of a troop, from 1st Dec. 1829, in suc. to C. Fitzgerald, prom.

—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Campbell brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., sub. assist. com. gen., permitted to resign his app. in commissariat department.

Capt. W. R. L. Faithfull, 43d N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Head-Quarters, April 20, 1830.—Lieut. col. A. Galloway removed from 46th to 10th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Williamson (new prom.) posted to 46th N.I.

April 22.—Ens. S. R. Tickell app. to do duty with 68th N.I. at Dinapore.

Fort William, April 22.—Cadets of Infantry F. W. Horne, G. J. Bretzke, H. S. Stewart, and Geo. Dalston, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Artillery Regt. 2d-Lieut. E. P. Master to be 1st lieut. from 24th May 1829, v. G. D. Scott resigned.

—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. E. G. Austin brought on effective strength of regt.

16th N.I. Capt. H. E. Peach to be major, and Lieut. C. G. Macan to be capt. of a company, from 13th Sept. 1829, in suc. to W. Bertram retired.

—Supernum. Lieut. Arch. Balderston brought on effective strength of regt.

43d N.I. Lieut. W. G. Lennox to be capt. of a company, from 23d April 1830, v. W. R. L. Faithfull, trans. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Lieut. A. H. Duncan brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. John Coulter to be surg., v. James Grierson retired, with rank from 9th Dec. 1829, v. H. Paterson, M.D., dec.

Messrs. Alex. Macdonald and M. Richardson, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

April 30. Assist. surg. F. Hart app. to medical duties of civil station of Gawalpara in Assam.

Lieut. W. Bartlett, 68th regt., transferred to pension estab. at his own request.

Head-Quarters, April 24, 1830.—Surg. C. Ray removed from 49th to 45th N.I.—Surg. W. Darby removed from 45th to 48th N.I.

April 26.—Patna Prov. Bat. Lieut. Chas. Wyndham, 45th N.I., to be adj., v. Barberie appointed to the stud department.

April 29.—Lieut. J. Bracken to act as adj. to 29th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Simpson.

Mugh Sahundy Corps.—Local Lieut. J. Duff to be adj., v. Martin app. adj. to 52d N.I.

Fort William, May 7.—Supernum. Lieut. J. H. Rice brought on effective strength of 44th N.I., from 27th April 1830, v. H. Fowle dismissed service.

Cadets of Infantry J. T. Harwood, H. T. Combe, and W. W. Steer admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 3.—16th N.I. Lieut. D. F. Evans to be adj., v. Macan prom.

May 5.—Lieut. F. Lamb to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Somerville; dated 7th April.

May 6.—Ens. L. Ross, 68th N.I., to officiate as adj. to Patna prov. bat. from 1st May; order dated 20th April.

Fort William, May 14.—Capt. and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Bayldon to be an assist. adj. gen. on establishment, in suc. to Capt. James, permitted, at his own request, to resign the situation.

Capt. W. Turner, major of brigade to troops at Agra, to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. to complete estab., v. Bayldon.

Head-Quarters, May 8.—Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Craige to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 20th N.I., during illness of Lieut. Scott; date of order 27th Apr.

Assist. Surg. James Blackwood appointed to 50th N.I.

May 10.—Assist. Surg. David Brown app. to Sylhet light infantry.

Ena. W. W. Steer app. to do duty with 63d N.I., at Berhampore.

May 11.—Colonel J. Tombs removed from 6th to 6th L.C.

Colonel H. Thompson and Lieut.col. C. Fitzgerald (new proms.), both appointed to 6th L.C.

Lieut. S. Nash to act as interp. and qu. inst. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Lowth; date of order 30th April.

Fort William, May 21.—64th N.I. Supernum. Ena. W. R. Barnes brought on effective strength of regt., v. A. Napier dec.

66th N.I. Ena. Sam. Brown to be lieut., v. A. B. S. Kent retired, with rank from 27th May 1828, v. R. Delamain prom.—Supernum. Lieut. F. Seaton and Supernum. Ena. J. H. Tilson brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. C. H. Marley, invalid estab., to be fort adj. of Buxar, v. Field.

Cadets of Infantry A. H. Ross, A. Martin, G. P. Whish, and R. N. Raikes, admitted on establishment.

May 25.—Major Geo. Bristow, brigade major of H.M. troops, Fort William, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General from 1st March.

Lieut. James Ramsay, 35th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. general, to fill a vacancy in department.

May 28.—Assist. Surg. Thos. Spens, M.D., to attend on Lord Bishop of Calcutta, throughout visitation about to be undertaken by his Lordship.

4th L.C. Cornet Thos. Quin to be lieut. from 21st Nov. 1828, v. G. F. McClintock struck off strength of army (having entered civil service).—Supernum. Cornet M. R. Onslow brought on effective strength of regt.

53d N.I. Capt. H. A. Montgomerie to be major, and Lieut. Wm. Conway to be capt. of a comp., from 12th Feb. 1830, in suc. to W. Reding dec.—Supernum. Lieut. G. Hamilton brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. J. D. Douglas, 53d N.I., second in command of 3d local horse, to be a brigade major on estab., v. Turner app. a deputy assist. adj. gen.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell, Penang estab., transferred to Bengal presidency.

Mr. Wm. Rhodes admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Fort William, May 31, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the promotion to the rank of 2d-lieutenant, cornet, and ensign of the undermentioned gentlemen, is hereby cancelled:

Artillery. Thos. Gray, Wm. Timbrell, W. K. Warner, E. G. Percival, Chas. Stewart, Chas. Boulton, A. C. Hutchinson, and Henry Apperley.

Cavalry. W. H. Hepburne, R. J. Hawthorne, J. D. Moffat, Jas. Irving, C. R. H. Christie, R. W. Clifford, E. J. Robinson, C. A. Kilton, S. F. Macmullen, C. G. Becher, and J. A. D. Fergusson.

Infantry. Henry Wyndham, W. H. Ryves, R. C. Pennington, E. G. J. Champereys, Thos. Smith, Douglas Seaton, Robt. Thatcher, F. G. P. M. Dixon, John Guise, W. E. Lucas, C. F. Bruere, J. H. Garrett, Jas. Duncan, W. A. Cooke, John Smith, S. R. Tickell, J. C. Alderson, A. N. M. MacGregor, David Lumden, A. J. W. Ilalg, Chas. Swinton, J. D. Broughton, J. S. Davidson, Robt. Thompson, J. S. Hawks, David Ramsay, J. S. Banks, Robert Shaw, Edw. Magnay, R. G. George, M. A. Bignell, C. J. Harrison, F. W. Horne, G. J. Britzke, H. S. Stewart, Geo. Dalton, J. T. Harwood, H. T. Cambe, and W. W. Steer.

Fort William, June 4.—Lieut. F. B. Corfield, 20th N.I., to be adj. of Calcutta native militia, v. Lieut. Sherer, nominated to stud.

Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D., app. to medical duties of station of Burdwan, v. Coulter, prom. to rank of surgeon.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller app. to medical duties of civil station of Beerbhoom, v. Dr. Berwick.

Cadets of Artillery G. P. Salmon, Wm. Paley, Mich. Dawes, Wm. Barr, and Chas. Hoggo, admitted on establishment.

Cadets L. T. Forrest, John Morrieson, and W. H. L. Bird admitted on establishment.

Messrs. H. J. Thornton, Coll Macintyre, and D. MacNab, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Infantry. Major Alex. Brown to be lieut.col., v. J. W. Blackney retired, with rank from 13th April 1830, v. St. J. Heard retired.

Right Wing Europ. Regt. Capt. Robert Ledlie to be major, and Lieut. Geo. Warren to be capt. of a comp., from 18th April 1828, in suc. to A. Brown prom.—Supernum. Lieut. F. G. Nicolay brought on effective strength of regt.

2d N.I. Ena. R. N. MacLean to be lieut., from 31st May 1830, v. W. Murray prom.—Supernum. Ena. Jas. Gifford brought on effective strength of regt.

47th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Jenkins to be capt. of a comp., from 25th April 1829, v. F. W. Frith dec.—Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Corfield brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. Jenkins placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Cadet of Engineers Wm. Abercrombie admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Infantry H. B. Walker admitted on establishment.

Messrs. E. H. Allingham, Robt. Washbourn, and Peter McCallum admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, June 1.—3d Local Horse. Lieut. Edw. Meade, 65th N.I., and adj. of 3d Local Horse, to be 2d in command, v. Douglas.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Major H. Peach, 16th N.I.—Surg. W. Darby.—Capt. R. DeLainain, 66th N.I.—Ena. C. F. Trower, 25th N.I.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Doveton, 38th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Hornburgh, 46th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Middleton, artillery.—Lieut. W. J. Symons, ditto.—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I.—Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 30th N.I.—1st-Lieut. R. G. McGregor, John Fordyce, and F. R. Bazely, all of artillery.—Col. R. Hetsler, artillery.—Lieut. W. H. Leacock, 30th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 28. Assist.Surg. M. O'Donnaghue, for health.—May 7. Lieut. Col. G. Engleheart, 2d N.I., for health.—11. Ena. T. Smith, of infantry, for health.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen, 24th N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—April 20. Lieut. J. Moore, 10th L.C., for purpose of embarking for Calcutta.—28. Ena. Thos. Simpson, 57th N.I., for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—April 30. Lieut. Bower, 31st F. (doing duty with 43th), for health.—Ena. Perrot, 20th F., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 5. *Andalkina*, Murray, from Liverpool.—11. H.C.S. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, from London.—13. *Crusoe*, Hill, from Boston (America).—14. *Shah Hyramore*, Duverger, from Bourbon and Madras.—15. *Camar*, Watt, from London, Madras, Cape, and Madras.—10. *Indian*, Freer, from Liverpool; *Thomas*, Davidson, from Mauritius; and *Fishhire*, Crawley, from Singapore, and Penang.—22. *Mutra*, Bugg, from London, Cape, and Madras.—20. H.C.S. *General Harris*, Stanton, from London.—29. H.C.S. *R. Hance*, Timins, from London; and *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from London, Swan River, and Mauritius.—30. *William Glen Anderson*, M'Millan, from Cape and Madras.—31. *Alexander*, Anderson, from London and Madras (with loss of mainmast, mizen, topmast, &c.); and *Cecilia*, Ray, from Singapore and Penang.—June 1. *Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, from

London and Madras; and John Adam, Butler, from Bombay and Madras.—2. *Egyptian*, Sanderson, from Mauritius.—4. *Minerva*, Blake, from Madras, &c.—6. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from Bombay.

Departures from Calcutta.

May 3. *Dansborg* (Danish), Hoskier, for China; *John Taylor*, Larpie, for Liverpool; and *Dragon*, Mackenzie, for Isle of France.—10. *Crescent*, Morin, for Bourbon.—12. *Lord Anson*, Thornhill, for London.—13. *Rome*, Kennedy, for Boston (America).—15. *Mary*, Lucecock, for Liverpool.—21. *William Wilson*, Burchett, for Mauritius.—22. *Linnæus*, Winder, for Mauritius.—23. *Hercules*, Hockman, for Mauritius.—25. *Frederick*, Harrington, for Penang and Singapore.—June 3. *Tamarlane*, Miller, for London.—4. *Mount Stuart*, Ephraïme, Ritchie, for London; *Red Rover*, Clifton, for Straits and China; and *Joane Gabrielle*, Dumas, for Havre de Grace.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 26. At Runghat, near Agra, the lady of Edward Rushworth, Esq., late of the European regt., of a daughter.
April 10. At Howrah, Mrs. J. G. Blackburn, of a son.
14. At Nusserehabad, the lady of Capt. Gray, of a daughter (since dead).
19. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewis, deputy assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
20. At Kurnal, the lady of Lieut. Alexander, 6th L.C., of a daughter.
21. At Cawnpore, the lady of F. Sievwright, Esq., 11th L.Drags., of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Gomes, of a son.
23. At Puthighur, the lady of Harry Nisbet, Esq., of a son.
— At Moradabad, in Rohilkund, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, of engineers, of a son.
— At Mynasings, the lady of T. W. Hurt, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Frederick, of a son.
28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Higgins, a master pilot, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of Arthur Pittar, Esq., of a son.
— At Colingah, Mrs. Thos. Hart, of a daughter.
30. At Keltah, the lady of Major A. Shuldham, commanding 22d N.I., of a son.
May 3. At Dhee, Serampore, Intally, Mrs. G. S. Crump, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Walter Warden, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
5. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Conway, 5th regt., of a son.
— At Benares, the lady of Aysford Anstruther, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. F. Gomes, of a daughter.
8. At Calcutta, the lady of A. J. Joseph, Esq., of a son and heir.
— At Bancoorah, Jungle Mehni, the lady of G. N. Check, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Bhurtipore, the lady of Dr. Thomson, of a son.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Hollow, of a son and heir.
10. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Franks, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Bell, of the military board office, of a daughter.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Rowland Allport, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rebello, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Cardozo, of a daughter.
— At Chandernagore, Mrs. J. H. Drugoon, of a daughter.
13. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Reid, of a son.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Gallaway, of a daughter.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

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16. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist. surg., 2d L.C., of a son.
18. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Piron, of a son.
19. At Mullye, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Boisragon, 72d regt., of a son.
22. At Baulah, the lady of G. Gordon McPher, Esq., of a daughter.
23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Jos. Crook, Bengal marine, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Berry, of a son.
— Mrs. C. MacMillan, of a daughter.
— At Akyab, the lady of Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., of a son.
— At Entally, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a son.
27. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. A. Elliot, of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.
28. At Allipore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, engineers, of a son.
30. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. A. A. Williamson, 25th N.I., of a son.
June 2. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Lawrence, of a daughter.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis Cordozo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Mhow, Capt. Windsor Parker, 10th L.C., and major of brigade, to Miss Duncan, second daughter of Brigadier Duncan, commanding the Malwa field force.
24. At Dinapore, Mr. D. Johnstone, of Calcutta, to Miss E. Hinton, of Dinapore.
May 3. At Akyab, in Arakan, Lieut. James Duff, of the Mugh Sebundy corps, to Ann, second daughter of the late Major Boscawen, Bengal army.
— At Calcutta, Wm. Luke, Esq., civil service, to Miss Holdsworth.
4. At Calcutta, J. Fountain, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss S. A. G. E. Jones.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Lindgreen to Mrs. Mary Fenwick.
10. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Bell, of the horse artillery, to Miss Ellen Howell Stewart.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Lewis to Miss Anna Michael.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. R. E. Jones to Miss Agnes Leslie.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. Lionel Goddard to Mrs. Catherine Ann De Souza.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas White, H.C.'s marine, to Miss Eliza Dempsly.
15. At Calcutta, R. H. Mytton, Esq., of the civil service, to Charlotte, third daughter of Col. J. A. Paul McGregor, military auditor general.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Brownlow to Miss E. M. Halford.
17. At Calcutta, Wm. Warrick, Esq., of Moultmein, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. S. Greene, Esq.
22. At Calcutta, James Ogilvie, Esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mrs. Turner, of Entally.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George Davis to Miss Maria Peters.
25. At Chinsurah, Matthew Franks, Esq., to Miss Louisa J. Roche.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Perry to Miss Ann Catherine Leigh.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Gardiner to Mrs. Sarah Manning.
June 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph D'Rozario to Miss E. J. Roderick.
5. At Calcutta, Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., to Miss Theresa Newcomen.
— At Calcutta, Mr. T. J. Conran to Miss Harper.
7. At Calcutta, Thomas Blair, Esq., commanding the H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, to Matilda Pugh, third daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Revelly to Miss Sarah Thompson.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. In Archen roads, on board the *Fifeshire*, Mrs. M. A. Crawly, wife of Capt. J. W. Crawly.
March 3. At Dacca, Mathew Law, Esq., aged 49.
April 18. At Dacca, Mrs. M. Muffin, of bilious fever.
(X)

19. On the banks of the Mohanuddee, near Soortipoor, of spasmodic cholera, John George Travers, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, in his 23d year.

— At Maharajpore, Sitan Rind, Esq.

20. On her way to Benares, Miss C. Winefred Summers, aged 16.

21. At Massoree, at a very advanced age, Robert Grant, Esq., one of the oldest civil servants in Bengal, and many years collector of customs at Cawnpore.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. Elizabeth Chatterton, aged 25.

22. At Serampore, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Paschal Edward Roch, aged 23.

25. At Serampore, Miss Eliza Anne Kelly, aged 16.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, wife of Capt. G. B. Taylor, of the country ship *Princeps*, aged 15.

— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Maclean, senior, aged 60.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Dunmoyan, aged 34.

29. At Akyab, Capt. T. W. Frith, 47th N.I.

30. At Calcutta, Catherine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Lackersteen, Esq., aged 25.

May 1. At Calcutta, Miss Amelia George, aged 15.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Fanny Gomes, wife of Mr. George Gomes, aged 23.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann O'Brien, aged 55.

8. At Chinsurah, Mr. Samuel Brown, aged 20.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Paschoud, interpreter of the court of requests, aged 42.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Elias, late of the Hurkaru Library, aged 22.

13. At Barrackpore, George, youngest son of Lieut. Col. C. Doveton, aged three years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. MacCallum, librarian, Hurkaru Library, aged 25.

14. At Buxar, Mr. Thos. Blythe, indigo planter, aged 45.

16. At Calcutta, Monsieur F. Saintives, aged 40.

— At Kurnaul, Eleanor Elizabeth, wife of R. Laughton, Esq., assistant surgeon, 2d L.C.

— At Chowringhee, Mr. Jas. Garrod, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Bonner, aged 38.

19. At Calcutta, John N. Bird, Esq., son of Charles Bird, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Faulkner, aged 19.

21. Drowned by falling from a dinge into the river opposite Calcutta, Wm. Hay Forbes, Esq., a gentleman of very extensive literary acquirements. He had only been a few weeks in India.

— At Bhalkah factory, near Kishnaghur, Richard Whaley, Esq., aged 33.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Barnes, aged 64.

23. At Berhampore, in the 63d year of his age, Lieut. Col. Robert Morrell, commanding the Moorsheadabad provincial battalion.

24. At Chowringhee, Andrew Stirling, Esq., secretary to government in the Persian department, and deputy secretary to government in the secret and political department, aged 35.

— At the General Hospital, Calcutta, M. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon H.C. service, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Mark Middleton, aged 21.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. Andrew Glass, of the country service, aged 52.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Dye, wife of Mr. Thos. Dye, aged 48.

29. At Berhampore, Margaret, daughter of the late John Sandie, Esq., indigo planter, aged 10 years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Jenkins, aged 40.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. John South, aged 25.

— At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Feith, shoemaker.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Furr, aged 40.

June 1. At Calcutta, Capt. Wm. Davidson, of the ship *Thomas*, aged 45.

3. At Calcutta, Ernst Nosky, Esq., of the firm of E. Nosky and Co., aged 54.

— At Calcutta, G. Strafford, Esq., aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Guest, aged 35.

5. At Calcutta, Richard Godfrey, son of W. D. Oehme, Esq., register in the secret and political department, aged 17.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Fraser, head assistant *India Gazette* press, aged 28.

Lately. On board the *Georgian*, on the voyage from Calcutta to Philadelphia, Joseph H. Foster, Esq., supercargo.

— On board the same vessel, Richard Dutton, Esq., supercargo.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, April 23, 1830.—With reference to G.O. by Government 6th April 1830, the commander-in-chief directs the publication of the subjoined instructions for general information.

Two schools are to be established in each corps; one Moosulman and one Hindoo.

The allowance of twenty-one rupees granted by Government, not being more than sufficient for the purpose, is to be appropriated to the payment of two masters, to be regularly engaged for the schools, at the rate of ten rupees each, and the extra rupee monthly to be paid to the school fund.

It is permitted to continue the employment of two of the regimental lascars, as under masters or ushers, one in each school.

The schools are to be under the immediate management and supervision of a committee, to be composed of the commanding officer, or major, as president, with the interpreter, and another officer, as members.

The interpreter will officiate as secretary to the committee, and the accounts of the school fund will be kept in his office.

Each member of the committee will have the superintendence of one of the schools, under the general direction of the president.

All regimental boys are to be required regularly to attend the schools, which will also be free to all boys whose fathers or other relations are, or may have been, in the ranks of the regiment, to such number as may be determined by the commanding officer.

Such men of the regiment also, particularly recruits, as may wish to attend, shall be permitted to do so under similar limitation.

No individual other than above described shall, on any account, be received into the regimental schools.

No scholar shall be admitted but by order of the commanding officer.

No corporal punishment shall be allowed in the schools, but under the personal authority and supervision of the European superintending officer, who is permitted to award its infliction to the extent of six cuts on the hands with the regimental cat-of-nine tails.

When more severe punishment may be deemed necessary, a report must be made to the commanding officer, who will order such as is necessary on his own responsibility. No rattan is to be allowed to be made use of on any account.

Neglect of duty or other offence on the part of the masters or ushers, which may call for punishment, will subject them to fine, by order of the committee, to an extent not exceeding one-eighth of their pay monthly.

All fines are to be carried to the credit of the school fund.

All subsidiary rules for the internal economy of the schools are to be framed by the committee, and established in regimental orders.

The masters engaged in accordance with the preceding orders are not required to be borne upon the muster rolls; commanding officers being held responsible for their being regularly kept up.

The commander-in-chief considers the institution of well-ordered schools to be of the highest import to the best interests of the native army, and he confidently anticipates the cordial co-operation of officers in giving effect to their establishment.

His Excellency is aware that the allowances authorized for their support may not probably be fully adequate to the object; yet very much may be done, if sufficient care be had to the establishment of the schools upon efficient principles, and to the active and steady supervision of their progress.

CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, April 27, 1830.—The following extracts from letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the ecclesiastical department, under dates the 29th July and 26th Aug. 1829, are published in General Orders.

July 29, 1829.—We have appointed the Rev. William Drayton Carter a chaplain on your establishment.

Aug. 26, 1829.—We have appointed the Rev. Jackson Muspratt Williams, B.A., a chaplain on your establishment.

INCOMPETENT INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, May 4, 1830.—Recent instances having occurred of interpreters attached to, or in attendance upon, courts-martial, having, from evident incapability subjected the court to the inconvenience of calling upon casual interpreters, thereby hazarding the legality of the proceedings; it is hereby declared, that hereafter, in the event of any interpreter being unable to conduct his duties before the court, the presidents of European courts, and the Deputy Judge Advocate-General or superintending officer, as the case may be, in the instance of native courts, will be held strictly responsible for staying the proceedings, and reporting the incompetency of the interpreter to the officer by whose authority the court was assembled; who will without delay take measures to replace such interpreter by a more efficient officer.

Commanding officers of corps will upon this subject refer to G.O.C.C. 18th June 1829; and will be held strictly responsible that in all cases no incompetent interpreter shall be allowed to act.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Adj. General's Office, Fort St. George, May 15, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief notices for general information that no warrant or non-commissioned officers, though European, can command a native commissioned officer. His Excellency is surprised at this late period, that so obvious a principle requires to be defined, but a recent reference seems to call for this declaration and order.

The Commander-in-chief requests that officers commanding corps may be desired to have this order fully explained to warrant, and non-commissioned officers, &c. &c.

DRAWINGS OF ENGINEER CADETS.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1830.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 2d Dec. last, is published:—

Par. 3. We have resolved that the drawings of those cadets who have not yet proceeded, or who may hereafter proceed, shall be sealed up and directed to the chief engineer, and submitted to the inspection of that officer by the cadets themselves upon their arrival at your presidency.

4. You will, therefore, require all engineer cadets who may arrive at your presidency in future, to submit their military drawings and exercises to the inspection of the officer before-mentioned, and afterwards they may be allowed to retain them for the purpose their future reference and guidance in their official duties.

MILITARY STATION AT SERINGAPATAM.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in consequence of the reduction of the Seringapatam local battalion, and the removal of the gun-carriage manufactory to the presidency, Seringapatam has ceased to be a military station.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 14. Samuel Smith, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

James Fraser, Esq., sub-collector of Ganjam.

Charles E. Oakes, Esq., additional sub-collector of Cuddapah.

June 4. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., extra head-assistant to principal collector of Coimbatore.

17. W. O. Shakespear, Esq., second judge of provincial court western division.

John Vaughan, Esq., third judge of provincial court western division.

W. B. Anderson, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Canara.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 27, 1830.—Sen. Assist. Surg. John Simm to be surg., v. Mackenzie; date 22 April 1830.

Capt. Thos. Watson, 4th N.I., to act as paymaster at presidency during employment of Capt. Forster on other duty.

Capt. C. Taylor, of artillery, to be assist. adj. gen. of artillery, v. Abdy proceeded to Europe.

Sen. Assist. John Morton to be surgeon, v. Scarnian dec.; date 15th April 1830.

Assist. Surg. A. Goodall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. John Laing, 3d L.C., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service, at his own request.

Major R. Murecott, town-major at Fort Cornwallis, to act as paymaster during absence of Capt. Ker, on duty.

April 30.—Supernum. Ens. H. T. Hillyard admitted on effective strength of 14th N.I.

Assist. Surgs. C. C. Linton, J. Woodforde, M.D., C. J. Cowie, and G. A. Austin permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadet of Cavalry Henry Garnier admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Artillery J. E. Arbuthnot admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

May 4.—4th L.C. Sen. Cornet Wm. Haig to be lieut. from 30th Nov. 1828, v. Taylor retired.—Sen. Lieut. Wm. Sinclair to be capt., v. Doveton, dec.; date 9th April 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. B. S. Sullivan admitted on effective strength of regt.

Supernum. Lieut. A. W. Gregory admitted on effective strength of 3d L.C.

Adj. Wm. Leggett, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., to have rank of lieut. from 23d April.

May 7.—19th N.I. Sen. Capt. Jas. Dalgairns to be major, and Capt. G. W. Whistler to take rank from 17th June 1829, v. Fitzpatrick retired.—Sen. Lieut. Jas. Sandys to be capt. and Sen. Ens. A. E. B. Durant to be lieut. from 8th Oct. 1829, v. Cuxton, dec.

28th N.I. Sen. Ens. John Bower to be lieut. from 19th July 1828, v. Williams, dec.

Supernum. Ens. P. B. Young admitted on effective strength of 19th N.I.

Supernum. Ens. S. W. Shairp admitted on effective strength of Madras Europ. regt.

Capt. E. Dickson, 38th N.I., transf. to invalid estab., at his own request.

May 11.—Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 14.—Supernum. Lieut. W. K. Babinington admitted on effective strength of 17th N.I.

Supernum. Lieut. J. C. Boulderson and Ens. Robert White, admitted on effective strength of 35th N.I.

38th N.I. Sen. Lieut. H. Gould to be capt., v. Dickson invalided; date 9th May 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. Alex. Wallace admitted on effective strength of regt.

May 18.—Capt. and Assist. Adj. Gen. R. J. H. Vivian removed from Nagpoor Subsid. force to light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary force at Jaulnah.

Capt. and Assist. Adj. Gen. J. Gunning removed from light field division of Hyderabad subsid. force at Jaulnah to Nagpoor subsidiary force.

Capt. and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. H. Coyle removed from centre division of army to Travancore subsidiary force.

Capt. and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. W. H. Agnew removed from Travancore subsid. force to centre division of army.

Supernum. Ens. Wm. C. Bell admitted on effective strength of 28th N.I.

Messrs. Alex. Allardice and J. W. Mailladette admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Head-Quarters, May 3, 1830.—Ens. G. Glascock removed from 36th, to do duty with 37th N.I.

Lieut. J. Maitland to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 1st brig. horse artillery, during ab-

sence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. McNair; date 20th April.

Assist. Surg. W. G. Davidson posted to 15th N.I.

May 6.—Cornet H. J. Pattison posted to 4th L.C.

May 10.—Lieut. R. T. Welbank, deputy judge adv. gen., appointed to conduct duties of vil. (presidency) district, during absence of Capt. Alves on other duty, v. Lieut. Roberts posted to vil. (ceded districts) district.

Capt. Taylor to act as assist. adj. gen. of artillery until further orders; date 14th April.

Lieut. Archer to act as adj. of 20th N.I. until further orders; date 5th Jan.

May 11.—Capt. G. Maxwell removed from 4th to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

May 11.—*Ensigns posted.* J. W. Fothergill, from 40th to 29th N.I.; J. L. Stephenson from 33d N.I. to Madras Europ. regt.

May 12.—Dr. Strachan, inspector of hospitals, directed to accompany Com-in-chief on a tour of inspection and review.

May 13.—Assist. Surg. D. F. Macleod directed to afford medical aid to public servants proceeding to Penang on board brig *William*.

May 18.—Lieut. C. C. Cottrell to act as riding-master to 8th L.C., during absence of Capt. Litchfield on furl.; date 13th Feb.

Lieut. C. M'E. Palmer to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 14th N.I.; date 9th April.

Removals and Postings of Surgeons. J. White, from 4th L.C. to 1st bat. artillery; J. Aitken, M.D., from 3d L.C. to 2d N.I.; W. Wilson, M.D., from 1st bat. artillery to 4th L.C.; J. Richmond, from 2d bat. artillery to 10th N.I.; R. Anderson from 6th L.C. to 3d L.C.; B. Williams from 8th N.I. to 2d bat. artillery; J. Barton (late prom.) posted to 7th N.I.; J. Simm (late prom.) posted to 47th N.I.; J. Morton (late prom.) posted to 6th L.C.

Removals and Postings of Assist. Surgeons. R. Baikle, M.D., from 16th to 40th N.I.; W. Laurie, M.D., from 2d brigade horse artillery to 38th N.I.; A. Goodhall, posted to 2d N.I.; J. Woodforde, M.D., to 1st bat. pioneers; G. A. Austin to 10th N.I.; C. J. Cowie to 16th N.I.; J. Gill to do duty with H.M. 26th Foot.

May 19.—Capt. E. Dickson, lately transf. to non-effective estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. at presidency.

May 20.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgecome app. to do duty with Madras Europ. regt. at Masulipatam.

Lieut. W. A. Orr to act as adj. of C troop of horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Whistler on sick certificate; date 12th Jan.

May 27.—Ens. Alex. Wood posted to 29th N.I.

May 29.—Cornet W. D. Erskine (recently prom.), app. to do duty with cavalry details at Bangalore.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. H. F. Gustard, and E. D. Roper, with 10th N.I.; Sampson Gompertz, 15th do.; Wm. Brown, 10th do.; Wm. P. Luscombe, 46th do.; Edw. Armstrong, 46th do.

May 31.—Col. Hugh Fraser removed from Madras Europ. regt. to 30th N.I., and Col. W. C. Fraser from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. P. Poole, 51st N.I., directed to assume charge of medical duties at Cochin during absence of Assist. Surg. McDougal; date 22d April.

Fort St. George, May 25.—Superintend. Surg. S. M. Stephenson to be superintending surgeon to Mysore division, v. Scarnian dec.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., and Persian interp. to officer commanding Hyderabad subsid. force, to be Persian interp. to head-quarters of army, v. Doveton.

Major C. O. Fothergill, 40th N.I., transferred to invalid estab., at his request.

3d L.C. Sen. Lieut. J. A. Macdonald to be capt., v. Williams dec.; date 9th May 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. C. B. Lindsay admitted on effective strength of regt.

29th N.I. Sen. Ens. C. T. Hill to be lieut., from 5th May 1829, v. Forrest dec.—Sen. Lieut. Edw. Servante to be capt. v. Rickard dec.; date 30th June 1829.

Supernum. Lieut. James White, 29th, and Ens. Jas. Campbell, 33d N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts.

Cadet of Cavalry W. D. Erskine admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry H. F. Gustard and E. D. Roper admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 20.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgcome permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadets of Infantry S. Gomperts, Wm. Brown, W. P. Luscombe, and Edw. Armstrong, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 1.—4th L.C. Lieut. T. Anderson to be qu. mast., interp., and paymaster.

6th L.C. Cornet E. J. Stephenson to be qu. mast., interp., and paymaster.

2d Bat. Artillery. Lieut. J. W. Croggan to be qu. master, interp., and paymaster.

12th N.I. Lieut. H. A. Hornaby to be adjutant.

23d L.I. Lieut. J. Aflardyce to be qu. mast., interp., and paymaster.

49th N.I. Lieut. R. Hall to be qu. mast., interp., and paymaster.

53d N.I. Lieut. H. T. Hitchins to be adjutant.

Rifle Corps. Lieut. T. J. Fisher to be adjutant.

40th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. K. Ritchie to be major, Sen. Lieut. H. N. Noble to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. Cannon to be lieut., v. Fothergill invalided; date 26th May 1830.—Supernum. Ens. J. P. M'Dermott admitted on effective strength of regt.

Supernum. Lieut. Herbert Beaver, admitted on effective strength of 5th N.I.

6th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Horace Millengen to be capt., v. Anthony dec.; date 24th May 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. R. Donaldson admitted on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane app. to medical charge of gun carriage manufactory.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Lieut. R. H. Richardson, 7th L.C.—Lieut. L. M. Macleod, 34th L.I.—Lieut. S. Carr, 11th N.I.—Capt. Alex. Ross, engineers.—Lieut. Col. H. Deგრaves, 16th N.I.—Ens. W. H. Dearsly, 18th N.I.—Capt. C. Poulton, 5th N.I.—Lieut. John Grimes, 8th N.I.—Capt. R. Gordon, 26th N.I.—Ens. H. Colbeck, 4th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 27. Assist. Surg. G. Hopkins, for health.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule, for one year, on private affairs.—30. Capt. J. M. Boyes, 30th N.I.—Lieut. E. Servante, 25th N.I., for health.—May 7. Lieut. M. Benchamp, 3d N.I., for health.—11. Cornet W. H. Ricketts, 6th L.C., for health.—Lieut. J. C. Patterson, 2d bat. artil. for health.—21. Lieut. Col. Edw. Edwards, 6th N.I. (via Bengal and China).

To Calcutta.—May 7. Lieut. L. M. M'Leod, 34th L.I., for three months, on private affairs.

To Isle of France.—April 27. Lieut. W. Elsey, 43d N.I., for eight months, for health.

To Sea.—May 14. Lieut. W. Beaumont, 23d N.I., for four months, for health.—June 1. Capt. John Campbell, 41st N.I., for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 10. William Glen Anderson, M'Millon, from Cape.—20. Alexander, Anderson, from London and Cape; and Duke of Roxburgh, Brown, from London and Madeira.—23. John Adam, Butler, from Bombay; and Sir Thomas Munro, Gillies, from London and Cape.—24. General Palmer, Thomas, from London and Madeira, and Veaper, Brown, from Mauritius.—June 1. James Pattison, Grote, from V. D. Land; George Home, Steel, from Covelong; and Hercules, Wilson, from Bombay.—18. David Clarke, Viles, from London.—19. Favorite corvette, La Place, from Toulon and Pondicherry.

Departures.

May 14. Marie Agnee, Buchales, for Bordeaux.—20. Alexander, Anderson, for Calcutta; and

William Glen Anderson, M'Millon, for ditto.—28. John Adam, Butler, for Calcutta; and Sir Thomas Munro, Gillies, for ditto.—27. Veaper, Brown, for Calcutta.—June 3. George Home, Steel, for Calcutta.—11. Sir Archibald Campbell, Robertson, for Calcutta.—14. Hercules, Wilson, for Calcutta.—16. James Pattison, Grote, for Calcutta.—19. Helen, Kennedy, for Isle of France.—24. David Clark, Viles, for Calcutta.—27. Duke of Roxburgh, Brown, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Geo. Brashes, merchant, of a daughter.

4. At Belgum, the lady of Capt. Fred. Weland, military paymaster, of a daughter.

5. At Aurungabad, the lady of R. R. Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At the Nellocherries, the lady of W. Haines, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Cannanore, the wife of Capt. Walch, 54th foot, of a son.

— At Anjengo, the wife of Mr. T. A. Phillips, superintendent of police at Anjengo, of a son.

9. At Madras, Mrs. Thos. Hughes, of a son.

12. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. Heere, of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Deane, of the Royals, of a son.

16. At Madras, the lady of Henry Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

21. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Sperschnelder, of a daughter.

25. At Madras, the lady of John Smith, Esq., 2d L.C., of a daughter.

— At Poomalallee, Mrs. R. Hamilton, of a son.

27. At Chicaole, the lady of W. P. Macdonald, Esq., 41st N.I., of a son.

28. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. J. M. Williams, chaplain, of a daughter.

31. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Alex. Begbie, of artillery, of a daughter.

June 2. At Bellary, Mrs. Walton, of a daughter.

6. At Cannanore, the lady of Surgeon Hamilton, 54th foot, of a son.

9. At Madras, Mrs. Jeremiah Moore, of a son.

15. At Kulladghee, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Russell, sub. assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Geo. B. Arbuthnot, Esq., 3d L.C., of a son.

16. At Madras, the lady of Capt. James Honner, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. Thos. Prendergast, of a daughter.

18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 8. At Sincde near Nagpore, Mr. T. Hogg to Miss L. L. Flaunigan.

11. At Ellore, Capt. George Gray, 21st N.I., to Anna, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Morden Carthew, rector, Mattishall, Norfolk.

16. At Mangalore, William Marsh, Esq., port-captain and master-attendant of this station, to Miss Mary Andrews.

22. At Mangalore, Henry Briggs, Esq., lieut. and adj. 3d Madras Cavalry, to Miss Mary Ann Watts, sister to Mrs. Henry Dickinson.

June 1. At Bangalore, Ens. Alfred Wilkinson, 33d N.I., to Anne, second daughter of Lieut. Arthur King, deputy commissary of ordnance.

4. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Capt. R. W. Sheriff, assist. com. gen., to Mary, youngest daughter of John Pringle, Esq., of Currubers and Barn-king, North Britain.

5. At Madras, Lieut. Tudor Lavie, horse artillery, to Emma Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. N. Wade, senior chaplain, Bombay.

9. At Madras, Mr. R. W. Twigg to Lenora Amelia, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Jelly, revenue-surveyor.

14. At Madras, R. D. Barnorn, Esq., to Maria, daughter of A. J. Aganoor, Esq., of Bombay.

16. At Vepery, Mr. C. Corner, of the government bank, to Cecilia Anne, only daughter of Mr. A. Caffarey.

DEATHS.

March 31. At Allepey, Mr. Maurice La Bouchardiere, in his 59th year.

April 3. At Wallejahbad, aged 37, Capt. H. B. Doveton, 4th L.C., and Persian interpreter to head-quarters, sixth son of Sir W. Doveton.

14. At Bangalore, in his 51st year, Super. Surg. Jeremiah Scaman, of the Mysore division.

May 4. At Kamptee, Capt. H. B. Williams, 3d regt. L.C., aged 34.

6. At Secunderabad, of confluent small-pox, aged 24, Lieut. (Geo. Farwell, H.M. 46th regt., second son of C. Farwell, Esq., of Totness, county of Devon.

12. At Trichinopoly, Eliza Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Wright, chaplain at that station.

13. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. J. Jones, 40th regt. N.I., aged 21.

14. At Bellary, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Chillingworth, aged 31.

24. At Colimbatore, Capt. Joseph Anthony, 6th regt. N.I.

25. At Palaveram, Lieut. Congdon, 46th regt. N.I. His body was carried to the grave by the sepoys of the company which he had commanded.

— At Chicacole, Elizabeth, lady of Henry Lacom, Esq.

29. At Colar, Ens. R. V. Wellesford, 38th regt. N.I.

31. At Goundogul, in the province of Punganoor, his Highness Bangalou Emudy Senker Royal Esvant Bahader, Rajah of Punganoor, aged 54.

June 2. At Secunderabad, John Poole, Esq., quarter-master of H.M. 46th regt., in his 38th year.

4. At Karrikaul, Chas. Coutet, captain in his Majesty's French service, aged 70.

7. At Ootacamund, on the Neigherries, Lieut. Edward Armytage, 6th regt. L.C.

14. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. H. S. Newbolt, 4th regt. L.C., second son of the late Sir John Newbolt.

Later, at sea, on passage to India, on board the ship *Lady Holland*, aged 19, Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Nash, Rainham, Kent.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1830.—In accordance with a communication from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Bombay Marine will henceforward be denominated the "Indian Navy."

LOCK HOSPITAL AT SATTARA.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Lock Hospital at Sattara be abolished from the 1st proximo.

STAFF DUTIES AT BHOJO.

Bombay Castle, May 18, 1830.—In consequence of the reduction of the force hitherto stationed in Cutch by the removal of the 22d regt. N.I. to the northern districts of Guzerat, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that instead of a brigade major, a line adjutant be appointed for the public staff duties at Bhojo.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 13. Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to conduct duties of secretary to government in military department until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 17. The Rev. A. Good to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur, and to visit station of Malligaum once a month.

The Rev. C. W. North to be chaplain of Kirkee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 8, 1830.—Lieut. G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N.I., app. to charge of Decran survey, from date of Capt. Grafton's resignation, until department is abolished.

25th N.I. Ens. A. Goldie to act as qu. mast., v. Otley proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 15.—Major J. Hawkins, of engineers, to continue to be employed at new mint under designation of "Mint Engineer;" and Lieut. F. McGillivray, of engineers, employed in same department, to be designated "Assistant to Mint Engineer."

Infantry. Sen. Maj. J. Gibson to be Lieut. col., v. Tweedy retired; date 9th Feb. 1830.

8th N.I. Capt. J. Cruickshank to be major, and Lieut. W. N. T. Since to be capt., in suc. to Gibson prom.; date ditto.—Supernum. Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven brought on effective strength of regt., v. Since prom.

Feb. 18.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddlie placed at disposal of superintendent of marine for marine duty from 28th Jan.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to act as vaccinator in north-west division of Guzerat, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Crawford.

Feb. 19.—Capt. J. Forbes, 20th N.I., to be bazar-master at Poona from 1st Feb., v. Maj. W. D. Robertson proceeded to Europe.

March 8.—Capt. G. R. J. Jervis to succeed Capt. I. Nutt as inspecting engineer to Poona division of army.

March 11.—Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, resident at Sattarah, to command troops within territories of Sattarah, instead of troops at Sattarah.

March 19.—10th N.I. Lieut. H. Jacob to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Malharaita languages, v. Dampier dec.; date 5th March.—Supernum. Lieut. D. Graham brought on effective strength of regt.

March 25.—Lieut. C. Brown, 23d N.I., to conduct duties of pay-office at Baroda, during absence of Capt. Meriton on sick leave.

April 6.—Lieut. C. S. Stuart, 14th N.I., to have temporary charge of commissariat department at Vingoria, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

April 13.—Capt. P. D. Ottey, 11th N.I., to succeed Capt. J. Clunies, as deputy postmaster at Poona, from 1st May.

April 14.—Cadets of Artillery G. P. Kennett and Edw. Welland admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

April 17.—Lieut. A. F. Bartlet, 26th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Kulladghee, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Regt. of Artillery. Capt. A. Manson to be major, and Lieut. J. J. Leeson to be capt., v. Thew retired; date 7th Aug. 1827.—Supernum. Lieut. H. W. Brett admitted on effective strength of regt.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. Robertson to be Lieut. col., v. Brown retired; date 21st Aug. 1829.—Sen. Maj. S. Hughes to be Lieut. col., v. Tweedy retired; date 6th Feb. 1830.

2d Gr. N.I. Capt. D. Capon to be major, and Lieut. G. Boyd to be capt., in suc. to Robertson prom.; date 21st Aug. 1829.—Supernum. Lieut. F. Williams admitted on effective strength of regt.

4th N.I. Capt. F. Hicks to be major, and Lieut. F. C. Darke to be capt., in suc. to Hughes prom.; date 10th Feb. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. F. C. Hall admitted on effective strength of regt.

5th N.I. Ens. L. Brown to be Lieut., v. Smee prom.; date 5th June 1829.—Ens. D. D. Chadwick posted to regt.—(Lieuts. W. Edwards and L. Brown, and Ens. 1b. D. Chadwick to be borne as supernum. to estab.)

8th N.I. Ens. A. Thomas to be lieut., v. Richards prom.; date 11th Sept. 1829.—Ens. W. R. Duff posted to regt., v. Thomas prom.—Lieut. R. Sillar to be capt., v. Robertson prom.; date 16th Dec. 1829.—Snp num. Lieut. C. A. Hawkins admitted on effective strength of regt.—(Lieut. A. Thomas and Ens. W. R. Duff to be borne as supernum. to estab.)

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. Carstairs to be surgeon, v. Dow retired; date 21st Jan. 1830.

April 20.—*Corps of Engineers*, Lieut. W. Scott to be adj. of corps; Lieut. P. B. Turner to be executive engineer in Concan; Lieut. T. M. B. Turner to be executive engineer at Ahmedabad.

April 22.—Lieut. G. Whicheol, 19th N.I., to act as third assist. com. gen. during absence of Lieut. R. Bulkeley on sick cert.

April 24.—Lieut. M'Gillivray, of engineers, directed to proceed to Calcutta on special duty.

April 25.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Thos. Scouler to be surgeon, v. Dow retired.

2d L.C. Lieut. W. Turner to be adj., v. Robinson dec.; date 26th March 1830.

April 29.—Cadet of Infantry Alfred Westland admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

May 7.—*Horse Brigade of Artillery*, Lieut. Wm. Brett to be adj. to 4th troop, v. Leeson prom.; date 20th April 1830.

6th N.I. Lieut. A. McLean to be adj., v. Sillar prom.; dated ditto.

19th N.I. Ens. G. T. Cooke to be adj. to fill vacancy; dated 1st May 1830.

May 11.—*Temporary Arrangements confirmed*, Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3d L.C., to act as brigade major at Deesa.—Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th regt., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. J. A. Eckford on sick certificate.

May 17.—Lieut. W. C. Scriven, 8th N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid estab.

Temporary Arrangements confirmed, Lieut. J. Penny to act as adj. to 1st L.C., during absence of Lieut. R. Mackenzie on sick certificate.—Lieut. W. Vardon, 1st L.C., to officiate as interp. to 26th N.I. until arrival of Ens. S. Hart.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Sparrow to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st L.C. from 26th Jan. last until return of Lieut. W. Vardon.—Lieut. J. Liddell to be acting adj., and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Sparrow to be acting interp. to left wing, from date of departure of head-quarters of regt. from Sholapore.

Returned to duty, from Europe,—Lieut. F. C. Clarke, 4th N.I.—Lieut. Geo. Pope, 23d N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Lukin, 16th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. B. Fitzroy, 1st L.C.—Col. M. Kennedy, 15th N.I.—Major J. B. Dumasterville, 1st Gr. N.I.—Capt. P. P. Wilson, 2d L.C.—Capt. G. Taylor, 3d N.I.—Lieut. E. R. Prother, artillery.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st N.I.—Ens. J. Ramsay, European Infantry.—Capt. B. Sandwith, 1st L.C.—Lieut. W. Wade, Europ. Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe,—Feb. 16. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Europ. regt., for health.—22. Assist. Surg. E. Edwards, 18th N.I., for health.—March 21. Lieut. G. K. Mann, artillery, for health.—April 16. Lieut. R. Colquhoun, 5th N.I., for health.—April 27. Lieut. E. P. Brett, 5th N.I., for health.—May 3. Ens. Thos. Simpson, 57th Bengal N.I., for health.—6. Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. Cotgrave, 15th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. P. Cumming, European regt., for health.—18. Ens. H. McCulloch, 18th N.I., for health.—20. Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th N.I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope,—Feb. 11. Lieut. Jas. Woodburn, 6th Bengal N.I., for 18 months, for health (eventually to New Holland).—May 6. Capt. T. Leighton, 14th N.I., assist. adj. gen. southern div. of army, for health (eventually to Europe).

INDIAN NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make

the following promotions in the Indian navy, in supersession of those sanctioned on the 24th Dec., 23d Feb., 2d March, and 27th April last, in consequence of Capt. Drummond Anderson having retired from Hon. Company's service, on 19th July 1829, viz.

Commander W. S. Collinson to be captain; date of com. 20th July 1829.

Lieut. R. Cogan to be commander; ditto ditto. Midshipman G. Peters to be lieut. in sur. to Capt. Anderson retired; ditto ditto.

Midshipman J. R. Wellsted to be lieut., v. Bowwater dismissed service; date of com. 10th Dec. 1829.

Lieut. Wm. McDonald to be commander; date of com. 18th Dec. ditto.

Midshipman H. D. Lynch to be lieut., in suc. to Greer invalided; ditto ditto.

Midshipman John P. Sanders to be lieut., v. Squire retired; date of com. 18th Feb. 1830.

Midshipman W. H. Wybard to be lieut., v. Hayman invalided; date of com. 20th Feb. 1830.

Midshipman F. T. Powell to be lieut., v. Laughton dec.; date of com. 18th March 1830.

Capt. W. S. Collinson to be commodore up the Persian Gulph.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 25. *Hindustan*, Carter, from Liverpool.—26. H.C. steam-vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Suez 20th April, and Aden 19th May.—June 5. H.C.S. *Burwickshire*, Madan, from London (cholera morbus on board; 18 of the crew dead).—6. H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, Bax, from London.—9. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, McDonald, from Bassa-dore.

Departures.

May 25. *Helena*, M'Kenzie (Dutch), for Batavia.—26. *Triumph*, Green, and *Guildford*, Harrison, both for China.—27. *Cambrian*, Myths, for China; and *Virginia*, Hullock, for Calcutta.—30. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, for China.—June 6. H.C.S. *Thomas Coates*, Chrystie, for Penang and China.—10. *Clarmont*, M'Aulay, for Greenock.

Freight to London (June 10).—£4. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 25. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Lardner, of a daughter.

26. At Malligum, the lady of Capt. Woodhouse, 6th N.I., of a son and heir.

May 1. At Colaba, Mrs. Winton, of a daughter.

— At Sindolah, Mahabulshwar hills, the lady of Lieut. Col. Arch. Robertson, resident at Sattara, of a son.

11. At Bombay, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Henderson, military paymaster at the presidency, of twin daughters.

23. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Holland, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Riddell, 2d grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. At Bombay, J. A. Eckford, Esq., lieut. and adj. 19th N.I., to Miss Mary Edmunds, third daughter of H. E. Goodridge, Esq.

May 12. At Poona, Lieut. J. H. M. Martin, horse artillery, to Mary, third daughter, of the late Olyett Woodhouse, Esq., advocate general of Bombay.

23. At Bombay, Lieut. George Deck, of the engineers, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Grant, rector of Merston, in Sussex, and Wrennes, in Essex, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Minymusk, in Aberdeenshire.

Latelly. At Bombay, Mr. H. A. Cannon to Miss Elizabeth Mills.

DEATHS.

March 17. At sea, of fever, Geo. Laughton, Esq., aged 30, senior lieut. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*.

May 6. At Bombay, Mrs. Valida Khartoon Johannes, widow of late Mr. Johannes Gregorius, aged about 80.

20. At Bombay, Leonora de Esperança e Arango, aged 24.

June 8. At Bombay, Mary Susannah, wife of Colonel Henry Sullivan, of H.M. 6th (or 1st Warwickshire) regt. of foot.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Colombo, Mrs. George Ackland, of a daughter.

4. At Point de Galle, the lady of Thomas Dawson, Esq., deputy ordnance storekeeper, of a daughter.

18. At Kandy, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 78th Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 17. At Kandy, Lieut. and Adj. John E. N. Bull, 78th Highlanders, acting staff officer at Kandy, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Gunn, 78th Highlanders.

26. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Maxworth to Miss Abigail Morris.

May 4. At Colombo, Henry Wright, Esq., of H.M. civil service in this island, to Miss Camille Hudson.

10. At Colombo, Mr. J. L. Siebel to Miss Jane Hortensia Hughes.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Colombo, after a few days' illness, aged 20, Lieut. Kenneth Mackenzie, H.M. 58th regt., son of Lieut. Gen. Mackenzie.

8. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Rulucy, band master H.M. 61st regt., aged 78.

14. At Badulla, Ellenor, second daughter of Lieut. Meaden, Ceylon rifle regt.

16. At Kandy, in the 39th year of his age, Capt. J. P. Lally, H.M. 78th Highlanders.

June 2. At Kandy, James McRae, Esq., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden.

Penang.

DEATH.

March 31. Aged 62, Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., the oldest resident on this island, having settled here shortly after its first establishment in 1746.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

May 20. The lady of Johannes Leffler, Esq., of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

June 13. The lady of Mr. J. H. Moor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

June 3. At his residence, Mount Erskine, Harry Scott, Esq.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, the lady of W. M. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Rosebank, Roubelbosch, Mrs. Pillans, of a daughter.

21. At Wynberg, the lady of James Carey, Esq., of a son.

22. At Cape Town, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, of a daughter.

24. At Cape Town, Mrs. Abercrombie, of a son.

25. At Cape Town, the relict of Joseph Trueman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. At Cape Town, Thomas Ansdell, Esq., to Miss S. A. De Wet.

— At the Paarl, W. Herman, Esq., to Hester Anna, eldest daughter of W. T. Louw, Esq., or Simon's Valley.

21. At Cape Town, George Thompson, Esq., merchant, to Miss Johanna M. D. Dencys, eldest daughter of the late G. C. Dencys, Esq.

22. At Cape Town, the Rev. Edw. Judge, M.A., Professor of English and Classical Literature in the South African College, to Miss Charlotte Wheatley.

July 17. At the Paarl, J. F. Albertus, Esq., to Catherine Johanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. J. Herold.

22. At Cape Town, the Rev. John Pears, A.M., minister of Glen Lynden, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of J. T. Ashcroft, Esq., of Islington, London.

— At Cape Town, Wm. Kinnear, Esq., to Johanna Sophia Carolina, youngest daughter of the late J. J. Izen, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Pigot Park, George Pigot, Esq., guardian of slaves for the Eastern Provinces, and formerly major of the 9th regt. of dragoons, aged 61.

May 22. At the Paarl, A. Richert, sen., Esq., aged 66, after a residence in this colony of upwards of 27 years. He was a native of Berlin, in Prussia.

June 17. At Simon's Town, in her 24th year, the lady of Col. D. C. Kenny, of the Madras army.

27. Mr. John Van Den Berg, one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Hamilton, Ross, and Co.

July 5. On the banks of the Gourits River, Mr. Wm. Apey, of Cape Town, aged 38.

14. At Simon's Town, Mr. Edw. Miller, aged 58.

19. At Hope Farm, district of Albany, Dorothy, wife of Henry Nourse, Esq., of that place.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from last vol. p. 239.)

March 4, 1830.

Mr. John Aken examined. The witness is a sail-maker, ship-chandler, and provisioner, residing at Wapping, and was formerly master of the *Investigator*, a discovery ship, and after that commanded the *Exmouth*, 725 English tons, trading between India and China, two voyages, 1817-1819. His cargoes consisted principally of cotton; also opium, putchuck, a vegetable dye for nankeens, English steel (cast and blistered), nutmegs, cloves, ratfins, and saltpetre. Witness transacted business at Canton through the Hong; he found no difficulty in trading with the outside merchants. He generally agreed with the Hong that would give the most for the cargo: he had no fee or advantage given to induce him to become the security merchant; some were always willing.

The Chinese measure the vessels from the centre of the mizenmast to the centre of the foremast, and take the extreme breadth close behind the mainmast, and multiply them together, dividing the product by 10. All the charges except the *cumshaw*, 1,950 dollars, payable on all ships, are proportioned to the size of the ships, except casual expenses. The *cumshaw* originated in 1704; witness has heard that the supercargoes gave it to the superior Mandarins, to shew them favour, and now it has become law. Part of it goes to the government; but it goes principally amongst the Mandarins. The compradore's fees, &c. altogether amount generally to nearly 2,000 dollars, which form part of the port charges. The whole amount of the expense of the *Exmouth* at Canton, in 1818-19, was about 9,000 dollars.

The witness sold the goods he took out to Canton to the Hong; they made no charge for commission, nor do the outside merchants. Witness has consigned part of his cargo to the American consul; his charges were $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sale price at Canton; his charge for negotiating bills was one per cent. He charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the invoice price of goods purchased. Witness thinks the charges on shipping at Canton are very moderate, considering that there is no more paid for a rich cargo than for a vessel arriving in ballast. There is a great facility in transacting business in the port, more so than in any other witness is acquainted with; a great deal more than in the ports of India or England. The cargoes are very easily discharged at Whampoa, by means of

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lighters, and landed in the same way. The Hong are very liberal in their dealings, and are honest in every respect; very cautious in making bargains, but adhering to their contracts; witness scarcely ever knew of a person suffering by them. The outside merchants are people you can scarcely ever tell what character they are of till you have dealt with them once or twice; if you deal with a stranger, you may be *minus*, and it often requires caution; they contain a mixture of good and bad; some are very respectable: witness would not as soon deal with an outside merchant as with a Hong. There are many he would as soon deal with as any persons.

The navigation to Canton is very easy. Witness never had any unpleasant occurrence with his crew at Canton. They were Lascars, and some Europeans; Portuguese, Spaniards, and Englishmen. The country ships generally took six European sea-cunnies, for steering the ship: witness took six young English apprentices, who acted as mates or midshipmen. The crew, except the sea-cunnies, were all Lascars. Some of the sea-cunnies are Portuguese Indians, some European Portuguese. Such a crew is not so difficult to manage as English sailors. With proper care and attention, whatever might be the crew, there would be no reason to apprehend impediment to trade from their conduct. No difficulties are encountered in the free trade between India and China, nor would there be any reason to apprehend difficulties if the trade between England and China were equally free: the Company's ships are navigated by Englishmen, and the American by their own people; and witness never saw much difference between the two seamen.

The witness has carried opium to China, about 100 chests: it is smuggled at the risk of the person to whom it is sold, generally outside men. The Hong do not purchase opium. The person who bought the opium paid for it in dollars or sycee, before he got the order. They take it from alongside, in smuggling boats, well manned and armed, and put off directly with it, setting the government boats at defiance. Four Mandarin boats surrounded witness's ship, when he had 30 chests to smuggle; the smuggling people stripped the chests entirely away, and put the opium into bags; the lower deck port was opened, the opium put into a boat in a moment, and all hands were off. There was a cry about three minutes afterwards,

(Y)

but the boat was gone like a shot. One Mandarin boat was lying a-head, touching the ship, another at the stern, another on the opposite side. No difference of price is made on account of the degree of vigilance of the Mandarin boats. They always make certain of it; and it always struck witness that there was an understanding between the smugglers and the boats. Other commodities of small bulk could very easily be introduced into China by the same means. Saltpetre, a bulky article, is smuggled; witness used to smuggle it himself, or the people to whom he sold it: two dollars a pecul are gained by smuggling it, being the duty paid to government. The Chinese law forbids the sale of it openly, except to the government. Sometimes, he thinks, broad-cloth is smuggled by the English: witness once carried two bales of cloths which were smuggled. Witness cannot say whether the goods sent from England in American ships are introduced into China legally or are smuggled; he believes legally, because he has been acquainted with so many American supercargoes, that he thinks he must have heard of it, if it had been otherwise. The opium witness carried out was purchased at the Company's sales at Calcutta. The Patna opium is the best, but the Chinese like the Malwa. The Turkish has come within the last ten years, and is likely to supersede the Bengal; the Chinese like it as well, and it is cheaper. Witness generally bought the Patna opium at Bengal from 1,900 to 2,000 rupees a chest, and got generally 1,200 to 1,400 dollars, sometimes 1,500, in China. The ships clear out with the opium from Calcutta; it is well known by the Company that it is taken to China; the chests bear their mark; but the chest is stripped away in China, and nothing goes ashore bearing the Company's mark. The opium is sold in bales of the most convenient size and shape for smuggling into China. There is a certificate of the weight inside the chest.

The witness has purchased tea at Canton, from the Hong and from outside merchants; he never found the least difficulty in getting the tea he wanted; it is packed and sent on board by the seller. When buying of an outside merchant, has had chests opened here and there. Witness never found any chest inferior to the sample. He has heard there have been some tricks occasionally, but, he believes, in a very trifling degree; he never heard of the custom of returning two chests for one. The tea was as good, in proportion to the description, as that he purchases in England. The prices he paid were: for best gunpowder, 60 to 65 Spanish dollars; best black tea, 40 to 45. He sometimes paid for tea in barter, but generally in dollars;

he finds it very easy to take tea in exchange for goods.

In 1819, witness's ship could have been chartered to Hamburg, from China, if he had been permitted, which would have been a very profitable voyage. A Prussian merchant at Canton would have paid £25 per ton. Witness applied to the supercargoes, and did not obtain permission.

The country trade is carried on almost entirely by the free traders from India and China. The captains of the Company's ships generally bring a great many things on their account from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or Penang. That trade cannot be carried on by houses resident in England; the Company's license authorizes the vessel only to go to China. The Company do not send cargoes themselves from Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, and therefore the captain takes in what he pleases. The privilege of the captain and officers is at their loading port at Canton from India to England. They dispose of their privilege goods imported into China to the Hong; they deal with the outside merchants.

There is very little risk attending the voyage from England to Canton, at the proper season; a great deal less than to Calcutta, owing to the navigation in the Hooghly river; supposing the freights the same, witness would prefer the former.

Witness has lived at the Cape of Good Hope from 1821 to 1828. He paid at that time for the best black tea about 3½ dollars, nearly 5s. per lb. The import duty is 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The Company's profit from the sale of tea at that place is generally believed to be about 100 per cent., after paying all charges. No other parties, except the Company, bring tea from China to the Cape. A few chests were brought from England, in a private ship. Tea, in a private ship, from any other place, could not be landed at the Cape.

Previous to sailing from Calcutta, witness always applied for a license to export tea from Canton. He has applied for a license to export 800 chests to a port within the Company's limits, but the government at Calcutta gave one for 400 only. Witness would have taken the tea to the Isle of France and the Cape; but so small a quantity was not a sufficient inducement. Witness could not carry tea at all to the Cape; he would have been allowed to carry 400 chests to any port within the Company's limits except the Cape. The licenses run thus: "You can take 400 chests of tea in at Canton, to dispose of it at any intermediate ports between this and Calcutta." It is a query if the Isle of France is an intermediate port. At the Cape, the question was brought before the court there. A ship, the *Lady Flora*, about 1823, brought tea there from Canton; she was seized and her cargo: they

gave bond, and the question afterwards came before the King in council, and the ship was liberated about three years after. Witness was one of the witnesses at the Cape. He was asked if he could make out that the Cape of Good Hope was an intermediate port; and it appearing that the ship left Canton in the contrary monsoon to come down the China seas, he said, "Yes, the ship had perhaps come round Cape Horn."

Witness has purchased gunpowder tea at Canton to be sold at Penang; he has sold it at about 76 Spanish dollars per cecal, realizing about 15 per cent. The price of gunpowder tea at the Cape was about 9s. per lb. Besides the import duty of 10 per cent., the Company pay 5 or 6 per cent. auction duty, making 16 per cent. in the whole. The duties at Penang are very trifling.

Black tea is a very common beverage in China; in every house there is tea always on a sideboard, and you may help yourself to a glass at any time. They and the neighbouring nations generally drink black tea.

If the trade between England and China were free, the Company might carry on their trade; but if their establishments were to be as large as at present, there must be a loss: they could not pay their present freight. The average of £4 out and £4 home is the general rate of freight at present: witness does not know the Company's rate. The rate of insurance would be 3½ per cent.

Witness had a partner at the Cape, named Monteith; they dealt in India goods principally; they had two brigs that traded between Calcutta and the Cape in India goods. Witness has had no personal knowledge of the China trade since 1819. The tea, he referred to, came from England to the Cape, he thinks, in 1826; it was consigned to Borradaile, Thompson and Pillans; it was about 20 chests: he knows nothing of the quality, or what it sold for.

The best sized vessel, for the Canton trade, is one of 600 or 700 tons: the *cumshaw* being the same, the expenses are lessened by having large ships. Witness's vessel belonged to him and a house in Liverpool. Witness found the business so very easily done at Canton, that he latterly transacted it himself, as well as by a resident agent: any captain coming there for the first time may do it as easily. There is no English house at Canton; they are not permitted by the Company; there are English houses of respectability, doing a great deal of business, under foreign flags.

The witness could not buy teas so advantageously as the Company's factory; the Company could purchase cheaper because they had greater facilities; the Select Committee is there the whole year,

and they can certainly purchase their tea cheaper, because they take such large quantities; they can command the article at better prices than individuals. The fact of wanting large quantities does not tend to enhance the price; there is a price put upon the tea, after it comes into the Hong, which they do not deviate from. The teas are bought upon better terms by being contracted for the year before; contracting is a better system with the Chinese than buying on the spot. Witness thinks the Company do not get a better quality of tea than the free traders: he had his information from the American supercargoes, and Mr. Wilcox (the American consul), who declared he could buy as good teas, and had sent to America teas equally as good as the Company's; but witness does not know the terms the Company have purchased their tea upon. The free traders would have a great advantage over the Company, by coming cheaper, not having such a large establishment, and having their ships at a less freight. The Company's establishment there is immense, and is a very heavy expense. The free trader could come into the market and dispose of his tea in Europe at a cheaper rate than the Company. As far as mere dealing with the Chinese, the Company, under the present system, can do it better than individual merchants can. The Company's factory are not in the least vexatious in their interference with the free traders; they are very liberal: they behave exceedingly well to all the country captains.

The witness has not the least doubt that if the China trade were entirely thrown open, branches of trade would spring up which are now kept under by the restrictions on free trade in those seas. In the *Ezsmouth*, with a foul wind, he has turned into several fine harbours all the way along the coast, six or seven, and is sure there might be a great trade carried on *if those ports were open*; also with the great islands of Japan. He has often thought that if an embassy was sent to Japan, and a *favourable result ensued*, there would be no doubt an immense trade. If an English whaler, by accident, be cast away there, they use them very ill, and murder them generally. But the Dutch carry on a great trade there from Batavia. A great trade might be carried on with the Philippine Islands and the west of Borneo. The ingenuity arising from a free exertion of private interest frequently starts means of trade, which had no existence before: a great deal might be done if the trade were open. There is a great trade carried on by the Americans from the north-west coast of America to Canton; whilst witness was in China, several small vessels came there, from Nootka Sound and Cook's Inlet, of 250 to 350 tons, with furs and fine oil, which they sold, and

purchased cargoes for America. If the trade were open, English shipping would have the same advantages in carrying on the north-west trade, which is very profitable.

The Company's factory was not the least protection to witness in carrying on the trade with the Chinese: "if the Hong merchants had been guilty of any fraud, or any thing of that kind, I believe the supercargoes would take it up, and assist me in that particular, and perhaps interfere with the viceroy." He never heard that the Americans or Europeans trading to China derived the least protection from the Company's factory. There has been such a thing, with regard to a Hong merchant requiring such interference; but it is of very rare occurrence.

Messrs. Davidson and Co., at Canton, did business under the Danish or Prussian flag: Magniac's house, under the Danish. Their business embraced both the country and the European trade.

If witness had an opportunity of adventuring to China, and brought a return cargo of tea, he could obtain a more favourable result than the Company, because he can sail his ship cheaper, and would have no incumbrance in China, and therefore could sell his cargo equally as well as they. He would purchase his tea, perhaps, not quite so well, but could sell it in England cheaper a great deal than they could; he imagines he would make 10 per cent. more than the Company now does: he believes they make 100 per cent. If the trade were open, tea would be cheaper, and the price [profit?] much less; but witness is certain he could bring tea here and sell it cheaper than the Company could. Witness calculates that the Company make 100 per cent. profit, from what he has seen of teas sold at the Cape; comparing the prices at the India sales with the prime cost at Canton, he has no doubt that they get 100 per cent. clear profit, after deducting the charges: his assertion that he could sell cheaper than the Company, is founded upon his belief that they make 100 per cent. The difference of freight between a Company's ship and his own, would be 40 per cent.; the difference between £14 per ton and £10. Except in the articles of freight, he thinks, there is no branch of the adventure in which witness would have an advantage over the Company. He does not think they would provide their money in China upon better terms, because witness could draw bills on any respectable merchant in London, which the Chinese would take with the greatest ease: the house of Baring and Co. was drawn upon by the Americans on as good terms.

The private trader, if at perfect liberty, would discover many articles that would suit the market there, which the Company

never think of. He cannot say why the supercargoes cannot find out those articles; residing there, and having persons in their employment, they have the very best means of finding out the articles adapted to the Chinese market. Individuals, upon their own account, would push the trade much more than it is at present. The Company's captains and officers trade as merchants at Canton.—Q. "Why do you suppose individual merchants would be more active than those captains and officers?"—A. We can only draw an inference from what has happened from opening the trade with Calcutta; there is an immense trade now carried on with Calcutta, compared with what there was before the trade was opened." The Company's servants, who deal in China, are obliged to confine themselves to the precise voyage pointed out by their masters; the private traders have the power of selecting the different markets of the East, Europe and America, which gives them a great advantage over the Company's servants.

When witness spoke of ports in Cochin-China, not frequented, he does not know how the Company's monopoly prevents their being traded with. The Company has nothing to do with that; it is an arrangement by the Chinese: they do not suffer any other port to be opened but Canton. The whole range of coast, as far as Siam, is nominally under the Chinese. Witness did not mean to say that the ports alluded to are not traded with in consequence of the monopoly of the Company.

There are various products of the Eastern Archipelago, which are fitted alone for the China market,—trepan, or *beche-de-mer*, birds'-nests, and sandal-wood, which is a profitable thing; the trade in these articles would be considerable, to small vessels particularly. Witness does not know that a license could be obtained in Calcutta to trade to Cochin-China; he has always understood not. The license runs thus: "To go to Canton, and to touch and trade at any intermediate port between there and Calcutta." That license would include ports on the coast of Cochin-China; but he always understood that he could not trade with any port of Cochin-China. Q. "That is, that the Chinese government will not suffer it?"—A. Yes!

Witness does not think that, if the Company's monopoly were done away with, there would be more probability of overcoming the prejudices of the Chinese, in regard to intercourse with Europeans at other ports than Canton; it would make no difference, nor alter the Chinese feeling at all. They might in the course of time. An embassy sent into China for the purpose, perhaps, might do away that preju-

dice, but not any thing else done by individuals. The Chinese see their interest and know it very well; but the government is so very arbitrary that they cannot do it. The best-informed Chinese say, if all the ports in China were thrown open, it would be a great advantage to the Chinese. The reason for allowing Canton to be the only port open, is the inability of the government to put down smuggling. If a vessel went to any port but Canton, they would imprison the crew and take the ship. Witness never knew an instance of a ship trading to any other port; if there had been, he thinks he must have known it.

Witness does not know that, if the China trade was entirely free, it would be more beneficial to the natives of British India than it is at present; but it would be a great benefit to the United Kingdom.

March 8.

Capt. *Richard Alsager* examined. The witness has been nine years in the Company's service as an officer, and five as a commander. The tonnage of the last ship he commanded, the *Waterloo*, was 1,300 tons. The advantages of having ships of that class for the China trade are very great indeed: the average port dues on a large ship came to about 20s. per ton; upon ships of 500 tons, they are about £2 per ton. They are very convenient and healthy, and standing high out of the water, there is always room and plenty of air. The Indian governments have employed them in war; the *Waterloo* has mounted 44 guns, and was considered equal to any frigate. They answered in war remarkably well, and have several times distinguished themselves. In 1800, the *Medea* French frigate struck to the *Exeter*, Chinaman, the *Bombay Castle* coming up; another was attacked by the *Warley*, and escaped by throwing her guns over. During war, if the same quantity of tea as the Company have been in the habit of importing, was brought home in smaller ships, say of 500 tons, it would take four to bring home one cargo, that is, it would take 80 ships to bring home the quantity of tea for the season. Small ships scatter wide and far from convoy; the Company's ships are able to protect themselves, in some measure, and are more obedient to the orders of the convoy. They are in the highest state of discipline. There is a greater capacity of hold; they take the cargoes regularly; there is less breakage and damage. There is no difference at Lloyd's in insurance, except preference. Witness recollects no instance of loss of a homeward bound tea ship, since the *Ganges*, in 1806 or 1807, foundered off the Cape. Since that period, about 500 ships have brought tea. This small proportion of casualties is attributable to the superior quality of the ships,

and the care taken in their outfit. As a matter of calculation, the expense of freight in the 80 small ships would be less, exclusive of the advantages attending the larger ones. There is a great facility in the large ships receiving cargo as it comes alongside, in boats containing 500 or 600 quarter chests of tea, which can be taken on board and put into their places immediately. The average freight of a large ship is from £20 to £22 a ton, out and home, taking it to India and China, taken by tender, by open competition; the smaller ships could hardly do it under £16 a ton, paying all expenses. The insurance in the large ships is £6 per cent., upon the double voyage; £12. 12s. during war.

Witness has no doubt that the Americans often introduce articles of consumption into China by smuggling, under the shadow of the Company, that is, not that they evade the duties, but parcels of woollens are made up in the shape of the Company's goods, and sold as such when they are not so. He has seen a bale or two in the Chinese merchants Hong, that had been passed as Company's bales, that were American. He is not aware that the Americans smuggle cargoes into China, except opium. The woollens sent out by other ships are often Company's rejected goods; such goods have been offered to witness as a merchant, in England, several years: they were offered to be sold to him for what the seller could get. Some of these goods he has known to have been sold (in China) equal to the Company's goods, without the bale being opened, having the Company's mark, or a mark of the same appearance to a Chinese, though not really so: at a short distance, a European would take it to be the Company's mark. The genuine mark is considered a guarantee in the China market. Witness concludes that such cases of deception must be numerous.—Q. "If an imitation can be so easily effected, as to impose upon the Chinese, can the real mark be of any great importance in the Chinese market? —A. Experience may prove that they are mistaken in this mark, and they may begin to analyze it. I am speaking now of the early part of the time when they took it for granted that it was the Company's mark." If the mark, real or forged, were not upon a bale, it would be opened.

The ton of black tea is 9 cwt.; the green is bulkier and lighter.

There is generally a deduction of 30s. per ton in the freight, for the circuitous route to China, *via* India. The freight of a ship to Calcutta would be less than that of a ship to Canton, because there are so many harbour charges at Canton. The difference of £1 per ton, harbour charges, in favour of a large ship, arises from the insufficient measurement of the Chinese;

there is a greater space unmeasured in a large ship.

Officers of Company's ships import tea from China to India; 103 tons is the sum total allowed to the commander and officers. They purchase their tea generally of the Hong, if possible; the difficulty is not great: the officers like that the person who secures the ship should buy the cargo. Witness has heard of officers buying tea from the outside merchants, sometimes for barter, at great risk, and at great loss in quality. When they returned to China, the seller has not been found. The younger officers generally sell their investment to the commander, who pays, according to circumstances, from £20 to £40 a ton. The per-centage paid by the Company's officers to the Company is upon the ton about 25 per cent.; it was 33 formerly. Witness has always dealt with the Hong, and never had any bad tea: a number of his brother officers, that have dealt with outside merchants, have suffered greatly from having bad tea; for instance, Capt. Nairne, in 1822 or 1824. The privilege tea is sold at the first quarterly sale of the Company after arrival; witness has heard of some of it being refused. It is a grade lower than the Company's; the officers are glad to take what the Company reject. It is in smaller boxes, which is an advantage; but generally speaking, it fetches rather less than more. The officers deal entirely themselves. The last voyage, witness gained little or nothing by the tea, reckoning the dollar at 5s. The dollar is considered current at 5s. at Canton, though worth only 4s. 1d. The outward investments are sold by the dollar at 5s., and if they make it 5s. home, it is considered fortunate. Taking the £1 sterling they disburse, and the £1 sterling they realize, if the profit is £10 per cent. upon the money, witness considers it a very good return indeed. He has lost by the woollen goods he took out; some of them were the rejected goods of the Company. The teas brought home by the Company's officers have been lately the lower-priced; some time ago they were rather of the higher-priced: but people do not buy the highest-priced teas now. In the 10 per cent., witness does not reckon a charge for freight, unless he purchases it; so that in bringing tea home, throwing in his privilege of freight for nothing, if the profit is 10 per cent. it is a fortunate voyage; the average does not admit that; some individuals have suffered, and perhaps lost money. Where one has succeeded, five almost have failed in making that, and several commanders, who have gone four or five voyages, are bankrupts. Officers have a large accumulation of goods sometimes in China they are glad to sell; and there is a difficulty in remit-

ing money home; they are glad therefore to select those articles in which they can invest the greatest sum. Witness has heard, but does not believe, that a commander of a China ship can make £10,000, £20,000, or £30,000, a voyage; he has heard of men speculating in a particular article, by which they were either ruined or made. A double voyage is considered a great advantage, from the circumstance of getting passengers, and turning the capital three times; generally speaking, if a commander, on such voyages, cleared £5,000, he is a very fortunate man indeed; many do not make that.

From Bombay to China, the commander's privilege is two-fifths, or 500 tons in a 1,300 ton ship; there is a deduction on the part of the Company of £2 per ton on the commander's privilege. Witness, generally speaking, has lost by the cotton from Bombay to China. The highest freight for cotton, was 64 Bombay rupees a ton; but, to get a little freight, witness has been obliged to buy cotton, so that he has had half freight and half purchases: the latter he lost by, two voyages out of three. Commanders are still anxious to obtain double voyages, because there are more opportunities of gaining; but they are very often attended with loss instead of gain.

The Company's 1,200 ton ships are fully equal to a 500 or 600 ton ship, in going up the Canton river; witness has gone up sometimes without a pilot. A large ship could land entirely at Whampoa, as a 600 ton ship would do; but generally speaking, they go with a light draught of water to avoid risk. The disadvantage is very trifling, and not to be mentioned. The bar has 25 feet water; the Company's ships at the utmost draw 21 or 22. Witness has seen large ships in the country trade and in the American trade; he never heard any objection to them: he does not know whether they have abandoned them as less profitable than smaller ships. The ships freighted to take teas to North America were about 500 to 600 tons; the freight was ten guineas from China to America: the breakage and damage are very great in small ships. In the *Waterloo*, the average was not ten chests a voyage, out of 14,000; in a smaller ship of 770 tons, in which witness was an officer, the damage from breakage was very great: the owners are answerable for the damage; if it exceeds £3,000, the damage comes upon the Company. The damage was greater in the two last ships freighted to North America. When the Company open tenders for ships, the lowest tender is taken; if they could afford to sail them lower, they would tender lower; that depends, certainly, upon the conditions offered by the Company as to the equipment, crew, guns and stores. The

ships freighted from China to the North American colonies, at £10, have the advantage of taking freight at New South Wales, or any intermediate voyage, and from North America to England; that enters into the calculation when the owners make the tender: £2 from America is an advantage exclusive of the tender made to the Company. Every advantage is reckoned in the voyage of a ship, from the time she leaves England till her return; specific agreements may be made to take teas from China to America at so much per ton, and the remainder of the voyage is entirely at their own command.

There are three classes of equipments for Company's ships: the *full*, the *second*, and the *third*. The *Waterloo* was of the first; she carried 36 guns, 130 men, and 5 to cover casualties, and 10 marine boys: this is the number of guns and men, in peace as well as war; one man for every 10 tons. There are three complete suits of the principal sails, and six cables in all, one of iron. The second class of ships, taken up after their voyages are out, are on a reduced scale; the 1,200 ton ships carrying 80 men, and the stores and equipments reduced in proportion. The third class, ships from 400 to 600 tons, would have six men per 100 tons. Not being aware what changes may take place between sailing and arriving, in so long a voyage, the China ships are at all times ready for war. Their equipment and stores are the same as in 1815. Witness has never known a Company's ship captured by pirates. Country ships have been lost in that way.

The witness once was applied to by an American captain for assistance, when his crew were in a mutiny; which he rendered, and regained possession of the ship. He has not known of any other mutiny.

The large equipment of Company's ships must be a great consideration with the owners in respect to the rate of freight. Witness, as a practical seaman, thinks there is an abundance of stores; as an individual he would retrench them, at a risk, and from a feeling that he was not to meet with accidents; prudence would not admit of any very great retrenchment. Traders going from England to India, go with very reduced quantities of stores compared with the Company's; they sometimes meet with accidents, and have bought stores at four times the amount they could at the original port. Typhoons occur occasionally in the China sea. The merchant ships, notwithstanding, go with fewer stores, taking cables voyage after voyage. The underwriters have that confidence in the equipment of an Indiaman that they never look at them. The Company are underwriters on their own account. Witness always insures; the premium is 6 per cent. out and home. The

Company took up several ships from 700 to 900 tons for single voyages two or three years ago. The complement of 130 men is required for the management of the navigation generally of a China ship; she ought to be equal to repel the attack of a 32-gun frigate; she would be more than equal to a privateer of the smaller class.

The Company's officers were very glad to get bills on England for the surplus beyond their investments; sometimes the Company's treasury is open, at some seasons not. The current exchange of the day is given by the Company. The last rate witness took them at, was 4s. 7d. the dollar, which is reckoned at 5s. currency, though not worth that, as the rupee is reckoned at 2s. 6d. "If I present an invoice on India of goods I bring out, the buyer says, I will give you 8 or 10 per cent., and he turns the pound sterling into 8 rupees, and calls it a per-centage upon the 8 rupees; whereas, if you want to remit that money home, instead of its being 2s. 6d. it is only about 1s. 9d." The dollar cost in London 4s. or 4s. 1d.: the last two voyages, witness remitted at 3s. 11d. and 4s. The highest rate, at the close of the war, was 5s. 10d. The rupee has been 2s. 8d. and 1s. 10d.

Throwing open the China trade would be attended with very great risk. The Chinese are not desirous of foreign trade. If the trade were thrown open, witness can hardly say to what extent smuggling might take place: it would lead to riot and disturbance, which would put a stop to trade altogether. The Chinese have the highest confidence in the East-India Company, and think them superior to other powers they have intercourse with. They are a people adverse to all innovation. Lately one or two junks have been down to Singapore from China; numbers may come from Cochin-China. The Chinese send about two junks a year to Batavia. Witness infers that they are adverse to trade merely from intercourse: whatever is new to them, they set their faces against. They like trade in the old way better than the new ones. The Chinese demand for European articles is on a very small scale.

In the affray between the crew of the *Topaze* and the Chinese, trade was suspended by the Chinese government; the Chinese then attempted to set the Company's commanders against the Company; but they said they were under the orders of the Select Committee: it was only a trial to see how far they could divide the English authorities there. It did not extend so far as to offer to trade with the ships, if the commanders would withdraw themselves from the influence of the supercargoes. Witness cannot say what was the purport of the communication.

The cordage, sails, and stores of a Company's ship are put where no cargo could be stored. The defective mode of measurement by the Chinese has the effect of making a 1,300 ton ship pay about 4,000 tales, and a 500 ton ship about 3,000 tales.

If the trade were opened, the Company's trade remaining as at present, the supply of tea would be regulated in a

great measure by the demand; but a large demand would lead to a deteriorated article, and the Company would always have the preference of the market: they would have the best article offered them at a certain price. A large competition would affect the price, and would open the door to a great deal of deteriorated tea.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

On the 13th October a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces at Fort St. George.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Alarming intelligence has reached this country respecting the progress of the *cholera morbus*.

A despatch from Lord Heytesbury, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated September 15, states that the disorder is making rapid advances towards Moscow; "it is already at Sirebiask, Tyaritzigur, Saretoff, and Pewas. At Astrakhan the governor (Nisson) and almost every officer of police have perished, and the other deaths are at the rate of about 100 daily. If the disease once reaches Moscow, there can be no doubt that it will spread to St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and from thence into Germany. It appears to be of a very deadly nature, and to have all the character of the real Indian cholera."

Later accounts state that it has reached Moscow, where it is making frightful ravages.

A reward of 25,000 roubles has been offered by the Russian government for the best treatise upon the cure of the *cholera morbus*, which premium is offered to the physicians of Russia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, England, Sweden, and Denmark, and to be written in any of the languages of Russia, in Latin, German, English, or Italian.

THE EASTERN COLONIES OF FRANCE.

Amongst other projects of reform and regeneration contemplated by the new government of France, a commission is about to be appointed to revise and re-constitute their colonial administration. The president of the commission is the well-known Decaen, formerly governor

of the Isles of France and Bourbon. Other members are the Count d'Argout, MM. Victor de Tracy, Devaux and Isambert. The commission will be under the immediate direction of the Minister of Marine, General Sebastiani. In the East, the condition of the natives under the French government will be investigated.

A young French barrister, M. Moiroud, at present Advocate-general at Bourbon, is expected to be joined in the commission. This gentleman was Advocate-General at Pondicherry, but was dismissed from his office by the M. Du Mélay, the governor of the French settlements in India, on the alleged ground of having advocated, with too much zeal, the cause of the oppressed Hindu population. M. Moiroud has published the speech he delivered on the inauguration of the governor, 12th April 1829, with an appeal to his countrymen and his profession. He states that almost immediately on the installation of M. Du Mélay, whom he had known and esteemed at Paris, he waited upon him, at the head of the magistracy, who were received by the governor (a captain in the French navy, "as if they had been common sailors guilty of a breach of duty." His address to them, he says, was "in a scaman-like style, and from first to last, an acrimonious censure of the professions he (M. Moiroud) had made. "I listened," he adds, "with the calmness which became the robe I wore, and contented myself with remarking, 'Sir, be assured that your lecture shall not be forgotten: ten minutes after, my dismission was signed.'"

The oppression to which the natives in French India are exposed, according to M. Moiroud, arises chiefly from the grievous taxes to which they are exposed, and to the machinations of the Jesuits. He asserts that it was declared in his presence "in the Government Council," that, "it was necessary the people should starve, in order that their sweat should be more profitable."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drago. (at Bombay). Cornet T. Lloyd, to be lieut. by purch., v. Ramabottom prom. (12 Oct. 30).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Thorpe, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Johnstone, app. to 33d F. (28 Sept. 30); Lieut. Alex. T. Eustace, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. John Carr, who retires on h. p. 14th F. (28 do.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. John Atherton, from h. p., to be capt., v. Campbell, app. to 47th F. (27 Sept. 30); Lieut. M. G. Dennis, from Royal Afr. corps, to be lieut., v. Wm. Curteis, who exch. (28 do.); Lieut. J. G. Wilson, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Greene, app. to 5th F. (28 do.); J. E. Young to be ens. by purch., v. Egerton, app. to 18th F. (28 do.).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. G. H. Gordon to be assist. surg., v. J. M. Drysdale, who retires on h. p. (12 Oct. 30).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Jas. Kennedy, from h. p. Royal W. I. Rangers, to be lieut., v. C. W. Combe, who exch. (28 Sept. 30).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Watson, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. Vernon app. paym. (28 Sept. 30).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Rich. Jenkins, from 14th F., to be lieut., v. C. A. Sheppard, who retires on h. p. 14th F. (28 Sept. 30); Lieut. J. M. Ross, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. A. W. Horne, who retires on h. p. 1st F. (28 do.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Thos. Collins, from 60th F., to be lieut., v. Crowther app. to 80th F. (28 Sept. 30).

49th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Jas. Brown, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Hull app. to 69th F. (28 Sept. 30).

57th Foot (in N.S. Wales, under orders for Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. Thos. Shadforth to be lieut.col.; Brev. Major H. Hunt to be major, v. Shadforth; and Lieut. Jas. Brown to be capt., v. Hunt (all 28 Sept. 30); Lieut. R. Ball, from h. p. 55th F., to be lieut. (28 do.); Lieut. W. F. Putnam, from h. p. 101st F., to be lieut. (28th do.); Lieut. W. J. Saunders, from 75th F., to be lieut. (28 do.); Ens. Wm. Lockyer to be lieut. (28 Sept.); Ens. Edm. Lockyer to be lieut. (28 do.); Ens. R. Alexander to be lieut. (28 do.); Ens. C. H. Darling to be lieut. (28 do.); 2d-Lieut. W. J. MacCarthy, from Ceylon Regt., to be lieut. (30 Sept.); Ens. F. Baynes, from 80th F., to be lieut. (30 do.); Ens. R. Bevan, from 77th F., to be lieut. (30 do.); Ens. T. C. Loft, from 92d F., to be lieut., v. Brown (30 do.); Ens. J. D. Blythe, from 1st W. I. Regt., to be ens., v. W. Lockyer (28 Sept.); A. T. Allan to be ens., v. E. Lockyer (28 do.); John Spence to be ens., v. Alexander (28 do.); S. F. De Saumarez to be ens., v. Darling (28 do.).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. H. Hutchinson, from 47th F., to be ens., v. Howard prom. in 83d F. (8 Oct. 30).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. R. N. Verner to be capt. by purch., v. Gloster prom.; Ens. J. G. Philipps to be lieut. by purch., v. Verner; and Alex. Gerard to be ens. by purch., v. Philipps (all 8 Oct. 30).

90th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. C. S. Bunyon, from h. p. 30th F., to be lieut., v. J. Canny, who exch. (28 Sept. 30).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Louis Clare, from h. p. 60th F., to be 1st-lieut., v. Wm. Keene, who exch. (28 Sept. 30); John Heyliger to be 2d-lieut., v. MacCarthy prom. in 57th F. (30 do.).

Staff. Lieut. Col. H. E. Hunter, on h. p., to be deputy adj. general to troops serving in Mauritius, v. Maj. Gen. L'Esrange. (8 Oct. 30.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27. *Ellen*, Patterson, from Cape 10th July; at Gravesend.—**27.** *Asia*, Stead, from N.S. Wales; at Gravesend.—**27.** *Channan*, Ritchie, from V. D. Land 6th June; at Gravesend.—**28.** *Maria*, Wakefield, from Mauritius 12th May; off the Start.—**Asiat. Journ.** N.S.Vol. 3. No. 11.

30. *Seppings*, Loader, from Ceylon 28th April, and Mauritius 27th May; at Deal.—**Oct. 4.** *Deben*, Barclay, from Mauritius 25th June; at Deal.—**5.** *Vauban*, Bragg, from Bombay 29th April, and Cape 22d July; at Liverpool.—**14.** *John Taylor*, Largie, from Bengal 12th May; at Liverpool.—**18.** *Charmout*, M'Anlay, from Bombay 10th June; at Liverpool.—**21.** *Georgiana*, Thomson, from Ceylon 2d May, and Mauritius 1st July; at Portsmouth.—**20.** *Prince Regent*, Hurstwick, from Batavia 24th June; at Cowes.—**21.** *Duke of Roxburgh*, Brown, from Madras 26th June; at Gravesend.—**21.** *Lady Flora*, Fayter, from Bengal 1st Feb., and Mauritius 8th July; at Deal.—**21.** *Byrne*, Warren, from Bombay 13th May; at Deal.—**21.** *Formalist*, Luscombe, from Singapore 23d May; off the Wight.—**21.** *Houghley*, Reeves, from Singapore 17th June; off the Wight.—**22.** *Wilma*, Talf, from Cape 1st Aug.; at Deal.

Departures.

Sept. 28. *Livingdon*, Pearce, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—**28.** *Bottom*, Clarkson, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—**28.** *Sir John Ross Reid*, Haig, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—**28.** *Horatio*, Sparks, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—**28.** *Swallow*, McKellar, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—**28.** *Achilles*, Hunter, for N. S. Wales and South Seas; from Deal.—**29.** *Rambler*, Knight, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—**29.** *York*, Leary, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—**29.** *Thomas Laurie*, Muirhead, for V. D. Land; from Portsmouth.—**29.** *Astrea*, Branlight, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—**29.** *Holier*, Duncan, for Batavia, Malacca, and China; from Portsmouth.—**29.** *Madeline*, Dowson, for Penang, Singapore, and Siam; from Deal.—**30.** *Edisa*, Grace, for Manila; from Deal.—**4.** *India*, Buck, for Mauritius and Cape; from Deal.—**4.** *Columbine*, Brown, for Cape; from Deal.—**4.** *Freme*, Bullen, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—**4.** *Courier*, Palmer, for Cape; from Deal.—**7.** *Matilda*, Cowan, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**7.** *Catharine*, Fenn, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—**9.** *Fame*, Watson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—**10.** *City of Edinburgh*, McKinnon, for Bengal; from Bristol.—**11.** *Aquila*, Taylor, for Cape; from Liverpool.—**13.** *John*, Noworthy, for V. D. Land (with convicts); off the Wight.—**14.** *Clyde*, Ireland, for Bombay; from Deal.—**14.** *Frances*, Chalmers, for Mauritius; from Deal.—**15.** *Ellen*, Canper, for Cape; from Deal.—**18.** *Canton*, Garbutt, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—**18.** *Lady Harwood*, Stonehouse, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—**19.** *Glenfear*, Baxter, for Bengal; from Gravesend.—**19.** *Joseph Winter*, Richardson, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—**19.** *Robert*, Whitten, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—**20.** *John*, Church, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—**21.** *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—**22.** *Hector*, Richardson, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Duke of Roxburgh: from Madras: Mrs. Fulton; Mrs. Shawe; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Norman; Miss Beathan; Capt. May; H.M. 41st Regt.; Capt. Servant, H.M. 29th do.; Lieut. De Montmorency, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. Laing, ditto; Lieut. Davies, H.M. 46th regt.; Lieut. Miles, H.M. 49th do.; Lieut. Maitland, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Patterson, ditto; L. Griffiths, Esq., merchant; Mr. Edw. Seaman, medical estab.; three Misses Fulton; Cornet Cotterell, 8th Cavalry; Ens. Gordon, 37th N.I.; three Masters Fulton, three Griffiths, and three Dacre; three servants.

Per Asia, from New South Wales: Mr. Ebbworth; Dr. Drummond; Dr. Cunningham; Capt. Salmon; Capt. Dixon; Mr. Cannon; Mrs. Stacey and five children; Mrs. Grimes.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, from New South Wales (recently arrived): Capt. Robinson; Mrs. Robinson; Lieut. Benson; Mrs. Benson and servant; Doctors Dickson, Dunn, McFarnan, and Clifford; Mr. Homersley; Capt. Northwood.

Per Houghley, from Singapore: Mr. C. R. Read.—From Swan River: Messrs. Hall, Ames, and Gahan.

Per Byrny, from Bombay: Capt. Leighton, Bombay estab.; Mrs. Leighton; Miss Leighton;

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Major B. Blake, Madras estab.; Mrs. Blake; Miss Willoughby; Mrs. Osborne; Lieut. H. Stockley, Bombay estab.; Ens. Cotgrave, ditto; W. J. Hunter, Esq., Bombay civil service; C. J. Wrey, Madras civil service; Lieut. H. Crawley, H.M. 20th Regt.; Lieut. W. Walker, Madras estab.; Surg. W. Jones, H.M. 40th Regt.; Assist. Surg. G. Richmond; Capt. J. P. Cumings, Bombay estab.; Lieut. Colquhoun; Masters Henderson and Blake; Miss Blake; four servants.

Per Lady Flora, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Petrie; Mrs. Bolton; Mrs. Hooper; Capt. Brown, late ship *Perserance*; Geo. McRitchie, Esq.; J. J. Hooper, Esq.; Misses Abroad, 2 Saunders, 3 Bolton, 2 Hooper, and Brownrigg; Masters F. Snee, Saunders, Petrie, and 2 Hooper; several servants.—From Ceylon: Lieuts. Mowatt and Griffin, R.N.—From Mauritius: Miss Tindon; Capt. T. Smith, 3d Buffs; Dr. W. W. Hewitt; Dr. Geo. Hopkins, Madras estab.; Lieut. G. K. Mann, Bombay artillery; Lieut. Watkins, 23d Bombay N.I.; J. T. Rowlandson, Esq.; John Guilder, Esq.; 3 servants.—From St. Helena: Thos. Burrell, invalid H.C.S. *Scotch Castle*.—(Miss A. S. Hooper died at sea 4th Feb.)

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sir John Rae Road, for Bombay: Colonel Johnston and family; Capt. Murray; Assist. Surgeon Williams; Ensign Walker; Mr. Sibbald.

Per Catherine, for Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Piffard; Mrs. Patton; Mr. Vanzendyke and four daughters; Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Watson; Lieut. and Mrs. Silver; Lieut. Keilar; Lieut. Grimes; Capt. Mackenzie; Mr. Boileau; Mr. Edmonds; Mrs. Rhodes; Cadets Fagan, Henny, Van Homrigh, and Hay; Mr. Gingers; Mr. and Mrs. MacArthur.

Per Bolton, for Ceylon and Bombay: Miss Van Sprauhl; Capt. Poore and lady; Capt. Richardson and lady; Messrs. Willmott, Dent, Mercer, Webster, Baynes, Erskine, Turner, Aston, and Leighton.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Mrs. Colonel Pearce; Mrs. Colonel Ormsby; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Downing; Mrs. Doveton; Mrs. Scheremman; Mrs. Paulin; Miss Ormsby; Miss Caroline Ormsby; Miss Greig; Miss O'Flaherty; Miss Paulin; Capt. Scott; Capt. Downing; Dr. Archibald Campbell; Dr. Sherneman; Lieut. Doveton; Mr. Graine, Mr. Cheape, Mr. Hamlyn, assistant surgeons; Mr. Free, Mr. Phillips; Messrs. Paulin, Tatham, and Brittain, cadets; 4 European, and 3 native servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 26. At Hackney, the lady of J. T. Lane, Esq., Bengal artillery, of a son.

Sept. 26. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Johnstone, Esq., M.D., Bengal army, of a daughter.

Oct. 17. At Richmond, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Aberdeen, Alex. Hendry, Esq., advocate, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Burnett, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At Portland Church, Charles Penny, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Georgiana Mary Ann, eldest daughter of George Port, Esq. late of Lyndhurst, New Forest, Hants.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. C. G. Scott, of the

Madras Army, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Macdougall, of Polquharn.

28. At Edinburgh, James Robertson, Esq., of the Madras army, second son of Lieut. Col. Robertson Macdonald, of Kinlochmoidart, to Anne Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Chas. Stewart, Esq., commander of the H.C. ship *Airly Castle*.

30. At Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, of the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. T. Baines, of Hatstead, Essex, to Mary Elizabeth Raban, of Gay Street, Bath, and niece of Colonel Raban, of Beauchamp Lodge.

— At Carlisle, John J. Greig, Esq., of H.M. 24th Regt., and only son of the late Capt. Chas. Greig, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sarah Harriet Tawse, only daughter of the late John Connell, Esq., of Carlisle.

Oct. 6. At Dover, Thomas Wellard King, second son of the late John King, Esq., to Mary, relict of the late T. C. Evans, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Harpden (church), Oxfordshire, M. E. Impey, Esq., of Caversham Hill, grandson of the late Sir Elijah Impey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Mayne, of Boulniey Court, in the same county.

11. At Kensington, W. W. Follett, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Harding Giffard.

12. At Liverpool, Capt. J. D. Syers, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Anne, only daughter of Samuel Richardson, Esq.

18. At Pathhead, Fifeshire, John Ogilvie, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eliza, third daughter of David Millie, Esq., of Cameron Bridge.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1. In her 19th year, Laura, daughter of C. B. Marnell, Esq., attorney-at-law, Calcutta, and late of 24, Duke Street, Westminster.

19. At Woolwich, aged 75, Margaret, widow of the late Major Alex. Machean, of H.M. 14th regt. of foot.

23. At Brussels, Major-General Lord Blantyre.

24. At Taunton, Jean, relict of the late John Hill, Esq., postmaster, Bengal.

27. At his house in Gloucester-place, John Jobb, Esq., late in the direction of the Hon. East-India Company.

Oct. 3. At Cross Hall, Berwickshire, Major Edward Broughton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

4. At Buntingford, aged 68, the Rev. R. Jeffreys, rector of Throcking, near Buntingford, Herts, and late chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company.

5. In her 15th year, Frances Murray, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

6. At York-terrace, Regent's-Park, James Inglis, Esq., second son of the late John Inglis, Esq., a director of the Hon. East-India Company.

— At Mount Annan, General Dirom.

8. In his 18th year, Edward, third son of Edward Leslie, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's home service.

13. Kitty Lacom, relict of the late Benjamin Lacom, Esq., projector of New Harbour, in the East-Indies.

14. At Devenport, Augusta Susanna, relict of the late P. S. Du Puy, Esq., of the East-India House.

15. At Henley, near Tunbridge Wells, Major-General Beatson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. At sea, on the passage to Britain, Wm. C. Branton, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Branton, military auditor at Madras.

1830.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 175

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar munda is equal to 12 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar munda equal to 110 factory munda. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ch. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 29, 1830.

	Rs.A.	Rs. A.		Rs.A.	Rs. A.
Anchora	S.Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq...	Sa.Rs. F.md. 6 0	@ 6 8
Bottles	100 16 0	— 17 0	— flat	do. 6 8	—
Coals	B. md. 0 7	— 0 15	— English, sq.	do. 3 4	— 3 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-20	F.md. 42 12	— 43 0	— flat	do. 3 0	— 3 2
— 30-40	do. 42 10	— 42 12	Bolt	do. 2 15	— 3 0
— Thick sheets	do. 41 8	— 42 12	Sheet	do. 5 8	— 5 10
— Old	do. 42 4	— 44 8	Nails	cwt. 12 0	— 16 0
Bolt	do. 43 8	— 43 12	Hoops	F.md. 5 0	— 5 4
Slab	do. 43 0	—	Kentledge	cwt. 1 4	— 1 6
Nails, assort.	do. 38 0	—	Lead, Pig	F.md. 5 15	— 5 15
— Peru Slab	C.Rs. do. 45 0	— 45 8	— Sheet	do. 6 8	—
Russia	Sa.Rs. do. 43 0	— 43 12	Millinery	15 D.	— 20 D.
Copperas	do. 3 0	— 4 8	Shot, patent	bag 3 0	— 3 2
Cottons, chintz	20 A.	— 25 A.	Spelter	C.Rs. F. md. 5 14	—
— Muslins, assort.	5 D.	— 10 D.	Stationery	P. C.	— 5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 14-30	Mor. 0 7½	— 0 8	Steel, English	C.Rs. F. md. 9 8	— 10 0
— — 60-120	0 63	— 0 7	— Swedish	do. 13 8	— 13 12
Cutlery	P. C.	— 5 A.	Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box 23 8	— 24 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	— 10 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 5 D.
Hardware	P. C.	— 5 D.	— coarse	P. C.	— 5 A.
Hosiery	10 D.	— 15 D.	Flannel	P. C.	— 5 A.

MADRAS, February 17, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 18	@ 20	Iron Hoops	candy 35	@ 42
Copper Sheathing	candy 350	— 360	Nails	do. 40	— 45
Cakes	do. 300	— 300	Lead, Pig	do. 42	— 45
— Old	do. 207	— 200	Sheet	do. 42	— 45
Nails, assort.	do. 350	— 360	Millinery	Unsaleable.	—
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	—	Shot, patent	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Muslins and Ginghams	P. C.	— 10 A.	Spelter	candy 40	— 42
— Longcloth	10 A.	— 15 A.	Stationery	P. C.	— 5 A.
Cutlery	10 A.	— 15 A.	Steel, English	candy 52	— 56
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	— 25 A.	— Swedish	do. 95	— 105
Hardware	10 A.	— 15 A.	Tin Plates	box 28	— 30
Hosiery	Overstocked.	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 10 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 42	— 45	— coarse	P. C.	— 10 A.
— English sq.	do. 19	— 20	Flannel	20 A.	— 25 A.
— Flat and bolt	do. 19	— 24			

BOMBAY, May 29, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchora	cwt. 18	@ 0	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 70	@ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 3	— 0	— English, do.	do. 32	— 0
Coals	ton 15	— 0	Hoops	cwt. 7½	— 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 70	— 0	Nails	do. 15	— 0
— 24-32	do. 70	— 0	Plates	do. 7½	— 0
— Thick sheets	do. 70	— 0	Rod for bolts	St. candy 33	— 0
— Slab	do. 65	— 0	do. for nails	do. 40	— 0
Nails	do. 56	— 0	Lead, Pig	cwt. 8½	— 0
Cottons, Chintz		—	— Sheet	do. 8½	— 0
— Longcloths		—	Millinery	10 D.	— 20 D.
— Muslins		—	Shot, patent	cwt. 16	— 0
— Other goods		—	Spelter	do. 8½	— 0
— Yarn, 20-40	lb 3	— 14	Stationery	P. C.	— 0
Cutlery	P. C.	— 25 A.	Steel, Swedish	tub 16½	— 0
Glass and Earthenware	D.	— 15 A.	Tin Plates	box 21	— 0
Hardware	P. C.	— 25 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	25 D.	— 30 D.
Hosiery	0	— 0	— coarse	10 D.	— 20 D.
			Flannel	20 A.	— 0

CANTON, May 1, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4	@ 5	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 25
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 6	— 7	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 0	— 10
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2½	— 3	Woolens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.70	— 1.80
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1½	— 1½	— Camlets	pcr. 25	— 26
— Bandannoes	do. 1½	— 2	— Do. Dutch	do. 25	— 26
— Yarn	pecul 30	— 65	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	— 8
Iron, Bar	do. 3	— 0	Tin	pecul 17	— 18
— Rod	do. 4	— 0	Tin Plates	box 13	— 14
Lead	do. 5	— 0			

SINGAPORE, June 12, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton tkfs. limit. Battick, dble...	corge	6 @ 8
Bottles	100	4	do. do Pullcat	do.	3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40 — 42	Twist, 20 to 70	pecul	50 — 85
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	3	— 31	Hardware, assort.	P.D.	
— limit. Irish	25	36 do. 2½ — 2½	Iron, Swedish	pecul	6 — 9
— Longcloths	12	36 do. none	— English	do.	3½ — 4
— 30 to 40	34-36	do. 6 — 8	— Nails	do.	10 — —
— do. do.	38-40	do. 7 — 0	Lead, Pig	do.	6½ — 8
— do. do.	44	do. 8 — 10	— Sheet	do.	6½ — 8
—	50	do. 9 — 11	Shot, patent	bag	3 — 3½
—	55	do. 9 — 11	Spelter	pecul	5 — 5½
—	60	do. 11 — 14	Steel, Swedish	do.	10 — 11
Prints, 7-11. single colours	do.	3 — 3½	— English	do.	none
— 9-11.	do.	3½ — 6	Woollens, Long Ellis	pcs.	9 — 10
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	11	— 31	— Camblets	do.	24 — 37
— Jacquet, 20	44 . 46	do. 3 — 6	— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½ — 1½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 20, 1830.—The market for European goods generally continues in a very depressed state, and the trade shy in coming forward to purchase more than sufficient to supply their immediate wants. There has been very little doing in cotton piece goods. The sales in twist, since our last, have been on a moderate scale; but holders do not seem inclined to submit to lower prices. Stationary very heavy. Hardware, glass, and earthenware, the market overstocked, and almost unsaleable in entire invoices. In copper, sales to some extent have been effected, and bolt and Peru slabs have improved a little in prices. Iron and lead in limited demand. Spelter, steady. Block tin dull, and looking down.

Bombay, May 20, 1830.—Several vessels have arrived from England, and have thrown into the market large quantities of shop goods and staples. An investment by one of the H. C.'s ships, comprising a variety of shop goods, together with 112 bbls. of Hodgson's pale ale (October brewing), sold at the ruinous price of 15 to 17 per cent. discount! By the same vessel, a very beautiful

assortment of muslins and long-cloths were parted with at 5 per cent. advance! We think that these sales must have been made with undue haste, as we know of no cause to warrant such a reduction in prices; for the buyers of shop goods do not alter their rates, while those of the cotton goods are enabled to sell considerably under the retail market rate, and still realize a handsome profit. The market is generally dull. The large importation of glass and earthenware has caused prices of these articles to fall.

Singapore, June 12, 1830.—In piece-goods, madapollams, imitation Irish, and long-cloths, are in partial demand. Prints of a dark colour are in demand. Woollens in partial demand. Earthenware and glass-ware unsaleable. Swedish steel in demand. Wines and spirits, the market overstocked.

Canton, May 1, 1830.—There is a demand for cotton twist of the Nos. 30 to 60, which in those proportions would readily sell at 65 to 66 per cent. British long-cloths continue to find a quick circulation: still the prices do not improve.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 9, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 20 0 Remittable	20 0 Prem.
Disc. 1 0 Old Five per cent. Loan ..	1 8 Disc.
Disc. 0 2 New ditto ditto	0 8 Disc.

Bank Shares—Prem. 4,300 to 4,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.

Union Bank.

Discount on approved bills, 2 mo.	5 0 per cent.
Interest on deposits, &c.	2 8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy 1s. 10½d. — to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.	
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bombay Rs.	
On Madras, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 to 99 per 100 Madras Rs.	

Madras, June 23, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 350 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 350 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-

lic Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1½ Disc.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 10th Aug. 1826.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1½ Prem.

Bombay, June 12, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 137 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent. — 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent. — 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, June 12, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.	
On ditto, Private Bills, Sa. Rs. 209 per 110 Sp. Drs.	

Canton, May 1, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 202 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, — no bills.	

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 November—Prompt 4 February 1831.
Company's.—Saltpetre.

For Sale 11 November—Prompt 4 February.
Licensed.—Star Anniseeds.

For Sale 23 November—Prompt 4 February.
Private-Trade.—Ivory and Lacquered Fans—
Rice Ornaments—Enamelled Copper Ornaments—
Bamboo Canes—Tea Sticks—Cane Floor Mats.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 25 February.
Tea.—Bohea, 1,600,000 lb.; Congou, Camphir,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 4,000,000 lb.; Twankay and
Hyson-Skin, 1,250,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—
Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000 lb.

For Sale 7 December—Prompt 4 March.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—
Mirzapore Worsted Carpets.
Private-Trade.—Nankeens—Silk Piece Goods.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Providence* and *Lady Nugent*,
from Bengal.

Company's.—Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Salt-
petre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Graves, Nov. 13 Ports, Dec. 1 Graves, Nov. 30 Ports, Dec. 25 Chartered Graves, Dec. 30 Ports, Jan. 12 Ports, Feb. 12	Claudine Aurora Planter Baretto, Jun. Providence	William Heathorn Samuel Owen and Co. William Bottomley Robert Ford Henry Read	Wm. Heathorn Samuel Owen James M. Stewart Robert Ford Thomas Leach	W. I. Docks Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane. E. I. Docks Edmund Read. W. I. Docks Buckles and Co., Mark-lane. E. I. Docks Edmund Read. E. I. Docks Edmund Read.	
Madras & Bengal	Graves, Nov. 13 Ports, Dec. 1 Graves, Nov. 30 Ports, Dec. 25 Chartered Graves, Dec. 30 Ports, Jan. 12 Ports, Feb. 12	Childe Harold Hera of Malouen Edinburgh Minerva	(Rawson, Holds- worth, & Co.) John A. Cumberledge George Barras Andrew Anderson	Thomas Leach Jos. M. Williams John Currie Andrew Anderson	W. I. Docks Arnold and Woollett, Clements-lane. E. I. Docks John Lyncey, Birchin Lane. E. I. Docks Arnold and Woollett. W. I. Docks R. F. Wade and Arnold & Woollett.	
Bombay	Graves, Nov. 13 Ports, Dec. 1 Graves, Nov. 30 Ports, Dec. 25 Chartered Graves, Dec. 30 Ports, Jan. 12 Ports, Feb. 12	Thalia Charles Kerr East of Eden Symmetry Royal Sovereign Helen Mar Duke of York Fanny Lactina Diamond Part of Liverpool Wentworth Exmouth	William H. Biden John Pirie and Co. John Barry William Threlk Thomas Benson Edward Luckie Donaldson and Dixon John Brooks Downe and Co. William Bottomley Thomas Brocklebank W. Buchanan Robert Stephenson Buckles and Co. John Marshall W. Buchanan Robert Brooks Currier Renouen	W. H. Biden John Pirie James Stevens Wm. Thompson George Sinclair J. Thomas Ruth W. Bundy John Brooks George Clark T. Manning Stephen Addison James Walmsley Robt. Stephenson Chas. Mallard John Hicks James Dalgarno Ranulph Dacre James Boyd John Henderson	E. I. Docks Tomlin and Man, Cornhill. E. I. Docks John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court. W. I. Docks John Lyncey. W. I. Docks John Nasson. W. I. Docks Walter Buchanan and W. D. Dowson. W. I. Docks Edward Luckie, Fenchurch-street. W. I. Docks Charles Home, Rood-lane. W. I. Docks Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane. W. I. Docks Joseph Luckian. W. I. Docks W. Buchanan. W. I. Docks Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers. W. I. Docks Buckles and Co. W. I. Docks John Marshall, Birchin-lane. W. I. Docks W. Buchanan. W. I. Docks Buckles and Co. W. I. Docks Robert Thornhill, Fenchurch-street. W. I. Docks John Binmer and William Martin.	
Port of South Wales	Graves, Nov. 13 Ports, Dec. 1 Graves, Nov. 30 Ports, Dec. 25 Chartered Graves, Dec. 30 Ports, Jan. 12 Ports, Feb. 12	David Owen Avalack	John Baker Henry Dod and Son	Edward Andrews Hugh Slackay	St. Kt. Docks Buckles and Co. St. Kt. Docks Charles Dod and Co.	

28th October 1830.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Physicians.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To be Down.	To be in the (Trunk) and.
8. <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1330	Company's Ship	R. Glaspoole							Bombay & China	1831.	1831.	
10. <i>Marquis of Huntly</i>	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine							Bombay & China	7 Dec. 28 Dec 24 Jan		
9. <i>Lady Melville</i>	1363	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford							Bombay & China			
6. <i>Thomas</i>	1330	Henry Blanchard	James K. Forbes							Bombay & China	1831.		
3. <i>Duke of Sussex</i>	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead							Bombay & China	31 Dec 11 Jan 7 Feb.		
6. <i>Farquharson</i>	1336	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank							St. Helena, Bombay, & China			
9. <i>General Kyd</i>	1380	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne							Bombay & China	1831.		
6. <i>Regulus</i>	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble							Bombay & China	4 Jan. 25 Jan 21 Feb.		
9. <i>Vancouver</i>	1273	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott							Bombay & China			
9. <i>Herefordshire</i>	1270	John Locke	Wm. Hope							Bombay & China			
6. <i>Hyacinth</i>	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shephard							St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China	19 Jan 9 Feb. 8 Mar		
10. <i>Warren Hastings</i>	1068	George Reed	H. B. Aarne							China	5 Mar. 26 Mar 22 Apr		
10. <i>Ros</i>	1000	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis							China			
8. <i>Duke of York</i>	1227	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke							China			
8. <i>Infia</i>	1246	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman							China			
8. <i>Waterloo</i>	1235	Company's Ship	James B. Burnett							China			
13. <i>Scutley Castle</i>	1342	Company's Ship	Wm. R. Blackley							China			
10. <i>Winchester</i>	1330	Wm. Moffat	—							China			
10. <i>Bonny</i>	1342	Henry Templar	—							China			
11. <i>Lawther Castle</i>	1277	John Pirie	—							China			
9. <i>Minerva</i>	1276	George Palmer	George Probyn							China			
13. <i>Thomas Grenville</i>	1886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea							China	19 Mar 9 Apr. 6 May		

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barillacwt.	0 5 0 @	0 9 0
Coffee, Java	1 9 0	1 14 0
— Cheribon	1 10 0	1 15 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	1 7 0	1 11 0
— Bourbon		
— Mocha	3 8 0	6 7 0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 4½	0 0 6
— Madras	0 0 4½	0 0 6
— Bengal	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
— Bourbon	0 0 7½	0 0 9½
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epaticacwt.	10 0 0	16 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	4 12 0	4 14 0
Borax, Refined	2 18 0	3 0 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	2 18 0	3 0 0
Camphire	5 0 0	6 0 0
Cardamons, Malabar ..	0 6 0	
— Ceylon	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cassia buds	4 2 0	4 5 0
— Lignea	3 0 0	3 7 0
Castor Oil	0 0 4	0 1 3
China Root	1 5 0	
Cubeb	2 15 0	3 5 0
Dragon's Blood	18 0 0	25 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2 0 0	4 10 0
— Arabic	1 8 0	3 0 0
— Asafoetida	0 15 0	4 0 0
— Benjamin, 2 Sorts ..	15 0 0	57 0 0
— Aniini	3 0 0	11 0 0
Gambogium		
— Myrrh	4 0 0	15 0 0
— Oilbanum	0 10 0	3 10 0
Kino	10 0 0	12 0 0
Lac Lake	0 1 0	0 2 0
— Dye	0 3 3	0 3 4
— Shell	14 0 0	15 0 0
— Stick	3 0 0	4 0 0
Musk, China	1 10 0	2 0 0
Nux Vomica	0 10 0	0 12 0
Oil, Cassia	0 0 4½	0 0 5
— Cinnamon	0 13 0	0 14 0
— Cocoa-nut	1 11 0	1 12 0
— Cloves	0 0 6	0 0 9
— Mace	0 0 2	
— Nutmegs	0 1 3	0 1 6
Opium	none	
Rhubarb	0 1 6	0 4 6
Sai Ammoniac	3 5 0	3 10 0
Senna	0 0 8	0 2 0
— Turmeric, Java	0 14 0	1 0 0
— Bengal	0 11 0	0 16 0
— China	1 0 0	1 5 0
Galls, in Sorts	2 10 0	3 10 0
— Blue	3 6 0	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	0 0 5
— Ox and Cow	0 0 4	0 0 6½
Indigo, Blue and Violet ..	0 7 6	0 7 8
— Fine Violet	0 6 6	0 7 0
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 5 0	0 6 0
— Violet and Copper	0 4 6	0 5 9
— Copper	0 4 0	0 5 0
— Consuming sorts	0 2 6	0 5 6
— Oude, like Bengal	0 4 0	0 5 8
— Do. low to good	0 1 10	0 3 6
— Madras fine	0 3 6	0 4 0
— Madras bad to mid	0 1 10	0 3 0
— Do. D. Kurpah	0 2 10	0 3 6
— Java	0 2 7	0 3 8

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl	6 0 0 @	6 10 0
Shells, China		
Nankeens	piece	
Rattans	100	0 6 0
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 15 0
— Patna		0 9 6
— Java		
Safflower	7 0 0	12 0 0
Sago	0 12 0	2 0 0
— Pearl	2 2 0	
Saltpetre	2 2 0	
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	
— No 1		
— Ditto White		
— China		
— Bengal and Privilege ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
— Organzine		
Spices, Cinnamon	0 4 5	0 9 9
— Cloves	0 0 10	0 1 9
— Mace	0 4 9	0 5 6
— Nutmegs	0 3 9	0 4 0
— Ginger	1 3 0	1 5 0
— Pepper, Black	0 0 3	0 0 4
— White	0 0 4	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1 4 0
— Slam and China	1 0 0	1 3 0
— Mauritius		
— Manila and Java	1 0 0	1 8 6
Tea, Bohea	0 1 11½	0 2 0
— Congou	0 2 11	0 3 4
— Souchong	none	
— Campoi	0 2 1	0 2 6½
— Twankay	0 2 31	0 2 1½
— Pekoe	0 4 9	0 5 0
— Hyson Skin	0 2 31	0 4 0
— Hyson	0 3 11	0 5 0
— Young Hyson	0 3 9	0 3 11
— Gunpowder	0 4 9	0 5 8
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 7 0
Tortolshell	lb	0 15 0
Vermillion	lb	0 3 0
Wax	cwt.	5 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	13 0 0
— Ebony	4 0 0	5 14 0
— Sapan	8 0 0	11 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood	foot	0 3 0
Oil, Fish	ton	20 0 0
Whalefins	ton	210 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, r/s ..		
— Best	lb	0 2 0
— Inferior	0 1 2	0 2 0
— V. D. Land, r/s		
— Best	0 1 0	0 1 9½
— Inferior	0 0 6	0 0 8

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aloes	cwt.	0 18 0
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	1 0 0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0 15 0
Hides, Dry	lb	0 0 4½
— Salted	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Oil, Palm	cwt.	30 0 0
— Fish	ton	
Raisins	cwt.	40 0 0
Wax	4 10 0	5 0 0
Wine, Madra	pipe	9 0 0
— Red	14 0 0	20 0 0
Wood, Teak	load	7 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES, October 26, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	78	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	72½	3½ p. cent.	3,114,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	84	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures.....	103	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India.....(Stock)....	180	8 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	10 dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	—	4	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	4 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

Sugar.—The sugar market generally is heavy, and sales are effected only at a small sacrifice. The stock of West India sugar is 8210 casks less than last year; that of Mauritius sugar 2044 bags more. The weekly deliveries are larger, of both sorts.

Coffee.—This article is likewise dull, and sale heavy.

Silks.—The silk sale commenced on the 18th October, at the India House. The prices are $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. above the last sale, which were 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the antecedent sale.

Cotton.—The cotton market is very quiet; the purchases are on a very limited scale. The Surat cotton (2774 bales), put up to sale on the 20th, was of very superior quality; but owing to the unsettled state of commerce on the Continent, the quantity sold was trifling, and the price $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower.

Indigo.—The East-India Company's quarterly sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 5th Oct., terminated on the 18th; 8,500 chests, consisting of 6,224 Bengal, 1,763 Oude, 400 Madras, 49 Java, and 76 Trash, were declared; previous to the commencement and during the progress of the

sale 1,309 chests were withdrawn. The Bengal consisted of full three-fourths mid. and ord. qualities, generally imperfect and more or less mixed; the remainder good, with a small proportion of fine; the Madras mostly ord. and more or less mixed and unsightly; the Oude chiefly good mid. of Bengal texture, but generally uneven, and a good deal broken; and the Java mostly ord. in square cakes and much mixed. All perfect shipping descriptions sold from last sale's prices at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. lower; the broken, limy, and mid. ditto, and good consuming $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ord. and low consuming kinds sold from last sale's prices $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Oude sold $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. lower. Madras fully maintained last sale's prices, about 900 chests (chiefly Oude) have been bought in by the proprietors. 227 chests from Gs. a 7s. 8d. per lb.; 962 ditto 5s. a 6s.; 2,290 ditto 4s. a 5s.; 2,775 ditto 3s. a 4s.; 900 ditto 2s. a 3s.; 97 ditto under 2s.; 28 bags Warehouse Sweepings 1s. a 1s. 2d. per lb.

Some complaint was made by the brokers at the practice of declaring goods near the commencement of the sale.

Stock in the Warehouses.

1st Oct. 1830, sold (including present sale) 28605,	Unsold 5397,	Total 35202 chests
1st Oct. 1829, do. do. do. 19686,	do. 11718,	do. 31404 do.

Deliveries to the 1st October.

1830, for Export 13165,	for Home Consumption 6047,	Total 19212 chests
1831. do. 10603, do. do. 4219,	do. 14822 do.	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 September to 25 October 1830.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. 3	Pr. Ct. 3	Pr. Ct. 3	Pr. Ct. 3	N. 3	Pr. Ct. 3	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	—	—	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	68 69p
28	—	—	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	64 62p	68 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	—	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	68 69p
30	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	55 58p	62 67p
Oct.											
1	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	18 53p	53 62p
2	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	42p	51 54p
4	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	49 50p	54 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	—	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	55p	63 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	—	—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	64 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	57 59p	64 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	—	—	87 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	57 58p	64 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	—	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	—	229 30	57p	65 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	57 59p	65 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	211 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	229	—	65 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	66 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	211 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	228 29	54 56p	66 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	65 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	52 54p	63 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	229	51 52p	63 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	212	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	228	51p	50 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 26	33 40p	42 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25 33p	32 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	210 1	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	33p	33 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	210 1	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 38p	40 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 35p	37 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

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